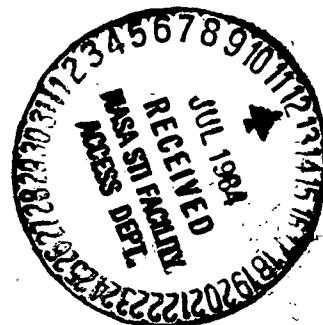




**Aerospace Medicine
and Biology**
A Continuing
Bibliography
with Indexes

NASA SP-7011(259)
June 1984



(NASA-SP-7011 (259)) AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND
BIOLOGY: A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH
INDEXES (SUPPLEMENT 259) (National
Aeronautics and Space Administration) 129
HC \$7.00 CSCL 06

N84-27415

Unclassified
17270

ACCESSION NUMBER RANGES

Accession numbers cited in this Supplement fall within the following ranges.

STAR (N-10000 Series) N84-18153 - N84-20472

IAA (A-10000 Series) A84-22957 - A84-26400

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY
WITH INDEXES

(Supplement 259)

A selection of annotated references to unclassified reports and journal articles that were introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system and announced in May 1984 in

- *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)*
- *International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA)*.



Scientific and Technical Information Branch

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

1984

Washington, DC

NASA SP-7011 and its supplements are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Questions on the availability of the predecessor publications, Aerospace Medicine and Biology (Volumes I - XI) should be directed to NTIS.

This supplement is available as NTISUB/123/093 from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161 at the price of \$7.00 domestic; \$14.00 foreign.

INTRODUCTION

This Supplement to *Aerospace Medicine and Biology* lists 476 reports, articles and other documents announced during May 1984 in *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)* or in *International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA)*. The first issue of the bibliography was published in July 1964.

In its subject coverage, *Aerospace Medicine and Biology* concentrates on the biological, physiological, psychological, and environmental effects to which man is subjected during and following simulated or actual flight in the Earth's atmosphere or in interplanetary space. References describing similar effects of biological organisms of lower order are also included. Such related topics as sanitary problems, pharmacology, toxicology, safety and survival, life support systems, exobiology, and personnel factors receive appropriate attention. In general, emphasis is placed on applied research, but references to fundamental studies and theoretical principles related to experimental development also qualify for inclusion.

Each entry in the bibliography consists of a bibliographic citation accompanied in most cases by an abstract. The listing of the entries is arranged by *STAR* categories 51 through 55, the Life Sciences division. The citations, and abstracts when available, are reproduced exactly as they appeared originally in *IAA* or *STAR*, including the original accession numbers from the respective announcement journals. The *IAA* items will precede the *STAR* items within each category.

Six indexes -- subject, personal author, corporate source, contract, report number, and accession number -- are included.

An annual index will be prepared at the end of the calendar year covering all documents listed in the 1984 Supplements.

AVAILABILITY OF CITED PUBLICATIONS

IAA ENTRIES (A84-10000 Series)

All publications abstracted in this Section are available from the Technical Information Service, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc. (AIAA), as follows: Paper copies of accessions are available at \$8.50 per document. Microfiche⁽¹⁾ of documents announced in *IAA* are available at the rate of \$4.00 per microfiche on demand. Standing order microfiche are available at the rate of \$1.45 per microfiche for *IAA* source documents.

Minimum air-mail postage to foreign countries is \$2.50 and all foreign orders are shipped on payment of pro-forma invoices.

All inquiries and requests should be addressed to AIAA Technical Information Service. Please refer to the accession number when requesting publications.

STAR ENTRIES (N84-10000 Series)

One or more sources from which a document announced in *STAR* is available to the public is ordinarily given on the last line of the citation. The most commonly indicated sources and their acronyms or abbreviations are listed below. If the publication is available from a source other than those listed, the publisher and his address will be displayed on the availability line or in combination with the corporate source line.

Avail: NTIS. Sold by the National Technical Information Service. Prices for hard copy (HC) and microfiche (MF) are indicated by a price code preceded by the letters HC or MF in the *STAR* citation. Current values for the price codes are given in the tables on page vii.

Documents on microfiche are designated by a pound sign (#) following the accession number. The pound sign is used without regard to the source or quality of the microfiche.

Initially distributed microfiche under the NTIS SRIM (Selected Research in Microfiche) is available at greatly reduced unit prices. For this service and for information concerning subscription to NASA printed reports, consult the NTIS Subscription Section, Springfield, Va. 22161.

NOTE ON ORDERING DOCUMENTS: When ordering NASA publications (those followed by the * symbol), use the N accession number. NASA patent applications (only the specifications are offered) should be ordered by the US-Patent-Appl-SN number. Non-NASA publications (no asterisk) should be ordered by the AD, PB, or other report number shown on the last line of the citation, not by the N accession number. It is also advisable to cite the title and other bibliographic identification.

Avail: SOD (or GPO). Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, in hard copy. The current price and order number are given following the availability line. (NTIS will fill microfiche requests, as indicated above, for those documents identified by a # symbol.)

Avail: NASA Public Document Rooms. Documents so indicated may be examined at or purchased from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Public Document Room (Room 126), 600 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20546, or public document rooms located at each of the NASA research centers, the NASA Space Technology Laboratories, and the NASA Pasadena Office at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

(1) A microfiche is a transparent sheet of film, 105 by 148 mm in size containing as many as 60 to 98 pages of information reduced to micro images (not to exceed 26.1 reduction).

Avail: DOE Depository Libraries. Organizations in U.S. cities and abroad that maintain collections of Department of Energy reports, usually in microfiche form, are listed in *Energy Research Abstracts*. Services available from the DOE and its depositories are described in a booklet, *DOE Technical Information Center - Its Functions and Services* (TID-4660), which may be obtained without charge from the DOE Technical Information Center.

Avail: Univ. Microfilms. Documents so indicated are dissertations selected from *Dissertation Abstracts* and are sold by University Microfilms as xerographic copy (HC) and microfilm. All requests should cite the author and the Order Number as they appear in the citation.

Avail: USGS. Originals of many reports from the U.S. Geological Survey, which may contain color illustrations, or otherwise may not have the quality of illustrations preserved in the microfiche or facsimile reproduction, may be examined by the public at the libraries of the USGS field offices whose addresses are listed in this introduction. The libraries may be queried concerning the availability of specific documents and the possible utilization of local copying services, such as color reproduction.

Avail: HMSO. Publications of Her Majesty's Stationery Office are sold in the U.S. by Pendragon House, Inc. (PHI), Redwood City, California. The U.S. price (including a service and mailing charge) is given, or a conversion table may be obtained from PHI.

Avail: BLL (formerly NLL): British Library Lending Division, Boston Spa, Wetherby, Yorkshire, England. Photocopies available from this organization at the price shown. (If none is given, inquiry should be addressed to the BLL.)

Avail: Fachinformationszentrum, Karlsruhe. Sold by the Fachinformationszentrum Energie, Physik, Mathematik GMBH, Eggenstein Leopoldshafen, Federal Republic of Germany, at the price shown in deutschmarks (DM).

Avail: Issuing Activity, or Corporate Author, or no indication of availability. Inquiries as to the availability of these documents should be addressed to the organization shown in the citation as the corporate author of the document.

Avail: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Sold by Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, at the standard price of 50 cents each, postage free.

Avail: ESDU. Pricing information on specific data items, computer programs, and details on ESDU topic categories can be obtained from ESDU International Ltd. Requesters in North America should use the Virginia address while all other requesters should use the London address, both of which are on page vi.

Other availabilities: If the publication is available from a source other than the above, the publisher and his address will be displayed entirely on the availability line or in combination with the corporate author line.

ADDRESSES OF ORGANIZATIONS

American Institute of Aeronautics and
Astronautics
Technical Information Service
555 West 57th Street, 12th Floor
New York, New York 10019

British Library Lending Division,
Boston Spa, Wetherby, Yorkshire,
England

Commissioner of Patents and
Trademarks
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Washington, D.C. 20231

Department of Energy
Technical Information Center
P.O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830

ESA-Information Retrieval Service
ESRIN
Via Galileo Galilei
00044 Frascati (Rome) Italy

ESDU International, Ltd.
1495 Chain Bridge Road
McLean, Virginia 22101

ESDU International, Ltd.
251-259 Regent Street
London, W1R 7AD, England

Fachinformationszentrum Energie, Physik,
Mathematik GMBH
7514 Eggenstein Leopoldshafen
Federal Republic of Germany

Her Majesty's Stationery Office
P.O. Box 569, S.E. 1
London, England

NASA Scientific and Technical Information
Facility
P.O. Box 8757
B.W.I. Airport, Maryland 21240

National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
Scientific and Technical Information
Branch (NIT-1)
Washington, D.C. 20546

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161

Pendragon House, Inc.
899 Broadway Avenue
Redwood City, California 94063

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

University Microfilms
A Xerox Company
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

University Microfilms, Ltd.
Tylers Green
London, England

U.S. Geological Survey Library
National Center - MS 950
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, Virginia 22092

U.S. Geological Survey Library
2255 North Gemini Drive
Flagstaff, Arizona 86001

U.S. Geological Survey
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, California 94025

U.S. Geological Survey Library
Box 25046
Denver Federal Center, MS 914
Denver, Colorado 80225

NTIS PRICE SCHEDULES**Schedule A****STANDARD PAPER COPY PRICE SCHEDULE**

(Effective January 1, 1983)

Price Code	Page Range	North American Price	Foreign Price
A01	Microfiche	\$ 4.50	\$ 9.00
A02	001-025	7.00	14.00
A03	026-050	8.50	17.00
A04	051-075	10.00	20.00
A05	076-100	11.50	23.00
A06	101-125	13.00	26.00
A07	126-150	14.50	29.00
A08	151-175	16.00	32.00
A09	176-200	17.50	35.00
A10	201-225	19.00	38.00
A11	226-250	20.50	41.00
A12	251-275	22.00	44.00
A13	276-300	23.50	47.00
A14	301-325	25.00	50.00
A15	326-350	26.50	53.00
A16	351-375	28.00	56.00
A17	376-400	29.50	59.00
A18	401-425	31.00	62.00
A19	426-450	32.50	65.00
A20	451-475	34.00	68.00
A21	476-500	35.50	71.00
A22	501-525	37.00	74.00
A23	526-550	38.50	77.00
A24	551-575	40.00	80.00
A25	576-600	41.50	83.00
A99	601-up	-- 1	-- 2

1/ Add \$1.50 for each additional 25 page increment or portion thereof for 601 pages up.

2/ Add \$3.00 for each additional 25 page increment or portion thereof for 601 pages and more.

Schedule E
EXCEPTION PRICE SCHEDULE
Paper Copy & Microfiche

Price Code	North American Price	Foreign Price
E01	\$ 6.50	\$ 13.50
E02	7.50	15.50
E03	9.50	19.50
E04	11.50	23.50
E05	13.50	27.50
E06	15.50	31.50
E07	17.50	35.50
E08	19.50	39.50
E09	21.50	43.50
E10	23.50	47.50
E11	25.50	51.50
E12	28.50	57.50
E13	31.50	63.50
E14	34.50	69.50
E15	37.50	75.50
E16	40.50	81.50
E17	43.50	88.50
E18	46.50	93.50
E19	51.50	102.50
E20	61.50	123.50

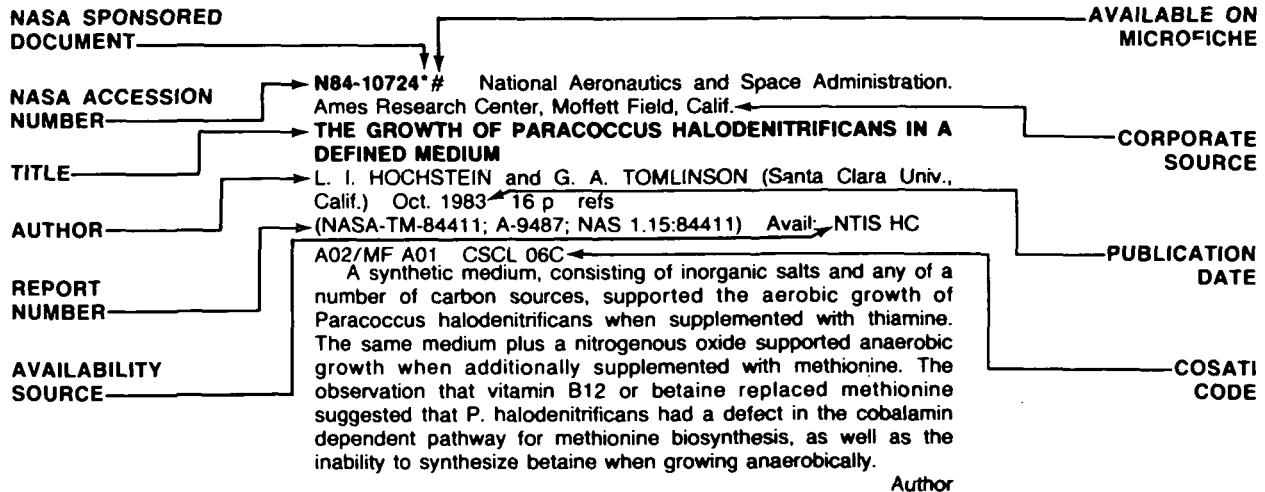
E-00 - Write for quote

N01 35.00 45.00

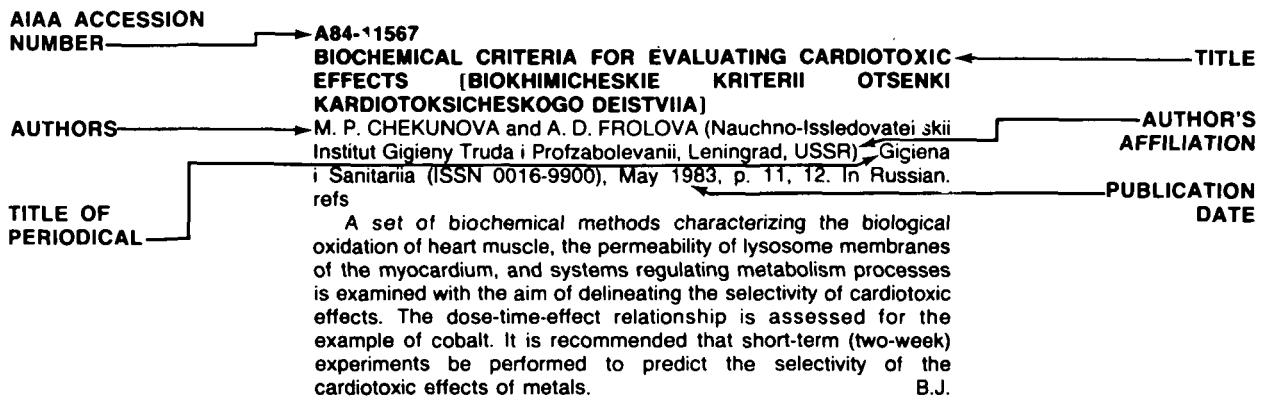
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Category 51 Life Sciences (General) Includes genetics.	169
Category 52 Aerospace Medicine Includes physiological factors; biological effects of radiation; and weightlessness.	199
Category 53 Behavioral Sciences Includes psychological factors; individual and group behavior; crew training and evaluation; and psychiatric research.	221
Category 54 Man/System Technology and Life Support Includes human engineering; biotechnology; and space suits and protective clothing.	229
Category 55 Planetary Biology Includes exobiology; and extraterrestrial life.	237
Subject Index	A-1
Personal Author Index	B-1
Corporate Source Index	C-1
Contract Number Index	D-1
Report Number Index	E-1
Accession Number Index	F-1

TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM STAR



TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM IAA



AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY

(A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 259)

JUNE 1984

51

LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

Includes genetics.

A84-23323

PREVENTION OF THE DEPRESSION OF NATURAL-KILLER ACTIVITY AND THE CONTRACTILE FUNCTION OF THE MYOCARDIUM DURING LONG-TERM STRESS BY MEANS OF PRELIMINARY ADAPTATION OF THE ORGANISM TO SHORT-TERM STRESS EFFECTS [PREDUPREZHDENIE DEPRESSII AKTIVNOSTI ESTESTVENNYKH KILLEROV I SOKRATITEL'NOI FUNKTSII MIOKARDA PRI DLITEL'NOM STRESSE S POMOSHCH'IU PREDVARITEL'NOI ADAPTATSII ORGANIZMA K KOROTKIM STRESSORNYM VOZDEISTVIYAM]
F. Z. MEERSON (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR), G. T. SUKHIKH, L. S. KATKOVA, and L. V. VANKO (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady (ISSN 0002-3264), vol. 274, no. 1, 1984, p. 241-243. In Russian. refs

A84-23474

MAIN MECHANISMS FOR FUNCTIONAL DISTURBANCES IN THE BODY DURING OXYGEN BREATHING UNDER EXCESS PRESSURE [OSNOVNYE MEKHNIZMY FUNKTSIONAL'NYKH NARUSHENII V ORGANIZME PRI DYKHANII KISLORODOM POD IZBYTOCHNYM DAVLENIEM]

I. N. CHERNIAKOV Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), Dec. 1983, p. 50-52. In Russian.

Experimental results are presented which demonstrate that there is a close connection between general disturbances in the body during breathing under excess pressure (without compensation) and the development of circulatory hypoxia in the general circulation system due to blood congestion in extrathoracic veins. The first cause of this congestion is elevated intrathoracic pressure, which hinders the return of venous blood from the periphery to the right ventricle. It is noted that the present results should be taken into account in training flight personnel in conditions of excess-pressure breathing. B.J.

A84-23697

MUSCLE SOUNDS

G. OSTER (New York, City University, New York, NY) Scientific American (ISSN 0036-8733), vol. 250, March 1984, p. 108-114.

The detection methods and subsequent beneficial applications of muscle sound are described in addition to the sound research on human heart, leg and eye muscles, and certain frog, quail and gerbil muscles. An electronic stethoscope amplifies the low-frequency sounds fast-twitch fiber generated by converting pressure waves (i.e., waves carrying sounds to the ear) into electric signals with a piezoelectric crystal. Autocorrelation, used to filter out background noise, shows muscle tone to have a range of frequencies with a maximum at 25 + or - 2.5 Hz. Testing with the fast Fourier program shows that sound amplitude is proportional to load; consequently muscle sounds can be used to reveal the work done by a particular muscle. Muscle sound measurement can be used to detect heart muscle degeneration, to evaluate the

training progress of athletes, and to explain animal behavior.

C.M.

A84-23720

CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF LYMPHOID ORGANS OF RATS UNDER LONG-TERM HYPOKINESIA [IZMENENIIA STRUKTURY LIMFOIDNYKH ORGANOV KRYS PRI DLITEL'NOI GIPOKINEZII]

G. N. DURNOVA and A. S. KAPLANSKII (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) Arkhiv Anatomii, Gistologii i Embriologii (ISSN 0004-1947), vol. 85, Aug. 1983, p. 17-21. In Russian. refs

Histological methods were used to study the thymus and spleen in male rats sacrificed on the 30th, 60th, 90th, 120th, and 165th days of hypokinesia, as well as two and three months after its termination. It was found that involution of the organs resulted from the development of hypokinetic stress. The most acute changes occurred during the first month of hypokinesia, coinciding with the alarm stage of the stress reaction. Subsequently, the rats gradually adapted to the new conditions, corresponding to the resistance stage of the general adaptation syndrome. The mass and structure of the thymus did not normalize during the readaptation period after hypokinesia. It is noted that this can produce premature immunological aging of the organism. B.J.

A84-23721

THE EFFECT OF LONG-TERM HYPOKINESIA ON GROWTH AND SKELETAL MUSCLE IN RATS [VLIANIE DLITEL'NOI GIPOKINEZII NA ROST I SKELETNUIU MUSKULATURU KRYS]

E. I. ILINA-KAKUEVA and Z. F. SAVIK (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) Arkhiv Anatomii, Gistologii i Embriologii (ISSN 0004-1947), vol. 85, Aug. 1983, p. 27-33. In Russian. refs

Hypokinesia lasting for 1-5.5 months in rats is not shown to produce muscular atrophy, but results in a cessation of the growth of muscles, muscle fibers, and of the animal as a whole. So far as the extremity muscles are concerned, essential structural changes occur only in the soleus muscle. Manifested as a focal sclerosis and as the formation of new muscle fibers, these changes are considered to be due to disturbed hemodynamics occurring during the first days of hypokinesia. The animals and their muscles begin to grow again during the readaptation period. It is suggested that one of the pathogenic causes leading to the cessation of growth is stress that affects the somatotrophic function of the hypophysis. B.J.

A84-23722

MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF THE SIMULTANEOUS COMBINED EFFECT OF IONIZING RADIATION AND HYPERTHERMIA [MATEMATICHESKAIA MODEL' ODNOVREMENNOGO KOMBINIROVANNOGO VOZDEISTVIIA IONIZIRUIUSHCHEI RADIATSII I GIPERTERMII]

V. P. KOMAROV and V. G. PETIN (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Obninsk, USSR) Radiobiologiiia (ISSN 0033-8192), vol. 23, July-Aug. 1983, p. 484-488. In Russian. refs

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

A84-23723

RADIOSENSITIZING AND DAMAGING EFFECTS OF HYPERTHERMIA ON VARIOUS BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS - RADIOSENSITIZING AND DAMAGING EFFECT OF HYPERTHERMIA ON MOUSE LEUKOSIS LA CELLS [RADIOSENSIBILIZIRUIUSHCHEE I POVREZHDAIUSHCHEE DEISTVIE GIPERTERMII NA RAZLICHNYE BIOLOGICHESKIE SISTEMY RADIODESNSIBILIZIRUIUSHCHEE I POVREZHDAIUSHCHEE DEISTVIE GIPERTERMII NA KLETKI MYSHINO GO LEIKOZA LA]

L. V. SHTEIN and A. G. KONOPLIANNIKOV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Obninsk, USSR) Radiobiologija (ISSN 0033-8192), vol. 23, July-Aug. 1983, p. 489-492. In Russian. refs

A84-23724

SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS AND A CONSTANT MAGNETIC FIELD [SINERGIZM V DEISTVII GAMMA-RADIATSII I POSTOIANNOGO MAGNITNOGO POLIA]

A. M. KUZIN (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Biologicheskoi Fiziki, Pushchino, USSR) and S. E. NIZKII (Vserossiiskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Soi, Blagoveshchensk, USSR) Radiobiologija (ISSN 0033-8192), vol. 23, July-Aug. 1983, p. 510-512. In Russian.

A84-23730

MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS DURING EXPOSURE TO INFRASOUND [ISHEMIIA MIOKARDA KRYS PRI DEISTVII INFRAZVUKA]

S. V. ALEKSEEV, V. V. GLINCHIKOV, and V. R. USENKO (Sanitarno-Gigienicheskii Meditsinskii Institut, Leningrad, USSR) Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniia, Aug. 1983, p. 34-38. In Russian.

The effect of infrasound of different frequencies (4-16 Hz) and intensities (90-145 dB) on the myocardium was studied experimentally in rats and guinea pigs over the course of 45 days with a daily exposure of 3 hours. The infrasound was found to produce spasms in the main vessels, leading to the development of ischemia, which in turn resulted in lesions and the destruction of part of the myocardocytes. Exposure at 10-15 Hz and 135-145 dB was found to be especially harmful. Intracellular regeneration with a complete recovery of cells that have been damaged relatively little takes place in the intact structures. B.J.

A84-23734

THE BIOELECTROCHEMICAL ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN AT THE SURFACE OF METAL ELECTRODES [BIOELEKTROKHIMICHESKAIA AKTIVNOST' GOLOVNOGO MOZGA NA POVERKHNOSTI METALLICHESKIKH ELEKTRODOV]

T. B. SHVETS-TENETA-GURII (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Vysshei Nervnoi Deliatel'nosti i Neirofiziologii, Moscow, USSR) Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk (ISSN 0301-1798), vol. 14, July-Sept. 1983, p. 6-42. In Russian. refs

Current theory regarding the inherent electrochemical activity of living tissue is summarized, and works dealing with such activity in the central nervous system are surveyed. It is believed that a knowledge of this activity can shed light on changes in the local metabolism of the brain. Experimental results obtained in an investigation of the bioelectrochemical activity at platinum and gold electrodes of cerebrospinal fluid from the surface of the cerebral cortex in rabbits are presented. The data describe various functional states and forms of brain activity. It is found that actions that traumatize the brain are attended by regular changes in bioelectrochemical activity. This is also the case with particular types of brain activity. These changes are of a local character. The results are seen as suggesting, that in a given situation, various substances enter the cerebrospinal fluid and that these substances may have a specific biological activity. C.R.

A84-23735

THE CONDITIONED REFLEX AND MOTIVATION [USLOVNYI REFLEKS I MOTIVATSIIA]

G. A. VARTANIAN and M. I. LOKHOV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Leningrad, USSR) Uspekhi Fiziologicheskikh Nauk (ISSN 0301-1798), vol. 14, July-Sept. 1983, p. 43-65. In Russian. refs

The role of motivation in the formation of the conditioned reflex is examined, with the excitation of subcortical motivational structures of the brain taken as the equivalent of motivation. Published results and original experimental data obtained on models of the conditioned reflex with direct stimulation of the cerebral cortex and passive lifting of the extremities are analyzed, and it is concluded that closure of the temporal link and the formation of a stable conditioned reflex are impossible without a sufficient degree of excitation of the subcortical structures. It is confirmed that it is necessary to have multilevel closure of the temporal link in intact-brain conditions in order to form the conditioned reflex on any existing model of the phenomenon.

B.J.

A84-23736

STAPHYLOCOCCIC ENTEROTOXINS [STAIFILOKOKKOVYE ENTEROTOKSINY]

V. I. BUGROVA (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Voprosy Pitaniia (ISSN 0042-8833), July-Aug. 1983, p. 11-15. In Russian. refs

Data on the synthesis of staphylococcal enterotoxins (SEs) as well as the effect of physical and chemical factors on their activity and production are analyzed. Particular consideration is given to the use of various culture media and techniques for the large-volume production of enterotoxins; the effect of incubation temperature on the formation of SEs; the aerobic growth of staphylococci; the thermal stability of SEs; and the effect of pH on the thermal inactivation of type A enterotoxin.

B.J.

A84-23738

THE EFFECT OF THE DEFICIENCY OF FOOD PROTEIN AND GROUP B VITAMINS ON THE CONTENT OF CALCIUM-BINDING PROTEIN IN THE MUCOSA OF THE SMALL INTESTINE [VLIANIE NEDOSTATOCHNOSTI PISHCHEVYKH PROTEINOV I VITAMINOV GRUPPY B NA SODERZHANIE KALT'SII SVIAZYVAIUSHCHEGO BELKA V SLIZISTOI OBOLOCHKE TONKOI KISHKI]

SH. S. TAZHIBAEV and A. A. MAMYRBAEV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Alma Ata, Kazakh SSR) Voprosy Pitaniia (ISSN 0042-8833), July-Aug. 1983, p. 48-50. In Russian. refs

A84-23739

THE EFFECT OF MEAT PATES OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITIONS ON THE GASTRIC SECRETION FUNCTION [VLIANIE MIASNYKH PASHTETOV RAZLICHNOGO SOSTAVA NA SEKRETORNUIU FUNKTSIIU ZHELUDKA]

M. V. GONCHAROVA, A. I. ZHARINOV, and Iu. A. SYSOEV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR; Moskovskii Tekhnologicheskii Institut Miasnoi i Molochnoi Promyshlennosti, Moscow, USSR) Voprosy Pitaniia (ISSN 0042-8833), July-Aug. 1983, p. 51-54. In Russian. refs

Experiments on four dogs with Pavlovian pouches were carried out to investigate the effect on gastric secretion of a new type of meat patein which 20 percent of the basic raw matter was replaced by precipitated blood plasma proteins (the sample under study) and by a pateof conventional composition (the control sample). Both patesamples were shown to cause a characteristic gastric juice secretion which differs strongly from the secretion pattern during meat (non-pate) feeding. This is due to the presence in the pates of a significant amount of fat and to the homogenized nature of the patemass. The gastric juice thus obtained was characterized by a slightly decreased acidity, a low hydrochloric-acid content, a pH of 1.7-2.6, and a moderate pepsin concentration.

B.J.

A84-23740

**ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES AND THE CEREBRAL CORTEX DURING FASTING
[ELEKTRICHESKAIA AKTIVNOST' PODKORKOVYKH OBRAZOVANII I KORY GOLOVNOGO MOZGA PRI GOLODE]**

L. S. VASILEVSKAIA and B. V. ZHURAVLEV (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) *Voprosy Pitaniia* (ISSN 0042-8833), July-Aug. 1983, p. 57-61. In Russian. refs

A84-23741

THE ROLE OF BIOGENIC BRAIN MONOAMINES IN THE REGULATION OF HIBERNATION [O ROLI BIOGENNYKH MONOAMINOV MOZGA V REGULIACII ZIMNEI SPIACHKI]

L. I. MURAVEVA and A. Iu. BUDANTSEV (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Biologicheskoi Fiziki, Pushchino, USSR) *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii* (ISSN 0042-1324), vol. 96, July-Aug. 1983, p. 117-131. In Russian. refs

Histochemical, biochemical, and physiological data on biogenic amines in the brains of hibernating animals are analyzed, and several hypotheses concerning the role of monoaminergic systems of brain neurons in the regulation of hibernation are stated. It is assumed that the processes determining the physiological state of the brain during hibernation as well as its neuroendocrine regulation depend on the interaction of monoaminergic, cholinergic, and other systems of neurons.

B.J.

A84-23742

CURRENT IDEAS ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NORMAL MICROFLORA OF THE BODY IN NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS [SOVREMENNYE PREDSTAVLENIIA O ZNACHENII NORMAL'NOI MIKROFLORY TELA V NORME I PATOLOGII]

T. A. NASONOVA and V. N. MALTSEV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSR, Institut Biofiziki, Moscow, USSR) *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii* (ISSN 0042-1324), vol. 96, July-Aug. 1983, p. 139-150. In Russian. refs

The published literature on the significance of the normal microflora for the human body is reviewed. It is noted that this microflora plays an important role in the life-activity of the organism; microbes of the autoflora have an antagonistic effect on pathogenic microorganisms, stimulate natural-immunity mechanisms, and participate in digestion and vitamin synthesis. Various adverse factors lead to changes in microbe associations, and dysbacteriosis arises, which (on the background of lowered body resistance) can lead to endogenous infection.

B.J.

A84-23926* Texas Univ., Dallas.

INFLUENCE OF SUSPENSION HYPOKINESIA ON RAT SOLEUS MUSCLE

G. H. TEMPLETON, M. PADALINO, J. MANTON, M. GLASBERG, C. J. SILVER, P. SILVER, G. DEMARTINO, T. LECONEY, G. KLUG, H. HAGLER (Texas, University, Dallas, TX) et al. *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 278-286. refs

(Contract NAGW-140)

Hindlimb hypokinesia was induced in rats by the Morey method to characterize the response of the soleus muscle. Rats suspended for 1-4 wk exhibited continuous and significant declines in soleus mass, function, and contractile duration. Soleus speeding was in part explained by an alteration in fiber type. The normal incidence of 70-90 percent type I fibers in the soleus muscle was reduced after 4 wk of suspension to 50 percent or less in 9 of 11 rats. A significant decline in type I myosin isozyme content occurred without a change in that of type II. Other observed histochemical changes were characteristic of denervation. Consistent with soleus atrophy, there was a significant increase in lysosomal (acid) protease activity. One week of recovery after a 2-wk suspension was characterized by a return to values not significantly different from control for muscle wet weights, peak contraction force, one-half relaxation time, and type I myosin. Persistent differences from control were observed in maximal rate of tension development, contraction time, and denervation-like changes.

Author

A84-23929

EFFECT OF ALVEOLAR HYPOXIA ON REGIONAL PULMONARY PERFUSION

P. H. NEUMANN, C. M. KIVLEN, A. JOHNSON, F. L. MINNEAR, and A. B. MALIK (Albany Medical College, Albany, NY) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 338-342. refs

(Contract NIH-HL-17355; NIH-HL-27016)

Effects of alveolar hypoxia levels on the regional distribution of pulmonary blood flow (PBF) in control-ventilated sheep are examined. For the baseline period and two hypoxemia levels, PBF regional distribution was measured with 15-micron-diam microspheres. Regional distribution of PBF in the prone position remained constant during the baseline period. During hypoxemia, regional distribution of PBF increased in the upper lung and decreased in the dependent lung. The degree of hypoxemia affected flow distribution by increasing mean pulmonary arterial pressure, not by increasing pulmonary blood flow. Consequently alveolar hypoxia increases regional pulmonary perfusion to the upper lung, dependent on the pulmonary hypertension level, and vasodilation or recruitment in the upper lung are suggested as perfusion effectors.

C.M.

A84-23930

EFFECT OF AN EXERCISE REGIMEN ON DEVELOPMENT OF HYPERTENSION IN RATS

M. J. FREGLY (Florida, University, Gainesville, FL) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 381-387. refs

(Contract NIH-HL-14526-11)

The possibility that a forced exercise regime might prevent the development of hypertension induced in rats both by renal encapsulation and chronic administration of deoxycorticosterone acetate (DOCA) and NaCl has been studied. In renal hypertensive rats, forced exercise at 0.4 to 1.25 miles/day, 7 days/wk for 16-22 wk failed to prevent the development of hypertension and cardiomegaly and reduced renal concentrating ability accompanying the hypertension. In DOCA-treated rats (10 mg/wk), forced exercise at 0.4 and 0.8 mile/day, 7 days/wk for 16 wk also failed to prevent both the development of hypertension and cardiomegaly. A review of data of others reveals that exercise may delay the development of hypertension in both Dahl salt-sensitive and spontaneously hypertensive (SHR) rats and may modestly reduce the maximal level of pressure attained. Of the four models of hypertension studied to date in rats, the Dahl salt-sensitive strain appears to be the one that responded best to exercise, although blood pressure eventually reached that of sedentary controls.

Author

A84-23931* Texas Univ., Houston.

GLUCOSE UPTAKE AND GLYCOGEN SYNTHESIS IN MUSCLES FROM IMMOBILIZED LIMBS

W. F. NICHOLSON, P. A. WATSON, and F. W. BOOTH (Texas, University, Houston, TX) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 431-435. refs

(Contract NIH-AM-19393; NAS9-16478)

Defects in glucose metabolism in muscles of immobilized limbs of mice were related to alterations in insulin binding, insulin responsiveness, glucose supply, and insulin activation of glycogen synthase. These were tested by *in vitro* methodology. A significant lessening in the insulin-induced maximal response of 2-deoxyglucose uptake into the mouse soleus muscle occurred between the 3rd and 8th h of limb immobilization, suggesting a decreased insulin responsiveness. Lack of change in the specific binding of insulin to muscles of 24-h immobilized limbs indicates that a change in insulin receptor number did not play a role in the failure of insulin to stimulate glucose metabolism. Its inability to stimulate glycogen synthesis in muscle from immobilized limbs is due, in part, to a lack of glucose supply to glycogen synthesis and also to the ineffectiveness of insulin to increase the percentage

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

of glycogen synthase in its active form in muscles from 24-h immobilized limbs. Author

A84-23933

MECHANISMS PRODUCING TACHYCARDIA IN CONSCIOUS BABOONS DURING ENVIRONMENTAL HEAT STRESS

A. J. GORMAN (Texas, University, San Antonio, TX) and D. W. PROPPE (Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, San Antonio, TX) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 441-446. refs
(Contract NIH-HL-21451; NIH-HL-27504)

Increased heart rate caused by the effects of heat stress-induced hyperthermia on sympathetic activity, cardiac efferent vagal activity, and nonautonomic mechanisms in seven unanesthetized, chronically instrumented baboons is examined. Baboons were subjected to environmental heating (40-45 C), which raised their arterial blood temperature 2.3 C during one of four states: (1) control; (2) propanol induced beta-adrenergic receptor blockade; (3) atropine induced cholinergic receptor blockade; and (4) a combination of states (2) and (3). Results illustrate a heart rate increasing linearly with arterial blood temperature during all four states: local temperature influences on pacemaker tissue are 40 percent responsible, and autonomic influences (vagal withdrawal and sympathetic activation) are 60 percent responsible. It is suggested that approximately 75 percent of autonomic control is caused by decreased parasympathetic outflow to the heart. C.M.

A84-23934

PRESYNAPTIC NEUROTRANSMITTER AND CHEMOSENSORY RESPONSES TO NATURAL STIMULI

M. POKORSKI and S. LAHIRI (Pennsylvania, University, Philadelphia, PA) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 447-453. refs
(Contract NIH-HL-19737; NIH-HL-08899)

Release of acetylcholine from presynaptic nerve terminals in the carotid body may be responsible for the excitation of carotid body chemoreceptors by hypoxia and hypercapnia and central ventilatory stimulation by hypercapnia. 4-Aminopyridine, an agent known to release presynaptic transmitters including acetylcholine, was administered intravenously (1 mg per kg) or by close intra-arterial injection to the carotid body (200 microgram) in anesthetized cats. 4-Aminopyridine did not change the carotid chemosensory responses to any arterial PO₂ or PCO₂ levels studied, whereas it stimulated ventilation at all arterial PO₂ and PCO₂ levels. Atropine blocked the ventilatory effects of 4-aminopyridine but not the responses to hypoxia and hypercapnia. The results add to the evidence which shows that the presynaptic cholinergic mechanism is not germane to carotid body chemoreception. Also, acetylcholine does not seem to mediate the central hypercapnic stimulation of ventilation. Author

A84-23968

SLEEP REGULATION [REGULIATSIIA SNA]

N. A. VLASOV, A. M. VEIN, and IU. A. ALEKSANDROVSKII Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1983, 232 p. In Russian. refs

Various aspects of sleep regulation and the correction of sleep disorders through drugs, psychotherapy, acupuncture, and other methods are studied. Changes in the structure of sleep associated with borderline forms of nervous disorders are discussed, and the influence of L-tryptophan on the structure of sleep disturbances associated with neuroses is evaluated. The influence of gamma-aminobutyric acid derivatives on sleep structure is investigated for subjects with and without neuroses, and various preparations are analyzed for their influence on neurotic sleep structure, including Nitrazepam, Phenazepam, Chlordiazepoxid, and placebo. Hypno-suggestive therapy is considered, as well as combined effects of light, sound, and temperature. J.N.

A84-24099

TIME-VARYING MAGNETIC FIELDS - EFFECT ON DNA SYNTHESIS

A. R. LIBOFF, T. WILLIAMS, JR., D. M. STRONG, and R. WISTAR, JR. (U.S. Navy, Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, MD) *Science* (ISSN 0036-8075), vol. 223, Feb. 24, 1984, p. 818-820. Navy-supported research. refs

Human fibroblasts have exhibited enhanced DNA synthesis when exposed to sinusoidally varying magnetic fields for a wide range of frequencies (15 hertz to 4 kilohertz) and amplitudes (2.3 x 10 to the -6th to 5.6 x 10 to the -4th tesla). This effect, which is at maximum during the middle of the S phase of the cell cycle, appears to be independent of the time derivative of the magnetic field, suggesting an underlying mechanism other than Faraday's law. The threshold is estimated to be between 0.5 x 10 to the -5th and 2.5 x 10 to the -5th tesla per second. These results bring into question the allegedly specific magnetic wave shapes now used in therapeutic devices for bone nonunion. The range of magnetic field amplitudes tested encompass the geomagnetic field, suggesting the possibility of mutagenic interactions directly arising from short-term changes in the earth's field. Author

A84-24100

MICRODIFERENTIAL HOLOGRAPHY AND THE POLYSARCOMERIC UNIT OF ACTIVATION OF SKELETAL MUSCLE

M. SHARNOFF, T. H. KARCHER, and L. P. BREHM (Delaware, University, Newark, DE) *Science* (ISSN 0036-8075), vol. 223, Feb. 24, 1984, p. 822-825. Research supported by the University of Delaware Research Foundation. refs
(Contract NSF BNS-78-22199)

Unbalanced holographic difference images of contracting skeletal muscle fibers reveal that activation affects the amplitude of the light scattered by individual myofibrils. The results suggest that the unit of activation is not the sarcomeric structural unit, but a monomyofibrillar segment containing 20 to 40 contiguous sarcomeres. Author

A84-24327* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

PIONEERING IN GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY

G. A. SOFFEN (NASA, Washington, DC) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement* (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-3 to S-8.

Gravity affects biology at almost all levels above that of the cell organelle. Attention is presently given to progress made in the understanding of gravitational effects through studies employing centrifuges, clinostats, inverted preparations, linear devices, water immersion, free fall, and short- and long-term spaceflight. The cardiovascular changes which cause malaise and illness during the first few days of extended space missions are the direct result of fluid translocation from the lower extremities. Upon reentry, there is hypovolemia and a cardiovascular deconditioning that can include tachycardia, changes in arterial blood pressure, narrow pulse pressure, and syncope. Attention is also given to NASA's gravitational physiology research program. O.C.

A84-24332#

INTERSEROSAL FORCES, THE PRESSURE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CENTRAL CIRCULATIONS AND NATURE'S INTERNAL 'G SUIT'.

E. H. WOOD and E. A. HOFFMAN (Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement* (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-20 to S-23. refs

The importance of interserosal and associated interstitial pressures relative to tissue perfusion is exemplified by the eyes. Because of positive intraocular pressure, and the fact that the eyes are outside of the cranial vault, retinal perfusion is not facilitated by the highly negative intracranial pressure during +g(z)

acceleration as is the case for the brain. These and other considerations are the basis for the present suggestion that the thoracic hyperemia and resulting cardiovascular deconditioning which occur in the near zero-g force environment of outer space may be prevented by concomitant exposure of the head and airways to a moderate degree of positive pressure. O.C.

A84-24337# Louisville Univ., Ky.

THE VALIDITY OF AN ANIMAL MODEL FOR EXPERIMENTS RELATED TO WEIGHTLESSNESS

X. J. MUSACCHIA and J. M. STEFFEN (Louisville, University, Louisville, KY) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-37 to S-40. refs (Contract NSG-2325; NAGW-70)

Animal evolution has witnessed morphological and physiological adaptations to gravitational forces. In the rat, hind limb muscles can be used to illustrate a range of load bearing functions: soleus - gastrocnemius = plantaris - extensor digitorum longus (EDL). A harness suspension apparatus is used to induce hypokinesia and hypodynamia (H&H) and to simulate responses comparable to those seen in weightlessness (i.e., COSMOS experiments). After one and two weeks of suspension H&H, there is muscle atrophy with a loss in muscle mass; the result of loss in muscle protein. Concomitantly, there is a decrease in RNA, but not in DNA content. The effects are greatest in the soleus and least in the EDL. These recent findings, in concert with earlier reports of increased nitrogenous excretion, suggest that both decreased protein synthesis and increased protein catabolism are characteristic of muscle atrophy. Recovery is seen in terms of reversal of these effects after removal from suspension. Author-

A84-24338#

SUBCELLULAR INVESTIGATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF REAL AND MODULATED WEIGHTLESSNESS UPON PERFORMANCE AND REGENERATION PROCESSES IN MUSCULAR TISSUE

S. BARANSKI (Wojskowy Instytut Medycyny Lotniczej, Warsaw, Poland) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-41 to S-44. refs

The muscular systems of rats subjected over various periods of time to a hypokinetic environment and to 21-day flights in biosatellites 782 and 936 are analyzed on the basis of electrophysiological and stereological studies of cell structures, as well as diffractometric analysis of the mitochondria. Under weightless conditions, slight degenerative changes were observed in the mitochondria, and a decrease in relative volume of smooth sarcoplasmic reticulum was noted in both red and white fibers. Similar changes occurred under both weightlessness and hypokinesia. Muscle with a prevalence of red fiber was more sensitive and the heart muscle was more resistant to gravitation change effects. J.N.

A84-24339#

EXAMINATION OF EFFECT OF HYPOKINESIS ON STATE OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT IN RAT

J. HIDEG, T. GATI, F. GELENCSER, A. POZSGAI, E. FEHER, and E. TOTH (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Intercosmos Council, Budapest, Hungary) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-45, S-46. refs

Lat: CFY male rats were subjected to hypokinesis for periods of 1-8 weeks, and then the transmucosal potential difference (PD) and mucosal ion flux were measured to estimate the functional state of gastric mucosa. The injurious effects of hypokinesis on the gastric mucosal barrier are seen in PD decrease and H⁺ rediffusion increase, as well as in histological examination. Barrier function damage increases ulcer sensitivity in both reserpine and distensional ulcer models. From the first days of hypokinesis,

stomach motility increases, while small intestine motility decreases. J.N.

A84-24340#

THE ROLE OF CHRONIC ACCELERATION IN GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY

A. H. SMITH (California, University, Davis, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-47 to S-50. refs

The role of chronic acceleration studies in providing greater understanding of the physiological consequences of earth gravity is reviewed. The relationship between accelerated field strength and physiological responses is discussed, and the possible continuity of gravitational effect on red cell mass is cited. The loss of proprioceptive reflexes in decreased gravity fields is mentioned as a factor in the space sickness that has been encountered in weightlessness, and the concept of a general threshold field strength for functions characteristic at earth gravity and greater fields is considered. J.N.

A84-24341# California Univ., Berkeley.

THERMONEUTRAL ZONE AND SCALING OF METABOLIC RATE ON BODY MASS IN SMALL MAMMALS

N. PACE and D. F. RAHLMANN (California, University, Berkeley, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-51, S-52. refs (Contract NSG-7336)

A 4-species animal model suitable for experimental study of the effect of change in gravitational loading on the scale relationship between metabolic rate and total body mass is used to study the effect of temperature on metabolic rate in six male animals, 8-10 months of age, of each of the four species in the ambient temperature range 20-36 C. The measurements taken permitted partitioning of total body heat output into sensible heat loss by radiation, conduction and convection, and into latent heat loss by evaporation of water from the body surface. It is shown that the condition of thermoneutrality is important for metabolic scale effect studies, and that the thermoneutral zone for the species considered here is a narrow one. J.N.

A84-24342#

THE REGULARITIES OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION UNDER DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL LOADS (HOMEOSTASIS AND HOMEOMORPHOSIS)

A. M. UGOLEV, B. Z. ZARIPOV, and A. I. MAMATAKHUNOV (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-53 to S-56. refs

Relationships between the structure and function of the rat small intestinal mucosa under different functional loads are investigated using a model of hypo- and hyperfunctioning intestinal tube. Results are reported for three of the ten types of surgical operations performed on male Wistar rats: resection, isolation, and bypass. The observed homeostasis of the mucosal mass is considered as a maintenance of the steady-state structure independent of either increase or decrease in functional loads. J.N.

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

A84-24343#

EVOLUTIONARY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION TO GRAVITY

G. P. PARFENOV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-57 to S-59.

The mechanisms by which gravity affects and has affected living organisms are discussed from a general perspective. It is pointed out that molecular and cellular processes do not respond directly to gravity, while larger structures may be totally determined by it. Gravity's roles in determining the earth environment prior to the emergence of life 3.8 Gyr ago, in influencing natural selection, and as a physiological stress factor are characterized. The implications of these effects for the adaptation of earth life to the weightlessness of space are considered. T.K.

A84-24344#

GRAVIPERCEPTION IN PLANT CELLS

W. HENSEL and A. SIEVERS (Bonn, Universitaet, Bonn, West Germany) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-60 to S-63. refs

Recent experimental studies are surveyed and their findings summarized. It has been established that graviperception is restricted to the statocytes, that cell polarity is a necessary precondition for graviperception, and that the interaction of amyloplast and the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) figures in stimulus transduction. It is hypothesized here that the interaction of amyloplasts and ER during gravistimulation could trigger a Ca^{2+} release from the ER by membrane-bound Ca^{2+} pumps. An altered Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytoplasm of statocytes could provide an explanation for the rapid depolarization of the plasma membrane. It is believed that these may constitute steps of graviperception. C.R.

A84-24349#

VENOUS AFFERENT ELICITED SKELETAL MUSCLE PUMPING - A NEW ORTHOSTATIC VENOPRESSOR MECHANISM

F. J. THOMPSON and B. J. YATES (Florida, University, Gainesville, FL) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-74, S-75. refs

(Contract NIH-R01-HL-25619)

Experiments on decerebrate-spinal cats using controlled mechanical stretches of the wall of a segment of the femoral-saphenous vein reveal that stretches as small as 5 microns/mm could evoke cord dorsum potentials, and that stretches elicited motoneuron population excitatory potentials which were recorded from ventral root fibers of the seventh lumbar cord segment. It is proposed that these connections provide a means for limb venous afferent modulation of skeletal muscle tone. The venous afferents combine with their reflex connections to motoneurons to produce a substrate for an orthostatic muscle tonus-venopressor mechanism. J.N.

A84-24350#

ANTIORTHOSTATIC HYPOKINESIA IN MONKEYS (EXPERIMENTAL MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY)

E. A. SAVINA, A. S. KAPLANSKII, V. N. SHVETS, and G. S. BELKANIA (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-76, S-77. refs

The autopsy and histological examinations of organs and tissues of rhesus-monkeys have demonstrated that during head-down tilt they develop: (1) blood redistribution accompanied by increased

masses of brain, lungs, heart, liver, and kidneys; (2) hypokinesia-induced changes; (3) symptoms of an acute stress-reaction, and (4) morphological manifestations of adaptive reactions aimed at stabilizing hemodynamics and fluid-electrolyte balance. These findings are in agreement with clinical and physiological data obtained in humans during head-down tilt studies. Author

A84-24355# California Univ., Riverside.

SLEEP-WAKE RESPONSES OF SQUIRREL MONKEYS EXPOSED TO HYPERDYNAMIC ENVIRONMENTS

C. A. FULLER (California, University, Riverside, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-90, S-91.

(Contract NAGW-309; PHS-RR-05816)

This study examines the sleep responses of primates to acute 3 Gz environments. To investigate this question, loosely-restrained squirrel monkeys were exposed to 70 minutes of 3 Gz during the day. The animals' behavioral state was polygraphically monitored (EEG, EMG, EOG) along with video and deep body temperature. During the control period, animals exhibited slow wave sleep (SWS) napping behavior. SWS occurred during approximately 20 percent of the control period. Body temperature was maintained at 38.7 C. At 3 Gz, SWS was inhibited for 5 minutes, after which SWS occurred at levels 50 percent lower than in the control period. During the post-centrifugation period, SWS was elevated above the control (50 percent) and hyperdynamic (100 percent) levels. Body temperature was depressed 1.5 C when the animals were at 3 Gz. Thus, hyperdynamic environments are capable of modifying primate sleep behavior, at least as a result of acute exposure. Further, the increased arousal in the hyperdynamic environment is correlated with a lower body temperature. This negative correlation differs from the normal positive correlation of arousal and body temperature. Author

A84-24356# State Univ. of New York, Buffalo.

GLUCOCORTICOID SENSITIVITY, DISUSE, AND THE REGULATION OF MUSCLE MASS

R. R. ALMON and D. C. DUBOIS (New York, State University, Buffalo, NY) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-92, S-93. NASA-supported research.

A new noninvasive immobilization procedure to be used on rats has been developed to study immobilization-induced muscle hypersensitivity to normal glucocorticoid concentration, subsequent muscle atrophy, and atrophy recovery. The immobilization procedure involves encasing the hind limb in a light-weight plasticlike cast (10 percent the usual plaster weight), completely resistant to animal gnawing. The effects of right-angle immobilization of the ankle on the slow fiber soleus, and the fast fiber extensor digitorum longus, resemble the effects of weightlessness. The increased concentration of glucocorticoid receptor sites in immobilized and denervated muscle is discussed, along with the chronic loss of muscle mass that occurs in practically all dystrophies. It is concluded that lack of mechanical work in a zero gravity environment is a major cause of glucocorticoid hypersensitivity in the body's musculature. C.M.

A84-24357#

THE EFFECT OF IMMOBILIZATION ON THE RAT'S BONE

T. SZILAGYI, M. RAPCSAK, A. SZOOR, I. FOLDES, and JR. GYARMATI (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-94, S-95. refs

The effects of an eight week, plaster cast immobilization of the right hindlimb in 12 Wistar female rats are examined; the role of the parathyroids and reduction of mechanical stimuli are

discussed as well. Results show reduced periosteal and endosteal diameters (more pronounced in the former); a thirty percent decrease in compact bone mass; fewer trabeculae; and reduced mineral content. Immobilized animals also showed generally broadened epiphyseal cartilage of the tibia; decreased vascularization; fewer cartilaginous cores; and a paucity of osteoblasts. It is concluded that immobilization affects bone retardation and demineralization.

C.M.

A84-24358#**EFFECT OF PHYSOSTIGMINE ON IMMOBILIZED RAT TONIC AND TETANIC SKELETAL MUSCLES**

A. SZOOR and M. RAPCSAK (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-96, S-97. refs

The effect of 28-day immobilization on the physostigmine sensitivity of rat skeletal muscles is investigated experimentally. The right hind limbs of 230-250-g female albino Norway rats were immobilized, the left limbs being used as controls. Tension (T) and contraction speed (CS) were evaluated in glycerinated preparations of soleus (slow) and extensor digitorum longus (EDL; fast) muscle fibers with ATP stimulation and with and without treatment with 0.0005 M and 0.001 M physostigmine. Myofibrillar-superprecipitation tests and ATPase measurements were also performed, and the results are presented graphically. T and CS in both muscles were decreased significantly by immobilization, and the potentiation of T and CS by physostigmine, observed in the control fibers, was suppressed. Immobilization also decreased the degree and speed of superprecipitation and the effect of physostigmine on superprecipitation. This finding is attributed to decreased ATPase activity.

T.K.

A84-24359*# Arizona Univ., Tucson.**PREVENTION OF METABOLIC ALTERATIONS CAUSED BY SUSPENSION HYPOKINESIA IN LEG MUSCLES OF RATS**

M. E. TISCHLER, S. R. JASPERS, and J. M. FAGAN (Arizona, University, Tucson, AZ) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-98, S-99. refs

(Contract NAGW-227)

Rats were subjected to tail-cast suspension hypokinesia for 6 days with one leg immobilized in dorsal flexion by casting. Control animals were also tail-casted. The soleus, gastrocnemius and plantaris muscles of uncasted hypokinetic legs were smaller than control muscles. Dorsal flexion prevented atrophy of these muscles and caused the soleus to hypertrophy. The anterior muscles were unaffected by hypokinesia. The smaller size of the soleus of the uncasted leg relative to the dorsal flexed and weight bearing limbs correlated with slower protein synthesis and faster proteolysis. The capacity of this muscle to synthesize glutamine (gln), which carries nitrogenous waste from muscle was also measured. Although tissue homogenates showed higher activities of gln synthetase, the rate of de novo synthesis was not altered in intact muscle but the tissue ratio of gln/glutamate was decreased. Glutamate and ATP were not limiting for gln synthesis, but availability of ammonia may be a limiting factor for this process in hypokinesia.

Author

A84-24361#**REVERSIBLE EFFECTS OF AN ALTERED GRAVITY FIELD ON MYOFIBRILLAR PROTEINS OF SKELETAL MUSCLES OF VARIOUS PHENOTYPES**

M. A. ELOIAN, J. S. DAVTIAN, B. A. TIKUNOV, and S. S. OGANESIAN (Institute of Cardiology, Yerevan, Armenian SSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-102, S-103. refs

White Wistar rats were subjected to 5 Gz acceleration for daily 40 min periods over two weeks, and were studied 1-day and

30-days after the end of the exposures to the hypergravity field. The results suggest that reversible adaptive changes appear not only in modulatory, but also in contractile proteins in myofibrils. Many different patterns were observed for the adaptive change in the two protein substrates in slow and fast muscles.

J.N.

A84-24362#**THE EFFECT OF HYPOKINESIS AND HYPOXIA ON THE CONTRACTILE PROPERTIES OF MUSCLES WITH DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS IN RATS**

M. RAPCSAK, A. SZOOR (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary), J. HIDEG, A. POZSGAI, and E. TOTH (ROVKI, Kecskemet, Hungary) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-104, S-105. refs

Experiments were performed on three groups of male rats of CFY strain for periods of 4, 8, and 12 weeks to study the effect of hypokinesis and hypoxia on the contractile properties of the soleus and EDL muscles. The contraction rate was not changed appreciably due to either of the treatments, though it was established that immobilization decreases body weight growth, and that hypoxia results in the atrophy of the soleus muscle sooner than in the EDL muscle.

J.N.

A84-24363*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.**MUSCLE AND THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LOCOMOTION**

P. C. RAMBAUT, A. E. NICOGOSSIAN, and S. L. POOL (NASA, Washington, DC) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-106, S-107. refs

NASA's past, current, and planned research on muscle deterioration at zero gravity and development of countermeasures are reviewed; Soviet studies are discussed as well. A definition of muscle mass and strength regulation factors, and improved measurement methods of muscle atrophy are needed. Investigations of tissue growth factors and their receptors, endogenous and exogenous anabolic protein synthesis stimulation, and a potential neurotropic factor are among the projects in progress or planned. At present, vigorous physical exercise during spaceflight is recommended as the most effective countermeasure against skeletal muscle atrophy.

C.M.

A84-24365#**ARRESTED BONE FORMATION DURING SPACE FLIGHT RESULTS IN A HYPMINERALIZED SKELETAL DEFECT**

M. SPECTOR, R. T. TURNER, E. MOREY-HOLTON (Emory University, Atlanta, GA), D. J. BAYLINK, and N. H. BELL (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-110, S-111. refs

Rats flown in space for 19 days displayed a decrease in periosteal bone formation rate from 16.1 to 48.7 percent in tibio-fibular cross-sections. The least effect of space flight occurred at the posterior eminence of the tibia, where the normal formation rate was the highest, owing to intrinsic muscle forces. The arrest line separating flight and postflight bone was found to contain considerably fewer hydroxyapatite crystallites than surrounding bone. This hypomineralized defect appeared to be the result of an abnormal organic matrix. The arrest line was never found along the posterior aspect of the tibia.

Author

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

A84-24366#

SPECIFIC REGULATION OF CALCIUM-PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM DURING HYPOKINESIA AND WEIGHTLESSNESS BY VITAMIN D3 ACTIVE METABOLITES

A. S. USHAKOV, I. N. SERGEEV, M. S. BELAKOVSKII, V. B. SPIRICHEV, A. S. KAPLANSKII, and V. N. SHVETS (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-112 to S-114. refs

Both calcium absorption and the effects of hormonally active forms of vitamin D in rats are studied in conjunction with hypokinesia and weightlessness. Small intestine absorption of calcium declines after one month of hypokinetic exposure, possibly because of a decrease in circulating 1,25 dihydroxy-vitamin D (1,25(OH)2D3). Bone growth inhibition is demonstrated by reduced length and width of the long bones, decreased thickness of the diaphyseal cortical plate and the growth cartilage plate, and osteoporosis of the trabecular bone spongiosa. Long bone growth and volume are restored by administering 24,25 dihydroxyvitamin D (24,25(OH)2D3) or a combination of 1,25(OH)2D3 and 24,25(OH)2D3, but similar procedures are ineffectual for restoration of the growth cartilage plate. Primary and secondary spongiosa volumes enlarge with 1,25(OH)2D3 treatment and attain control volume with 24,25(OH)2D3 administration. It is suggested that vitamin D3 dihydroxylated metabolites and/or target tissue sensitivity are related to a delay of bone growth and mineralization in hypokinetic rats.

C.M.

of a control group. None of the changes as a result of centrifugation were truly persistent. The only increases in mass associated with centrifugation and the only responses to centrifugation per se were observed in the skin values.

J.N.

A84-24370#

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS FLOWN ON COSMOS BIOSATELLITES

E. I. ILIN (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-121, S-122.

Research on rats conducted aboard Soviet Cosmos biosatellites is discussed and general recommendations for animal experiments are given. Aside from meeting the animal's biological needs, it is suggested that motor activity restriction be minimized in zero gravity and artificial gravity experiments. To study the combined effects of weightlessness and ionizing radiation, rats were irradiated with two doses of gamma-radiation, one of which was a maximum whole-body irradiation dose (800 + or - 85 rad) to elicit radiation sickness. Cosmos experiments were completely automated, tested in preflight mockup, and involved simultaneously performed ground controls. Postrecovery animal examination and sacrifice were conducted at the recovery site to eliminate gravity readaptation effects on the data.

C.M.

A84-24367# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

THE EFFECTS OF IMMOBILIZATION ON CORTICAL BONE IN MONKEYS (M. NEMESTRINA)

W. J. NIKLOWITZ, T. E. BUNCH, and D. R. YOUNG (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field; San Francisco, University, San Francisco, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-115, S-116. refs

Rhesus and pigtail monkeys were restrained for up to seven months in a hypogravitational-hypodynamic environment for the purpose of studying the osteoporotic process and its reversibility, particularly in relation to humans. In vivo bending, radiography and tomography are among the techniques that were used. Bone deterioration within one month was detectable only in histological preparation, where resorption and subsequent cavity formation were demonstrated in addition to demineralization of the remaining hard tissue. Norland bone mineral analysis showed the greatest bone demineralization in the proximal tibia (23 percent to 31 percent after six months restraint), recovery did not even necessarily occur after 15 months. The largest bone stiffness decrease was 36 to 40 percent after a six months restraint; normal bending properties but not mineral content were restored after 8-1/2 months. Contrary to earlier studies, it is concluded that bone recovery, though a lengthy process, is possible: cortical bone in the tibia required 40 months.

C.M.

A84-24369# Virginia Univ., Charlottesville.

DISTRIBUTION OF FLUIDS IN THE BODY OF THE CENTRIFUGED RAT

G. C. PITTS (Virginia, University, Charlottesville, VA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-119, S-120. refs
(Contract NGR-47-005-213; NSG-2225)

The effects of exposure to an elevated g-level throughout the period of rapid growth is investigated in a comparison of a group of female Sprague-Dawley rats centrifuged as adults with other groups centrifuged for prolonged intervals starting shortly after weaning. The fluid-solid composition of total body, heart, liver, gut, skin, and muscle for both study groups is compared with that

A84-24371#

DEMOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS IN GRAVITATIONAL BIOLOGY

J. R. CAREY (California, University, Davis and Berkeley, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-123, S-124. refs

The quantitative demography concepts of stable population model and demographic equivalence are reviewed and related to gravitational biology. To examine the effect of different gravitational fields on the age distribution of populations, a computer simulation study using a set of life table parameters for the flour beetle, *Tribolium castaneum*, was conducted. The results show that different gravitational fields result in intuitive effects on population growth rate, but may result in counter-intuitive effects on population age structure.

J.N.

A84-24372# California Univ., Berkeley.

SCALING OF METABOLIC RATE ON BODY MASS IN SMALL MAMMALS AT 2.0 G

N. PACE (California, University, Berkeley, CA) and A. H. SMITH (California, University, Davis, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-125, S-126. refs
(Contract NSG-7336)

It is postulated that augmentation of gravitational loading should produce a shift in the classic Kleiber mammalian allometric relationship between metabolic rate and total body mass by an increase in both these parameters. Oxygen consumption rate and body mass measurements of 10 male rabbits 8 months of age were obtained initially for 1.0 g, and then over a 9-week period of chronic centrifugation at 2.0 g. Analysis of covariance showed that the positioning constant at 2.0 g is increased by 17 percent from that at 1.0 g at the P less than 0.001 level, and the exponent is increased by 8 percent at the P = 0.008 level. It is concluded that abatement of gravitational loading in spaceflight will result in a lowering of both allometric parameters.

J.N.

A84-24373#

THE EFFECT OF HYPERGRAVITATION ON NUCLEIC ACID METABOLISM IN THE RAT LIVER

V. F. MAKEEVA and I. A. EGOROV (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Biokhimii, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-127, S-128. refs

RNA polymerase activity, RNA transcription, and RNA and DNA concentration were measured in liver tissue from 10 pregnant 300-g female Wistar rats and their 21-day fetuses after centrifugation at 2 g during days 14 through 21 of gestation. Five control animals were kept in the same room during the centrifugation period. Liver nuclei for the RNA polymerase and transcription determinations were isolated by the hypertonic-sucrose technique of Widnell and Tata (1964). The results are presented in tables and discussed. No significant changes due to hypergravity were found in any of the parameters measured in either the adult or the fetal rats.

T.K.

A84-24374#

IS THERE AN ORIENTATION OF THE NUCLEI IN MICROPLASMODIA OF PHYSARUM POLYCEPHALUM?

V. SOBICK, W. BRIEGLEB, and I. BLOCK (Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Institut fuer Flugmedizin, Cologne, West Germany) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-129, S-130. refs

The orientation behavior of the Physarum nuclei is studied and a first analysis of the phenomenon is made. Microplasmodia, a type of Physarum polycephalum slime mold, were grown in Shuttle cultures and were slightly pressed in a special microchamber, whereupon they differentiated into flat active forms of up to 200 microns. Results were obtained using three types of light microscopes differing in gravity orientation: normal vertical, horizontal, and fast clinostat (85 rpm). Light and gravity are most likely involved in growth orientation because of the polar structure of the Physarum nuclei and their orientation. It is suggested that light stimulus fixes nuclei orientation because of an inherent reference pattern and that such a regulatory mechanism simultaneously compensates for the effects of gravity. C.M.

A84-24375#

THE EFFECTS OF WEIGHTLESSNESS AND INCREASED GRAVITY ON HEMOPOIETIC STEM CELLS OF RATS AND MICE

A. VACEK, A. BARTONICKOVA, D. ROTKOVSKA (Ceskoslovenska Akademie Ved, Biofyzikalni Ustav, Brno, Czechoslovakia), T. V. MICHURINA, E. S. DAMARATSKAIA, and L. V. SEROVA (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem; Academy of Sciences, Institute of Biology of Development, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-131, S-132. refs

Changes in the number of hemopoietic stem cell colony forming units (CFU) were studied in Wistar rats exposed to hypogravity for 18 days on the biosatellite Cosmos 1129 or to long-term hypergravitation on earth (+1.0 G, 5 hours, 5 days). In both instances, as compared to synchronous and vivarium control groups, the number of CFU in the spleen and the bone marrow decreased and then subsequently improved, after experimental conditions. There was a four- to five-fold decrease in bone marrow CFU in the Cosmos 1129 experiment and a maximum CFU decrease of 62 percent in the spleen and of 49 percent in the bone marrow in the hypergravitation experiment. Effects on spleen cellularity, thymus cellularity, and lymph organs are also included. C.M.

A84-24376# Northrop Services, Inc., Houston, Tex.

HEMATOPOIESIS IN ANTIORTHOSTATIC, HYPOKINESIC RATS

C. D. R. DUNN (Northrop Services, Inc.; Baylor University, Houston, TX), P. C. JOHNSON (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), and R. D. LANGE (Tennessee, University, Knoxville, TN) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-133, S-134. refs

(Contract NAGW-308; NAS9-14525; NAS2-10801; NAS2-11586)

Rats exposed to antiorthostatic, hypokinesia showed the following effects which are comparable to those seen in man during or after space flight: weight loss, reduced food and water consumption, transient increases in peripheral hematocrit and RBC count, decreasing MCV and reduced reticulocyte count. In addition, the hemoglobin P50 was shifted to the right. A significant shortening of RBC t1/2 was only seen after suspension. Changes in leukocyte and platelet numbers in suspended rats were also comparable to those in man during space flight, but leukocyte PHA sensitivity in rats showed no consistent alteration. The results demonstrate that this model reproduces many of the hematological effects of space flight and has potential as a tool in understanding the hematopoietic response to zero gravity.

Author

A84-24377# Santa Clara Univ., Calif.

THE EFFECTS OF HYPERGRAVITY ON THE RATE OF ANTIBODY FORMATION IN THE RAT

S. M. SCIBETTA, L. D. CAREN (Santa Clara, University, Santa Clara, CA), and J. OYAMA (NASA, Ames Research Center, Biomedical Research Div., Moffett Field, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-135, S-136.

This experiment was designed to measure the immune response in acutely stressed and chronically centrifuged hyper-G-adapted male rats. Rats were exposed to 2.1 and 3.1 G. Acutely stressed animals were injected with sheep red blood cells (SRBC) on the day of initial exposure to hyper-G, and were chronically centrifuged for 10 to 15 days after immunization. Hyper-G-adapted rats were chronically centrifuged for 28 days prior to antigen injection and for 21 days after injection. Booster injections were given and serum samples taken at intervals from 3 to 9 days after the initial and booster injections. Antigen dose, injected ip, ranged between 1.35×10 to the 6th and 1.38×10 to the 9th SRBC/100 g. body weight. Pair-fed and ad libitum fed noncentrifuged controls were used. No significant differences in anti-SRBC antibody titers were found between centrifuged and control animals, although there were some changes in WBC counts and a significant increase in adrenal-gland size in acutely stressed animals.

Author

A84-24378#

THE EFFECT OF HYPERGRAVITY ON THE PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT OF MAMMALS

L. V. SEROVA, L. A. DENISOVA, N. A. CHELNAIA, and E. S. MEIZEROV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-137, S-138. refs

The effect of hypergravity on mammalian prenatal development during the last period of gestation is studied in five-month-old female Wistar rats, centrifuged at 2 g during gestation days 14 through 21 (rotation rate of 33.3 rpm with one daily 30 minute pause). There was no difference between centrifuged and synchronous control rats regarding embryonic mortality, abnormal fetus, and abnormal placenta, though rates for these parameters were lower in vivarium controls. Fetal weight of centrifuged rats (3.71 g) was lower than synchronous controls (4.24 g), and the former also exhibited delayed skeletal development and a lowered erythropoietic cell count. However, it is concluded that mammals

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

flown at 0 g may also produce normal fetuses and that gestation days 14-21 offer more resistance to adverse environmental effects than other developmental stages. C.M.

A84-24379#

THE EFFECT OF HYPERGRAVITY ON FLUID-ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM IN RAT FETUSES

L. A. DENISOVA, G. V. DOLGOPOLOVA, N. A. ILIUSHKO, E. A. LAVROVA, Iu. V. NATOCHIN, L. V. SEROVA, R. I. RUDNEVA, and E. I. SHAKHMATOVA (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow; Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Evoliutsionnoi Fiziologii i Biokhimii, Leningrad, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-139, S-140.

The fluid-electrolyte metabolism in pregnant rats and developing rat embryos during chronic centrifugation was examined. Physiological samples were taken of ten rats exposed to 2 g at the last trimester of gestation, as well as five synchronous controls, and five vivarium controls. Samples of myocardium, liver, kidney, and tibia of pregnant rats were studied, in addition to placenta, whole fetus, and fetal kidney. Fetal weight was reduced by 12.1 percent in centrifuged females as compared to synchronous controls, but water and electrolyte balance remained unchanged. Amniotic fluid volume and fetal mineral concentrations were analyzed. The calcium concentration was found to be greater in centrifuged rat fetuses: a significant finding since microgravity reduces the calcium concentration in adult humans. Finally it was concluded that fetal cell generation proceeds normally, but that the mass of organic substances of extracellular origin decreases. C.M.

A84-24380#

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF WEIGHTLESSNESS AT CELLULAR AND SUBCELLULAR LEVELS

E. L. KORDIUM and K. M. SYTNIK (Akademii Nauk Ukrainskoi RSR, Institut Botaniki, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-141, S142.

The structure and function of prokaryotes and plant eukaryotes at different levels of evolutionary development are discussed in relation to space-flight effects. It has been shown that the scope of changes of the bacterial ultrastructure induced by weightlessness depends to a certain extent on the initial conditions of culture growth. Biological effects of weightlessness at the subcellular level of eukaryotes increase with flight time. They also enhance in more complex plant forms, which may be due to intercellular interactions in the tissue system. It is assumed that the cell differentiation in weightlessness develops within the framework of normal genetic programs. Biochemical and physiological processes vary significantly due to the lack of rigorous predetermination. The pattern of rearrangement in the structure and function of the plant cell in weightlessness is discussed with respect to the problem of adaptation to zero-g. Author

A84-24381# Indiana Univ., Bloomington.

RESPONSE OF AMPHIBIAN EGG CYTOPLASM TO NOVEL GRAVITY ORIENTATION AND CENTRIFUGATION

A. W. NEFF, M. WAKAHARA, A. JURAND, and G. M. MALACINSKI (Indiana University, Bloomington, IN) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-143, S-144.

(Contract NAGW-60)

The effects of inversion and centrifugation on the compartmentalization of cytoplasm in *Xenopus laevis* eggs are investigated experimentally. The rearrangement of yolk-platelet compartments (YPC) characterized by morphology, density, and viscosity differences is studied in fertilized, unfertilized, and

unfertilized electrically activated eggs in normal, and inverted positions and with and without centrifugation at 10-183 x g for 5 min. The eggs are fixed and embedded in plastic or paraffin prior to sagittal sectioning (0.5, 4, or 8 microns) and microscopic examination; the results are presented in a diagram and discussed. A density-compartment model combining both animal/vegetal and dorsal/ventral polarities is proposed: YPC determined without gravity orientation during oogenesis respond to both sperm entrance point and gravity after fertilization, and the response involves breaking of the radial symmetry of the egg. It is predicted that *Xenopus* eggs in a microgravity environment will encounter difficulties in establishing a primary embryonic axis. T.K.

A84-24382#

THE EFFECT OF A 90-DAY HYPODYNAMY ON THE NEUROHUMORAL SYSTEM, EGG LAYING AND METABOLISM OF PROTEINS IN JAPANESE QUAIL

M. JURANI, P. VYBOH, D. LAMOSOVA, Z. BAROSKOVA, E. SOMOGYIOVA, K. BODA, and M. GAZO (Slovenska Akademia Vied, Ustav Fyziologie Hospodarskych Zvierat, Kosice, Czechoslovakia) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-145 to S-148, refs

Plasma and hypothalamus catecholamines; plasma thyroxine, triiodothyronine, estradiol, and corticosterone; skeletal-muscle and liver dry matter, protein concentration, and RNA and DNA; body weight; and egg-laying were measured in Japanese quail (*coturnix coturnix japonica*) kept in individual cages (controls) or in movement-restricting jackets for 5, 30, 60, or 90 days. The results are presented in graphs and tables and discussed. The neuroendocrine response to the hypodynamy was most marked at the beginning of the exposure and at 90 days, with some temporary adaptation at 30-60 days. An enhanced total metabolism of muscle proteins (reflected in significantly increased RNA/DNA ratios) persisted throughout the experimental period. These findings are of importance for understanding the combined effects of weightlessness and hypodynamy in the space environment. T.K.

A84-24383# Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia.

RESISTANCE OF MATURE ARABIDOPSIS PLANTS TO MECHANICAL DEFORMATION IN RELATION TO G-FORCE DURING DEVELOPMENT

A. H. BROWN (Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia, PA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S149, S150.

(Contract NGR-39-010-104; NAS2-22432)

Arabidopsis plants were grown in centrifuge tubes under well standardized culture conditions. Each plant was subjected to centrifugation (roots out) for 10 min at one of a series of centripetal forces between 7 and 390g. No deformation was observed in plants centrifuged at less than 35g. An 'average' degree of deformation was attained at about 60g. All plants exposed to more than 95g were maximally deformed but none was broken nor otherwise damaged irreversibly even at 390g. In every case new shoot growth continued normally after the centrifugation. A plant population grown on horizontal clinostats (0.5 rpm) under culture conditions exactly the same as for the upright plants responded to centrifugation stress in a way that was not substantially different from the response pattern of the plants cultured upright at 1g. Author

A84-24384*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

CLINOSTAT EFFECTS ON SHOOT AND ROOT OF ARABIDOPSIS

T. HOSHIZAKI (California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-151, S-152. refs (Contract NAS7-918)

In the clinostat environment, *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. plants grown in cultures having limited gas exchange with the external atmosphere developed 'above' the agar media a large mass of roots which eventually covered the stem. Cultural conditions were 0.5 rpm, 350 f.c. from cool white fluorescent lamps, and 25 C. Limited gas exchange culture tubes were covered with Saran Wrap or mylar film, while free gas exchange cultures were plugged with cotton or polyurethane foam. Average shoot-root dry weight ratio of clinostatted, limited gas exchange plants was 3.39 (p less than 0.001) as compared to 10.1 for upright stationary and 10.3 for vertically rotated controls. Average dry weight (48.3 mg) of all clinostatted shoots was greater than those reported by other investigators (15.1 mg). Finally, shoots of the clinostatted plants reported here were almost 2x heavier (p less than 0.01) than the controls (28.7 mg, 26.7 mg), a result contrary to findings of previous investigators, where the clinostatted plants are the lightest (clinostat 15.1 mg, controls 16.5 mg and 17.2 mg).

Author

A84-24385#

CHRONIC HYPOKINESIS AND 3 PERIODS OF THE STRESS REACTIVITY IN RATS

M. POPPEI, K. HECHT, and M. GRASSE (Berlin, Humboldt-Universitaet, Berlin, East Germany) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-153, S-154.

After 1, 3, and 6 weeks of hypokinesis and 12 hours of intermittent free mobility, 19 parameters from the endocrine, brain-metabolic, behavioral, and visceral functions were tested. Results are presented for catecholamine levels, brain metabolism and avoidance learning, sleep behavior, and endocrine functions. Three stages of stress activity are observed: (1) inhibition against exogenic influences, (2) immobilization of adaptive processes, and (3) a dissociation of functions with permanent hyper- or hyporeactive reactions. J.N.

A84-24386#

THE INFLUENCE OF HYPOKINESIS ON THE ASYMMETRIC DISTRIBUTION OF NORADRENALINE IN THE NEOCORTEX, HIPPOCAMPUS AND SUBRENALS OF RATS

K. HECHT, H. HILSE, P. OEHME, and M. POPPEI (Berlin, Humboldt-Universitaet, Berlin, East Germany) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-155, S-156.

A84-24387#

SLEEP CHANGES IN RATS INDUCED BY PROLONGED HYPOKINESIS AND TREATED BY SUBSTANCE P

E. WACHTEL, I. KOLOMETZEW, K. HECHT, P. OEHME, and M. POPPEI (Berlin, Humboldt-Universitaet, Berlin, East Germany) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-157, S-158. refs

The effects of prolonged recurrent immobilization on the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of sleep and of antistress are studied using a hypokinesis model. Forty 200-250 g Wistar rats comprised control, hypokinesis and hypokinesis + substance P groups. EEGs and EMGs were recorded 1 hour after injection

of 125 micrograms/kg of substance P (Arg-Pro-Lys-Gln-Gln-Phe-Phe-Gly-Leu-Met-NH₂) and 250 micrograms/kg of substance P-A (Lys-Phe-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met-NH₂). In general controls showed a balanced sleep-structure, while during three weeks, hypokinesis rats reduced all sleep stages, in favor of wakefulness, particularly deep slow sleep (42.0 + or - 1.3 percent decreased to 23.3 + or - 4.1 percent). In addition, hypokinesis rats exhibited motor hyperactivity, unstable sleep behavior, and difficulty falling asleep. These symptoms generally disappeared with substances P and P-A injection; it is suggested that the beneficial effects work only for disturbed sleep, and several mechanisms for the substance P effect are proposed. C.M.

A84-24389#

THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL STRESS PRIOR TO THE ONSET OF CENTRIFUGATION ON ACCELERATION TOLERANCE IN PILOTS

M. WOJTKOWIAK (Wojskowy Instytut Medycyny Lotniczej, Warsaw, Poland) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-161, S-162.

Tests are carried out on 80 student pilots 21 and 22 years of age. The acceleration is increased linearly at a rate of 0.1 G/s until a loss of vision field is observed. Measurements are made of the heart rate, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood flow velocity two minutes before the centrifuge is started. An increase in heart rate and blood flow velocity is seen as an effective compensatory reaction. The blood flow velocity should increase in parallel with the acceleration increase, until it reaches a level where a decrease on the head level begins. C.R.

A84-24390#

OSMO- AND VOLUMOREGULATION IN RATS WITH HEREDITARILY CHANGED HORMONAL BALANCE

L. N. IVANOVA, E. G. ELCHANINOVA, V. A. LAVRINENKO, and N. N. MEDIDI (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Tsitologii i Genetiki, Novosibirsk, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-163, S-164.

Water and ion excretion after intragastric injection of 5 ml/100 g b.w. of water, complete Ringer or 1 percent NaCl solution was compared in Wistar rats (WR), homozygous Brattleboro rats, which lack the antidiuretic hormone (DI) and also in spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHR) which are characterized by a higher antidiuretic hormone (ADH) secretion. In response to the alteration in the body fluid volume and osmolality, the rats of all strains with varying hormonal balance were found to be able to excrete hypo- and isoosmotic loads successfully enough. However, they maintained the volume and osmotic homeostasis by different mechanisms. Depending on the pretest body hydration and the hormonal level, both regulating systems exhibit a prevalent effect respectively and thus determine different effectiveness of the correction and the structure of renal reaction to the load. Author

A84-24391#

THE ROLE OF TISSUE RECEPTORS AND SPECIFIC STRUCTURES OF MEDULLA OBLONGATA IN THE FLUID DISTRIBUTION

B. S. KULAEV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-164a, S-164b. refs

The effect of electrostimulation of afferent somatic-nerve fibers or of the chemoreceptor structures of the ventral surface of the brain stem (VSBS) on the response of the circulation to antiorthostasis/orthostasis is investigated experimentally in dogs. The results are presented graphically and discussed. Stabilization of the major circulation parameters is found to be quantitatively and qualitatively improved by electrostimulation of tibial nerve,

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

brachial plexus, or VSBS structures, with the best improvement observed for tibial-nerve stimulation. These results are applicable to the study and possible alleviation of motion sickness associated with weightlessness. T.K.

A84-24392#

INTERSEROSAL FORCES: THE PRESSURE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CENTRAL CIRCULATIONS AND NATURE'S INTERNAL 'G SUITS'. II - THE THORACIC CONTAINERS, ANALYSIS VIA THE DSR

E. A. HOFFMAN, E. L. RITMAN, and E. H. WOOD (Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, Aug. 28-Sept. 3, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-165 to S-168. refs

(Contract NIH-HL-04664; NIH-HL-29886; NIH-RR-00007)

It is noted that the total picture of cardiopulmonary function as it is affected by the gravitational force environment requires a degree of simultaneity of measurements previously unobtainable. The area under cardiogreen indicator dilution curves is compared with the area under dilution curves obtained by X-ray volumetric imaging of the passage of a radiopaque contrast agent in the main pulmonary artery and its major branches. An 8-kg dog was anesthetized, and three levels of cardiac output are studied. The relative changes from control of the area under the dilution curves obtained by the two methods are found to differ by less than 10 percent. The experiment is seen as encouraging in developing an ability to measure regional flowing blood volumes throughout the lung. C.R.

A84-24393*# California Univ., Davis.

THERMOREGULATION IN COLD- AND NONCOLD-ACCLIMATED RATS COLD EXPOSED IN HYPERGRAVITY FIELDS

J. M. HOROWITZ, B. A. HOROWITZ, and C. B. MONSON (California, University, Davis, CA) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, Aug. 28-Sept. 3, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-169 to S-172. refs

(Contract NSG-2234)

The effect of hypergravity on thermoregulation processes is investigated experimentally in rats. Hooded male Long-Evans rats were kept for 6 weeks at 5 or 23 C (cold-acclimated and noncold-acclimated groups, CA and NCA) prior to testing. One test protocol comprised sequential 1-h exposures to 23 C at 1 G, 23 C at 3 G (in a 2.1-m radius centrifuge; -Gx), 8 C at 3 G, 8 C at 1 G, and finally 23 C at 1 G, with continuous measurement of the oxygen consumption. In a second protocol, restrained rats were exposed to 23 C at 1 G, 23 C at 3 G, and 10 C at 3 G, and core temperature changes were monitored. The results are presented in graphs and a table. Oxygen consumption doubled in both CA and NCA rats on exposure to cold at 1 G, but at 3 G NCA consumption decreased while CA consumption remained high. The CA rats were also more able to maintain core temperature at 3 G than the NCA rats. These differences are attributed to the nonshivering thermogenic processes developed in CA rats, which appear to be unaffected by hypergravity. T.K.

A84-24394#

BIOLOGICAL SCALING FROM CELLS TO ENVIRONMENT - A PRELUDE TO GRAVITATIONAL EXPLANATIONS

W. A. CALDER, III (Arizona, University, Tucson, AZ) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, Aug. 28-Sept. 3, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-173 to S-175. refs

Biological scaling laws and gravitational explanations for them are reviewed. The law relating basal metabolism (Emin) to body mass (M) to the power 0.75 (Kleiber, 1961) and its modifications by Heusner (1982, 1983) - giving an overall M exponent of 0.79 - are summarized, and the evidence from studies of thermoregulation,

maximum aerobic activity, and field metabolic rate is examined. Gravity-based explanations for the Kleiber law (compromise between gravity loading and heat loss, elastic similarity of animals of different sizes, and metabolic cost of overcoming gravity forces plus a surface-area factor) are considered critically. Scaling factors in physiological time, life expectancy, reproduction, growth, and population density and turnover are related to Emin, lifetime metabolism, and field metabolic rate; it is shown that a causal link to gravity has not yet been established. Further studies on a broad interdisciplinary scale are proposed. T.K.

A84-24691

INTERHEMISPHERE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF BRAIN STRUCTURES IN THE CASE OF VARIOUS FUNCTIONAL STATES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM [MEZHPOLUSHARNYE VZAIMOOTNOSHENIIA STRUKTUR MOZGA PRI RAZNYKH FUNKTSIONAL'NYKH SOSTOIANIIAKH TSENTRAL'NOI NERVNOI SISTEMY]

I. A. LAPINA, I. K. IAICHNIKOV, P. D. SHABANOV, and Iu. S. BORODKIN (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 3-8. In Russian. refs

Multiminute oscillations of ultraslow activity in the range of 0-1.0 Hz were recorded in rabbits with implanted gold electrodes. Changes in the functional state were achieved by: (1) unilateral microstimulation of the frontal neocortex at 1.5-2.5 micro-A; (2) administration of neurotropic activators (aethimizole and its analogue); (3) prolonged administration of ethanol. These actions sharply increased the natural functional interhemispheric asymmetry, leading to a restructuring of intracentral relationships. The neurotropic activators aethimizole and IEM-476 temporarily restored the normal interaction between the hemispheres even in the case of marked functional asymmetry. B.J.

A84-24692

RESPONSES AND ORGANIZATION OF RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF NEURONS IN THE FROG TEGMENTUM'S BASAL OPTICAL NUCLEUS DURING VISUAL STIMULATION [O REAKTSIIAKH I ORGANIZATSIII RETSEPTIVNYKH POLEI NEIRONOV BAZAL'NOGO OPTICHESKOGO IADRA POKRYSHKI NOZHKI MOZGA (TEGMENTUMA) LIAGUSHKI PRI ZRITEL'NOI STIMULIATSII]

T. V. ALEINIKOVA, V. V. KHRENKOVA, and O. N. KRIUKOVSKII (Rostovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Rostov-on-Don, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 9-15. In Russian. refs

A84-24693

DYNAMICS OF THE CONJUGATION OF VENTILATION AND BLOOD FLOW IN CAT LUNGS IN THE CASE OF AN ELEVATED AMBIENT TEMPERATURE [DINAMIKA SOPRIAZHENIIA VENTILIATSII I KROVOTOKA V LEGKIKH U KOSHEK PRI POVYSHENNOI TEMPERATURE VNESHNEI SREDY]

D. P. DVORETSKII and V. A. TASHLIEV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 42-47. In Russian. refs

A84-24694

TERMOREGULATORY ACTIVITY OF THE MOTONEURONAL POOL IN RATS ADAPTED TO COLD AND HYPOXIA [TERMOREGULIATSIONNAIA AKTIVNOST' MOTONEIRONNOGO PULA U KRYS, ADAPTIROVANNYKH K KHOLODUI I GIPOKSI]

L. V. SOROKINA, Iu. V. LUPANDIN, and L. P. VLASOVA (Petrozavodskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Petrozavodsk, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 75-80. In Russian. refs

The impulse activity of single motor units was investigated in anesthetized white rats during cold tremor. Cold adaptation was found to cause a decrease in the firing rate of the motor units, while adaptation to hypoxia produced an increase in the firing rate. These data are considered as evidence that postural

mechanisms are restructured during adaptation to cold and hypoxia. B.J.

A84-24695

DELAYED EFFECT OF SYNTHETIC TETRAPEPTIDAMIDE ON THE BRAIN MOTOR SYSTEM [OTSROCHENNOE VLIIANIE SINTETICHESKOGO TETRAPEPTIDAMIDA NA DVIGATEL'NUIU SISTEMU MOZGA]

E. L. DOVEDOVA (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 81-83. In Russian. refs

A84-24696

THE EFFECT OF CALCITONIN AND PARATHYROID HORMONE ON THE MYOCARDIUM DURING ADAPTATION OF THE HEART TO NITROGENEMIA [DEISTVIE KAL'TSITONINA I PARATIREOIDNOGO GORMONA NA MIOKARD V PROTSESE ADAPTATSII SERDTSA K AZOTEMII]

V. V. BARABANOVA, R. B. MINKIN, A. V. ORLOV, T. A. SMIRNOVA, and K. I. SHLIAKHTER (Gosudarstvennyi Pedagogicheskii Institut, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 83-86. In Russian. refs

A84-24697

THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS REGIMES OF THERMAL ADAPTATION ON THERMOGENESIS IN ALBINO RATS [VLIIANIE RAZLICHNYKH REZHIMOV TEMPERATURNOI ADAPTATSII NA TERMOGENEZ U BELYKH KRYS]

Z. K. VYMIATNINA, M. A. DUKHANIN, and M. M. PRASOLOVA (Akademii Nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, Institut Fiziologii i Eksperimental'noi Patologii Vysokogor'ia, Frunze, Kirgiz SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 87-90. In Russian. refs

A84-24698

A METHOD FOR THE LONG-TERM PRECISION THERMOMETRY OF ANIMAL BRAIN STRUCTURES IN CHRONIC EXPERIMENTS [METOD DLTIEL'NOI PRETSIZIONNOI TERMOMETRII STRUKTUR GOLOVNOGO MOZGA ZHIVOTNYKH V KHRONICHESKOM EKSKPERIMENTE]

I. K. IAICHNIKOV (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 91-93. In Russian.

A84-24699

A TECHNIQUE FOR EVALUATING THE RHYTHM-DEPENDENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MECHANICAL ACTIVITY OF THE MYOCARDIUM [METODIKA OTSENKI RITMOZAVISIMYKH KARAKTERISTIK MEKHANICHESKOI AKTIVNOSTI MIOKARDA]

V. IA. IZAKOV, IU. L. PROTSENKO, S. M. RUTKEVICH, S. V. ZHELAMSKII, and B. L. BYKOV (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Gigienny Truda i Professional'nykh Zabolevanii, Sverdlovsk, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0015-329X), vol. 70, Jan. 1984, p. 97-101. In Russian. refs

A technique is proposed whereby the mechanical activity of the myocardium is investigated in the random mode of operation. A myocardium sample or the intact heart are stimulated by a random uncorrelated sequence of white-noise type; the distribution of interpulse intervals is either Gaussian or uniform; the responses of the myocardium are analyzed as a random process. An algorithm and block diagram of random-sequence generators is presented; a variant of such generators has been realized on the basis of a minicomputer. The proposed method has been validated by chronoinotropic studies of myocardium samples of a number of warmblooded and coldblooded animals. B.J.

A84-24729* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

HYPERTHERMIC EFFECTS OF CENTRALLY INJECTED (D-ALA2, N-ME-PHE4, MET-(0)5-OL)-ENKEPHALIN (FK 33-824) IN RABBITS AND GUINEA-PIGS

S. B. KANDASAMY and B. A. WILLIAMS (NASA, Ames Research Center, Biosystems Div., Moffett Field, CA) Neuropharmacology (ISSN 0028-3908), vol. 22, no. 10, 1983, p. 1177-1181. refs

A84-24730* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

VASOPRESSIN RELEASE INDUCED BY WATER DEPRIVATION - EFFECTS OF CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED SARALASIN

L. C. KEIL (NASA, Ames Research Center, Biomedical Research Div., Moffett Field, CA), R. L. DUNDORE, J. N. D. WURPEL, W. B. SEVERS (Pennsylvania State University, Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, PA), and Y. R. BARBELLA (Neuroendocrinology (ISSN 0028-3835), vol. 37, 1983, p. 401-405. refs

(Contract NCC2-127)

Uncertainty exists as to whether endogenous angiotensin activates brain mechanisms controlling vasopressin (AVP) secretion during dehydration. Various doses of saralasin were injected into a lateral cerebroventricle (IVT) of conscious, male rats deprived of water for 48 h. The rats were killed at different times. The concentration of AVP in the plasma p(AVP), measured by radioimmunoassay, was unaffected by saralasin. IVT pretreatment with 1-Sar-8-Ile-angiotensin II blocked maximal AVP release by IVT angiotensin, but this pretreatment did not reduce p(AVP) after 24, 48 or 72 hr water deprivation. A 3-hour continuous IVT infusion of CSF or saralasin (10 micrograms/hour) into 48-hour water-deprived rats revealed equivalent p(AVP) concentration and urine volumes. When the infusions were continued for 3 h more with water available, control and saralasin-treated rats: (1) drank at similar rates, (2) excreted similar amounts of urine, and (3) reduced their p(AVP) concentration levels to the same extent. IVT saralasin did not affect p(AVP) concentration of rats dehydrated with hypertonic NaCl. Combined IVT saralasin and atropine reduced p(AVP) concentration of 48-hour water deprived rats about 30 percent (p less than 0.05). It is concluded that redundancy exists for sensing, integrating and releasing vasopressin in dehydrated rats.

Author

A84-24736* Miami Univ., Coral Gables, Fla.

ANCIENT MICROSPHERES - ABIOPGENIC, PROTOBIOGENIC, OR BIOGENIC?

S. W. FOX, R. M. SYREN (Miami, University, Coral Gables, FL), M. INGRAM, B. J. PRICE, and J. COSTELLO (Miami, University, Miami, FL) Precambrian Research (ISSN 0301-9268), vol. 23, 1983, p. 1-8. refs

(Contract NGR-10-007-008)

Criteria of biogenicity of microspheroidal objects, which have been interpreted as microfossils, are here reviewed in the light of additional data. Much weight has been placed by some commentators on constrained heterogeneity as a primary criterion of biogenicity. The data from the field and laboratory suggest the need for continuing reservation in the interpretation of these objects. On the basis of these and other data, reasons are given for the alternative explanation that the objects are lithified relics of probiotic assemblages. The question remains open as to whether the early Archean spheroidal objects are abiotic, probiotic, or biotic in origin.

Author

A84-24959* California Univ., Riverside.

ACUTE PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF SQUIRREL MONKEYS EXPOSED TO HYPERDYNAMIC ENVIRONMENTS

C. A. FULLER (California, University, Riverside, CA) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 226-230. refs

(Contract NAS2-10536; NSF BNS-79-2441; PHS-BRS-RR-05816)

Physiological and behavioral responses to a hyperdynamic environment were examined in four adult male squirrel monkeys. After baseline monitoring at 1 G, monkeys were exposed to one

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

of three conditions: (1) +2 Gz for 60 minutes, (2) +2.9 Gz max for 8 minutes (simulating Space Shuttle launch), or (3) +1.7 Gz max for 19 minutes (simulating Space Shuttle reentry). During all experimental conditions, heart rate rose, and colonic temperature began to decline within the first ten minutes of centrifugation and decreased by as much as 2°C in some instances. Behaviorally, during centrifugation, the monkeys seemed to exhibit drowsiness and fall asleep, an observation not made during the control period. It is concluded that primates are susceptible to acute hyperdynamic field exposure. C.M.

A84-25132

PREVENTION OF STRESS-RELATED DAMAGE AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE ENDURANCE OF THE BODY TO PHYSICAL LOAD BY MEANS OF CHEMICAL FACTORS
[PREDUPREZHDENIE STRESSORNYKH POVREZHDENII I POVYSHENIE VYNOSLIVOSTI ORGANIZMA K FIZICHESKOI NAGRUDZHE S POMOSHCH'IU KHIMICHESKIKH FAKTOROV]
F. Z. MEERSON (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Patologicheskai Fiziologii i Eksperimental'naia Terapiia (ISSN 0031-2991), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 11-19. In Russian. refs

Data are presented which characterize the transition of the positive adaptive effect of short-term stress effects (SSEs) to a damaging effect. It is shown that preliminary adaptation to multiple SSEs can, in principle, protect the body against the damaging effect of long-term stress. Certain chemical factors, limiting stress-related damage, can be used to enhance the efficiency of adaptive reactions of the body, which are accompanied by a more or less pronounced stress. In particular, the effect of the antioxidant ionol on the endurance to physical load is considered. B.J.

A84-25133

MECHANISMS OF OSTEODYSTROPHY IN WEIGHTLESSNESS
[MEKHANIZMY OSTEODISTVOFII PRI NEVESMOSHI]
A. I. VOLOZHIN (Moskovskii Meditsinskii Stomatologicheskii Institut, Moscow, USSR) Patologicheskai Fiziologii i Eksperimental'naia Terapiia (ISSN 0031-2991), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 19-27. In Russian. refs

The effects of weightlessness on osteodystrophy in animals were simulated by means of hypokinesia and hypodynamia of varying duration. The first stage of the study involved the effect of hypokinesia on mineralized bone tissue with preservation of the support function of the extremities. The second stage involved the use of an experimental hypokinesia-hypodynamia model in which the support function was removed by amputation. The third stage consisted in an analysis of the restructuring of the bone tissue and its biophysical characteristics in animals (rats and turtles) subjected to space flight. B.J.

A84-25134

THE EFFECT OF SODIUM SUCCINATE ON THE RESTORATION OF MITOCHONDRIAL FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY IN THE CASE OF EXPERIMENTAL BURN SHOCK [VLIJANIE SUKTSINATA NATRIIA NA VOSSTANOVLENIE FUNKTSIONAL'NOI DEIATEL'NOSTI MITOKHONDRII PRI OZHOGOVOM SHOKE V EKSPERIMENTE]
N. I. KOCHETYGOV, T. Iu. PANSHEVA, and M. I. REMIZOVA (Leningradskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Gematologii i Perelivaniia Krovi, Leningrad, USSR) Patologicheskai Fiziologii i Eksperimental'naia Terapiia (ISSN 0031-2991), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 33-35. In Russian. refs

The succinate oxidase and cytochrome areas of the mitochondrial respiratory chain (MRC) of the rat liver in burn shock were investigated. It is shown that the MRC is incapable of the long-term maintenance of a high level of succinate dehydrogenase activity after burn. Injection of sodium succinate is shown to produce enzyme activation, to increase the cytochrome content in the MRC, and to improve the chances of survival. B.J.

A84-25135

THE EFFECT OF NICOTINIC ACID ON HORMONE-LEVEL CHANGES IN BURN DISEASE [VLIJANIE NIKOTINOVOI KISLOTY NA IZMENENIE UROVNA GORMONOV PRI OZHOGOVOI BOLEZNI]

V. P. BALUDA, A. D. VAKULENKO, V. M. ZIABLITSKII, L. V. KOZELSKAIA, and A. N. STAROSELSKAIA (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Obninsk, USSR) Patologicheskai Fiziologii i Eksperimental'naia Terapiia (ISSN 0031-2991), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 36-38. In Russian. refs

The level of thyroxine, triiodothyronine, and insulin in the blood of intact animals (Wistar rats) and in animals in different periods after burn shock was studied using radioimmunoassay. Nicotinic acid was found to have a normalizing effect on the level of these hormones in burn disease. The possible mechanisms of this normalizing effect are examined. B.J.

A84-25136

SULFHYDRYL GROUPS IN BURN ANEMIA [SUL'FGIDRIL'NYE GRUPPY PRI OZHOGOVOI ANEMII]

V. E. ROZANOV (Glavnyi Voennyi Klinicheskii Gospital', USSR) Patologicheskai Fiziologii i Eksperimental'naia Terapiia (ISSN 0031-2991), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 38-41. In Russian. refs

Experiments were performed on 120 dogs with severe thermal skin burns. An investigation was made of the number of sulfhydryl groups in the red cell proteins and membranes and in hemoglobin, as well as of the activity of sulfhydryl heme-synthesizing enzymes, heme-synthetase, and delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase in peripheral blood and internal organs. A close correlation was found between the number of red cells and the amount of hemoglobin found with gradual aggravation of the burn injury and reduction in the number of sulfhydryl groups in the red cell proteins and membranes, as well as in the activity of the enzymes, leading to the development of anemia. B.J.

A84-25137

POSSIBILITIES OF THE CORRECTION OF CIRCULATORY DISORDERS IN TRAUMATIC SHOCK BY THE COMBINED APPLICATION OF VASOACTIVE AGENTS [VOZMOZHNOSTI KORREKTSII RASSTROISTV KROVOOBRASHCHENIIA PRI TRAVMATICHESKOM SHOKE SOCHETANNYM PRIMENENIEM VAZOAKTIVNYKH VESHCHESTV]

S. A. SELEZNEV, V. I. GIKAVYI, and E. A. MUKHIN (Leningradskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Skoroi Pomoshchi, Leningrad, USSR; Kishinevskii Meditsinskii Institut, Kishinev, Moldavian SSR) Patologicheskai Fiziologii i Eksperimental'naia Terapiia (ISSN 0031-2991), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 41-45. In Russian. refs

A84-25138

FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LEFT VENTRICLE IN RABBITS UNDER EXPERIMENTAL ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION, DEVELOPING ON THE BACKGROUND OF CHRONIC ALCOHOL INTOXICATION [FUNKTSIONAL'NYE OSOBENOSTI LEVOGO ZHELUDOCHKA SERDTSA KROLIKOV PRI EKSPERIMENTAL'NOI ARTERIAL'NOI GIPERTONII, RAZVIVAIUSHCHEISIA NA FONE KHRONICHESKOI ALKOGOL'NOI INTOKSIKATSII]

V. A. FROLOV, V. E. DVORNIKOV, A. E. SAVASTENKO, and V. M. MOGILEVSKII (Universitet Druzhby Narodov, Moscow, USSR) Patologicheskai Fiziologii i Eksperimental'naia Terapiia (ISSN 0031-2991), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 50-52. In Russian. refs

A84-25145

KINETIC ANALYSIS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF THE EFFECT OF A CONSTANT MAGNETIC FIELD ON THE RATE OF ENZYMATIC REACTIONS [KINETICHESKII ANALIZ VOZMOZHNOSTI VLIJANIJA POSTOIANNOGO MAGNITNOGO POLIA NA SKOROST' FERMENTATIVNYKH REAKTSII]

V. K. VANAG and A. N. KUZNETSOV (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Khimicheskoi Fiziki, Moscow, USSR) Biofizika (ISSN 0006-3029), vol. 29, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 23-29. In Russian. refs

A84-25146

CHANGES IN THE AGGREGATION OF ERYTHROCYTES AND THROMBOCYTES UNDER ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION [IZMENENIE AGREGATSII ERITROTSITOV I TROMBOTSITOV POD DEISTVIEM UL'TRAFIOLETOVOGO IZLUCHENIIA]

M. A. MURINA, A. K. ANOSOV, and D. I. ROSCHUPKIN (II Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Meditsinskii Institut, Moscow, USSR) Biofizika (ISSN 0006-3029), vol. 29, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 92-95. In Russian. refs

A84-25147

DEPENDENCE OF THE PHOTODAMAGE OF ERYTHROCYTES ON THE ULTRAVIOLET-RADIATION INTENSITY [ZAVISIMOST' FOTOPOVREZHDENIIA ERITROTSITOV OT INTENSIVNOSTI UL'TRAFIOLETOVOGO OBLUCHENIIA]

D. I. ROSCHUPKIN and A. T. LORKIPANIDZE (II Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Meditsinskii Institut, Moscow, USSR) Biofizika (ISSN 0006-3029), vol. 29, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 155, 156. In Russian.

A84-25181#

INFLUENCE OF THE LONG-TERM REPEATED CENTRIFUGATION STRESS (-2GX) ON BLOOD COMPONENTS IN RATS

E. KAMEI and H. FUJIWARA (Japan Air Self-Defense Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Tachikawa, Tokyo, Japan) Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 24, Sept. 1983, p. 117-132. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

The effect of long-term repetitive -2Gx centrifugation on the blood components in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats was investigated by analyzing blood samples obtained from the right ventricle of the heart at 24 hours after the final exposure. The RBC, Hb, MCV, MCH, MCHC, WBC, Glu., P, Ca, and LDH were determined. It is suggested that the increase of WBC, RBC, Ht, and Hb in the 12 hour centrifuged group may be caused by hemoconcentration due to induced dehydration. J.N.

A84-25351

MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF THE HYPERTROPHY AND WEAR OF THE MYOCARDIUM [MOLEKULIARNE MEKHANIZMY GIPERTROFI I IZNASHIVANIIA SERDECHNOI MYSHTSY]

F. Z. MEERSON and M. P. IAVICH (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Kardiologiiia (ISSN 0022-9040), vol. 23, Aug. 1983, p. 5-11. In Russian. refs

The development of cardiac compensatory hypertrophy (CCH) during the adaptation of the heart to an increased load is shown to be conditioned by two simultaneous processes: accelerated synthesis and slower degradation of protein. Organ-nonspecific cytoplasmic protein factors are identified which participate in the mechanism initiating accelerated transcription during CCH. A standard complex of biochemical changes in the metabolism of the myocardium occurs at the wear stage and during physiological aging: RNA concentration decreases, and the rates of its synthesis and degradation are reduced along with protein synthesis and degradation rates. The administration of tRNA is shown to accelerate protein synthesis in such a heart. B.J.

A84-25357

THE ROLE OF CORONARY VASCULAR REACTIVITY IN THE REGULATION OF MYOCARDIAL BLOOD SUPPLY [ROL' REAKTIVNOSTI KORONARNYKH SOSUDOV V REGULIATSII KROVOSNABZHENIIA MIOKARDA]

A. G. BEZUSKO and V. V. BRATUS (Ministerstvo Zdravookhranenia Ukrainian SSR, Ukrainskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Kardiologii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Kardiologiiia (ISSN 0022-9040), vol. 23, Aug. 1983, p. 86-91. In Russian. refs

A84-25369

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF A TOXICOLOGICAL STUDY OF POLYURETHANE-FOAM COMBUSTION PRODUCTS [ANALIZ REZUL'TATOV TOKSIKOLOGICHESKOI EKSPERTIZY PRODUKTOV GORENIIA PENOPOLIURETANOV]

V. S. ILICHKIN, V. N. BUTIN, L. S. LANTSOV, M. V. IANENKO, and G. N. PETROV Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), Aug. 1983, p. 71-73. In Russian. refs

A84-25371

VALIDATION OF A METHOD FOR ESTABLISHING THE DANGER LIMITS OF THE EFFECT OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES DURING EMERGENCIES [OBOSNOVANIE METODICHESKOGO PODKHODA K USTANOVLENIIU AVARIINYKH PREDELOV VOZDEISTVIIA KHMICHESKIKH VESHCHESTV]

A. I. EITINGTON, T. A. SHASHINA, and K. A. VESELOVSKAIA (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), Aug. 1983, p. 87, 88. In Russian. refs

A method is proposed which makes it possible to establish the danger limits of the effect of a chemical substance for a strictly defined exposure time. These are the limits which allow the vital functions of the body to be preserved and the affected person to escape the danger zone by himself. In addition, these limits allow a definite level of mental and physical work capacity (70-90 percent) in the environment of the emergency. The danger level of CO is shown to be 4000 mg/cu m and its maximum admissible concentration is shown to be 1000 mg/cu m for a five-minute exposure. B.J.

A84-25627

ARCHAEBACTERIA - A NEW KINGDOM OF LIVING ORGANISMS [ARKHEBAKTERII - NOVOE TSARSTVO ZHIVYKH ORGANIZMOV]

V. A. DUDA (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Mikrobiologii, Moscow, USSR) Priroda (ISSN 0032-874X), Feb. 1984, p. 13-25. In Russian. refs

Archaeabacteria are characterized by a number of biochemical processes which are not peculiar to any other living organisms. On the basis of their phenotype characteristics and the evolution of their ribosomal RNA, they appear to represent one of the oldest groups of living organisms, which explains the name 'archaeabacteria'. This paper discusses the significance of archaeabacteria to microbiology as a whole, relates how they were discovered, describes their main characteristics, and considers questions of taxonomy and evolution. B.J.

A84-25631

ANTIOXIDANTS AND AN INCREASE IN LIFETIME [ANTIOKSIDANTY I UVELICHENIE PRODOLZHITEL'NOSTI ZHIZNI]

N. M. EMANUEL (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Khimicheskoi Fiziki, Moscow, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 1-8. In Russian. refs

Aging is treated here as an accumulation of injuries and impairments in the organism and free radicals are seen as one of the agents causing these injuries. Synthetic antioxidants, that is, substances controlling free-radical processes, are considered as preparations able to prolong the lifetime of experimental animals. Two such preparations are found to be effective. These are the hydrochloride of 2-ethyl-6-methyl-3-oxypyridine and 2,6-dimethyl-3,5-diethoxycarbonyl-1,4-dihydropyridine. It is established that the first of these prevents the accumulation of defects in the secondary structure of DNA. C.R.

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

A84-25632

THE ENDOCRINE STATE DURING AN EXPERIMENTAL PROLONGATION OF LIFE [ENDOKRINNAIA SITUATSIIA PRI EKSPERIMENTAL'NOM PRODLENII ZHIZNI]

V. N. NIKITIN, E. S. GRINCHENKO, M. P. DRUZHININA, S. TS. ZILBERMAN, O. A. KONOVALENKO, R. K. MAKOVZ, G. A. NESTERENKO, and L. I. STAVITSKAIA (Khar'kovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Kharkov, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 8-16. In Russian. refs

Results are presented from a study of the effect that a long-term, periodic growth-inhibiting diet that is insufficient in calories and that significantly prolongs the life of albino rats of the Wistar line has on the animal's endocrine state. Various consequences are cited as possible causes of the animals' longevity. The marked shifts seen in the hormonal formula of the animals is accompanied by a marked activation of the hypophysial-adrenal system, an activation of the islands of Langerhans that is much less pronounced, suppression in young and adult rats of the hypophysial-thyroid system (with activation in old age), and a prolonged retardation during the first half of ontogeny of the development of the reproductive system. C.R.

A84-25633

VITAMINS AND PERIODIC FASTING AS POSSIBLE FACTORS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL PROLONGATION OF LIFE [VITAMINY I PERIODICHESKOE GOLODANIE KAK VOZMOZHNYE FAKTORY EKSPERIMENTAL'NOGO PROLONGIROVANIIA ZHIZNI]

E. F. KONOPLIA, T. L. DUBINA, G. A. ZELEZINSKAIA, V. A. DIUNDIKOVA, R. V. POKROVSKAIA, V. V. GULKO, L. M. MAZHUL, and G. G. GATSKO (Akademiiia Nauk Belorusskoi SSR, Sektor Gerontologii, Minsk, Belorussian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 16-24. In Russian. refs

A regimen of periodic fasting affects metabolic processes and the state of connective tissue. The changes are most pronounced in the amount of glycogen in the liver and collagen in the aorta and heart. If begun when experimental animals are young, a program of periodic fasting increases biological aging. If such a regimen is combined with the administration of vitamins, it is found that certain enzymes are activated and that biological aging is decreased. The results are seen as suggesting ways of acting on the process of aging. C.R.

A84-25634

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS QUANTITIES OF FOOD PROTEINS AND FREE AMINO ACIDS ON THE LIFE SPAN OF ANIMALS [SRAVNITEL'NAIA OTSENKA VLIIANIIA RAZLICHNYKH KOLICHESTV BELKA PISHCHI, SVOBODNYKH AMINOKISLOT NA PRODOLZHITEL'NOST' ZHIZNI ZHIVOTNYKH]

IU. G. GRIGOROV, B. IA. MEDOVAR, and L. L. SINEOK (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 24-29. In Russian. refs

The effect that food containing 22 percent protein has on the life span, nitrogenous metabolism, and acid-base balance of old rats is compared with the effect of food containing 12 percent protein. The comparison also includes food containing 12 percent protein and an addition of free amino acids. The experiment is carried out over a period of 13 months. It is found that food containing 22 percent protein lowers the average life span, activates nitrogenous metabolism, and intensifies acidotic alterations in the organism. Food containing 12 percent protein, however, increases the survival rate percentage and prolongs the average life span; it does this while lowering the intensity of nitrogenous metabolism and alkalinizing the internal medium. The introduction of free amino acids at the level of nitrogen corresponding to 12 percent protein is found to lessen the maximum life span, increase the content of branched amino acids in the blood, and bring about a pronounced acidotic condition. C.R.

A84-25635

ENTEROSORPTION AS A METHOD OF PROLONGING THE LIFE OF OLD ANIMALS [ENTEROSORBTSIIA KAK METOD UVELICHENIIA PRODOLZHITEL'NOSTI ZHIZNI STARYKH ZHIVOTNYKH]

V. V. FROLKIS, V. G. NIKOLAEV, L. N. BOGATSKAIA, A. S. STUPINA, A. I. KOVTUN, E. V. SHCHERBITSKAIA, G. I. PARAMONOVA, V. E. SOBKO, V. M. SHAPOSHNIKOV, Iu. E. RUSHKEVICH (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR; Akademiiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Problem Onkologii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) et al. Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 30-39. In Russian. refs

Experiments carried out on 28-month-old Wistar rats determine the effect of repeated regimes of enterosorption on the mean and maximum life span and on certain functional and metabolic indicators. At certain regimes, there is an increase in the mean and maximum life span. In the experimental group, the changes that occur with age in the structure and ultrastructure of the liver, kidneys, myocardium, intestine, and pancreas are less pronounced than in the control group. Enterosorption acts to reduce the duration of pentobarbital-induced sleep and to lower the quantity of cholesterol and triglycerides in the blood, triglycerides in the heart and brain, and cholesterol and triglycerides in the liver. Enterosorption also increases the biosynthesis of ribonucleic acid and protein in the liver, kidneys, and adrenal glands of old animals. C.R.

A84-25636

RUBNER'S CONSTANT AS A CRITERION OF SPECIFIC LIFE SPAN [KONSTANTA RUBNERA KAK KRITERII VIDOVOI PRODOLZHITEL'NOSTI ZHIZNI]

A. I. ZOTIN and T. A. ALEKSEEVA (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Biologii Razvitiia, Moscow, USSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 59-64. In Russian. refs

The possibility of using Rubner's constant, equal to the product of the respiration intensity and the life span, as a criterion for specific life span is considered. It is shown that this constant gives a better characterization of life span than calendar time. This is because the constant takes into consideration such vital indicators as energy metabolism and is related to the thermodynamic characteristic of homeorhesis. C.R.

A84-25640

FEATURES OF THE UPTAKE OF NEUROTRANSMITTER AMINO ACIDS IN BRAIN PREPARATIONS OF ALBINO RATS WITH AGING [OSOBNOSTI ZAKHVATA NEIROMEDIATORNYKH AMINOKISLOT V PREPARATAKH GOLOVNOGO MOZGA BELYKH KRYS PRI STARENII]

G. V. APRIKIAN, V. A. SHAGINIAN, G. A. MKRTCHIAN, ZH. A. PARONIAN, V. A. KNARIAN, and E. S. AKHVERDIAN (Akademiiia Nauk Armianskoi SSR, Institut Biokhimi, Yerevan, Armenian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 69-73. In Russian. refs

A84-25641

NEUROTROPHIC MECHANISMS OF AGING [NEIROTROFICHESKIE MEKHANIZMY STARENIA]

V. V. FROLKIS (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 73-80. In Russian. refs

The change in the neurohumoral regulation of trophicity is seen as an important aging mechanism. Neural control over trophic processes becomes weaker with age. In senescent rats, the axoplasmic flow of substances slows down; this is related to changes in the energy processes in the neuron. Denervation induces less pronounced shifts in RNA and protein synthesis in the liver in senescent rats. It is shown that hypothalamic mechanisms regulating the synthesis of proteins becomes less reliable. With prolonged stimulation of the hypothalamus in senescent rats, weakening of protein synthesis occurs sooner. The relationship between protein synthesis and a membrane's energy properties is disturbed in old age. C.R.

A84-25643

THE EFFECT OF ADRENALINE, INSULIN, AND ESTRADIOL DIPROPIONATE ON THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY AND EXCITABILITY OF HYPOTHALAMIC NUCLEI IN ANIMALS OF VARIOUS AGES [VLIANIE ADRENALINA, INSULINA I ESTRADIOL-DIPROPIONATA NA ELEKTRICHESKUIU AKTIVNOST' I VOZBUDIMOST' IADER GIPOTALAMUSA U ZHIVOTNYKH RAZNOGO VOZRASTA]

V. V. BEZRUKOV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 85-91. In Russian. refs

A84-25644

FEATURES CHARACTERIZING THE EFFECT OF VASOPRESSIN ON VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLES IN ANIMALS OF VARIOUS AGES [OSOBEENNOSTI VLIIANIIA VAZOPRESSINA NA GLADKIE MYSHTSY SOSUDOV ZHIVOTNYKH RAZNOGO VOZRASTA]

M. I. GUREVICH and I. V. FROLKIS (Akademiiia Nauk Ukrainskoi SSR, Institut Fiziologii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 107-110. In Russian. refs

A84-25645

CHOLINERGIC REGULATION OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM IN OLD AGE [KHOLOINERGICHESKAIA REGULIATSIIA SERDECHNO-SOSUDISTOI SISTEMY V STAROSTI]

V. G. SHEVCHUK (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 110-114. In Russian. refs

A84-25646

MORPHOFUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE HEART OF ADULT AND SENESCENT RABBITS WHEN THE HYPOTHALAMUS IS STIMULATED OVER SEVERAL DAYS [NEKOTORYE MORFO-FUNKTSIONAL'NYE IZMENENIIA SERDTSA VZROSLYKH I STARYKH KROLIKOV PRI MNOGODNEVNOY RAZDRAZHENII GIPOTALAMUSA]

IU. E. RUSHKEVICH (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 114-118. In Russian. refs

A84-25647

THE BONDING OF ALDOSTERONE BY KIDNEY CELL RECEPTORS IN ADULT AND SENESCENT RATS [SVIAZYVANIE AL'DOSTERONA RETSEPTORAMI KLETOK POCHEK VZROSLYKH I STARYKH KRYS]

L. V. MAGDICH and N. S. VERKHRAKTSII (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 119-121. In Russian. refs

A84-25648

CIRCULATING IMMUNE COMPLEXES IN EXPERIMENTAL HYPERTENSION AND IN HYPERTENSION COMBINED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHOLESTEROL IN ANIMALS OF VARIOUS AGES [TSIRKULIRUUSHCHIE IMMUNNYE KOMPLEKSY PRI EKSPERIMENTAL'NOI GIPERTONII I PRI SOCHETANII GIPERTONII S VVEDENIEM KHOLESTERINA U ZHIVOTNYKH RAZNOGO VOZRASTA]

O. P. NAUMOVA (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 121, 122. In Russian. refs

A84-25760#

FAST COMPONENTS OF THE ELECTRIC RESPONSE SIGNAL OF BACTERIORHODOPSIN PROTEIN

L. KESZTHELYI, P. ORMOS, and G. VARO (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Biologial Kozpont, Szeged, Hungary) Acta Physica (ISSN 0001-6705), vol. 53, no. 1-2, 1982, p. 143-157. refs

Fast electric signals corresponding to bR-K, K-L and L-M transitions in the bacteriorhodopsin photocycle were measured in cases of oriented purple membranes in solution and dried samples. In the latter case, the effect of external electric field was to increase

(positive field) or decrease (negative field) the transition lifetimes. Based on the existing visible, UV, Raman spectroscopy and electric signal data a model of the bacteriorhodopsin proton pump was constructed.

Author

A84-25762#

CONTRIBUTION OF COSMIC RAYS TO RADIATION EXPOSURE OF THE POPULATION

L. B. SZTANYIK and I. NIKL (Orszagos Sugarbiologiai es Sugaregeszsegugyi Kutato Intezet, Budapest, Hungary) Acta Physica (ISSN 0001-6705), vol. 53, no. 1-2, 1982, p. 189-200. refs

A84-25789

IMPACT THEORY OF MASS EXTINCTIONS AND THE INVERTEBRATE FOSSIL RECORD

W. ALVAREZ, L. W. ALVAREZ, F. ASARO, H. V. MICHEL (California, University, Berkeley, CA), E. G. KAUFFMAN (Colorado, University, Boulder, CO), and F. SURLYK (Gronlands Geologiske Undersogelse, Copenhagen, Denmark) Science (ISSN 0036-8075), vol. 223, March 16, 1984, p. 1135-1141. refs

(Contract NSF EAR-81-15858)

There is much evidence that the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary was marked by a massive meteorite impact. Theoretical consideration of the consequences of such an impact predicts sharp extinctions in many groups of animals precisely at the boundary. Paleontological data clearly show gradual declines in diversity over the last 1 to 10 million years in various invertebrate groups. Reexamination of data from careful studies of the best sections shows that, in addition to undergoing the decline, four groups (ammonites, cephalostome bryozoans, brachiopods, and bivalves) were affected by sudden truncations precisely at the iridium anomaly that marks the boundary. The paleontological record thus bears witness to terminal-Cretaceous extinctions on two time scales: a slow decline unrelated to the impact and a sharp truncation synchronous with and probably caused by the impact.

Author

A84-25791

END-CRETACEOUS BRACHIOPOD EXTINCTIONS IN THE CHALK OF DENMARK

F. SURLYK (Gronlands Geologiske Underogelse, Copenhagen, Denmark) and M. B. JOHANSEN (Institute of Historical Geology and Palaeontology, Copenhagen, Denmark) Science (ISSN 0036-8075), vol. 223, March 16, 1984, p. 1174-1177. refs

A study of Nye Klov (Denmark) shows an extinction pattern (compatible with impact theory) for brachiopods that coincides with the Maastrichtian-Danian boundary. Brachiopods are practically nonexistent in the few basal meters of the Danian, and the Danian brachiopod fauna begins almost as abruptly as the Maastrichtian fauna disappears. At most, six species are common to both stages, similar in density and diversity. The northwest European Maastrichtian chalk is generally composed of coccoliths and pelagic foraminifera remains. Mass extinction of these groups prevented chalk production, which in conjunction with anoxia and clay deposition caused the extinction of chalk brachiopods and other specialized groups. The surviving species included forms that could survive in well-aerated shallow marine waters on substrates other than chalk.

C.M.

A84-25792

TERMINAL CRETACEOUS EXTINCTIONS IN THE HELL CREEK AREA, MONTANA - COMPATIBLE WITH CATASTROPHIC EXTINCTION

J. SMIT (California, University, Los Angeles, CA; Amsterdam, Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands) and S. VAN DER KAARS (Amsterdam, Universiteit, Amsterdam, Netherlands) Science (ISSN 0036-8075), vol. 223, March 16, 1984, p. 1177-1179. Research supported by the Aardwetenschappelijk Onderzoek Nederland. refs

Inaccurate stratigraphic correlations in the Hell Creek area, Montana, have led to the assumption that transitional vertebrate faunas (Bug Creek Anthills) exist in the latest Cretaceous, refuting

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

a catastrophic turnover at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary. Establishment of the transitional faunas in Paleocene channels that cut down through the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary renders the terrestrial faunal record compatible with the marine record and with catastrophic extinction.

Author

A84-25920

CONSTITUTIONAL IMMUNITY AND ITS MOLECULAR-ECOLOGICAL BASES [KONSTITUTSIONAL'NYI IMMUNITET I EGO MOLEKULIARNO-EKOLOGICHESKIE OSNOVY]

S. N. RUMIANTSEV Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1983, 212 p. In Russian. refs

A discussion of the experimental and theoretical aspects of constitutional immunity includes the biotic interactions and molecular aspects of ecology and physiology of antimicrobial immunity. Ecological immune functions are investigated for the examples of stability of plants, and single-cell, lower, and higher animals with respect to molecular-ecological and physical factors. An analysis of the manifestations and mechanisms of immunity is conducted on the levels of genus, species, population, and individual, as well as for organs, tissues, cells, and subcellular and particularly molecular structures. The physiological aspects are reviewed on the basis of immune reactions to hormones, colyones, and other molecular-physical agents. Changes in constitutional immunity in the course of ontogenesis are considered, as well as the influence of physical and chemical effects. Several proposals are made regarding the essential nature of constitutional immunity and its significance in biomolecular evolutionary processes.

J.N.

A84-26191

THERMOREGULATORY RESPONSES TO EXERCISE IN DEHYDRATED DOGS

M. A. BAKER (California, University, Riverside, CA) Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 635-640. refs

(Contract NSF PCM-82-00351)

The effects of dehydration on thermoregulation and circulation in seven exercising dogs were studied. Hydrated and subsequently dehydrated dogs were made to run for one hour at 25°C on a level treadmill at 7.5 km/h. Compared to hydrated dogs, dehydrated dogs exhibited higher rectal temperatures, lower rates of water loss by evaporation and drooling, decreased cardiac output, and decreased common carotid blood flow. For example, water loss by drooling in exercising dogs was 41.5 + or - 11 g/h when they were hydrated and 0.6 + or 0.4 g/h when they were dehydrated. It is concluded that mildly exercising dehydrated dogs conserves water by reducing water loss from evaporation and drooling, and by regulating body temperatures above hydrated levels.

C.M.

A84-26192

EFFECTS OF EXERCISE ON COLLATERAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA IN PIGS

C. M. BLOOR, F. C. WHITE, and T. M. SANDERS (California, University, La Jolla, CA) Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 656-665. Research supported by the American Heart Association. refs

(Contract NIH-HL-17682)

Coronary arterial stenosis of the left circumflex coronary artery (LCCA) was induced in 18 pigs to study (in nine of the pigs) the effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia. As compared to sedentary pigs, exercised pigs had a reduced infarct size of the left ventricle (5.9 + or - 1.0 vs. 11.7 + or - 1.0 percent) and a greater increase in collateral flow in the noninfarcted jeopardized zone of the LCCA (35.1 + or - 3.0 vs. 28.7 + or - 4.1 ml/min/100 g). Major findings are the following: chronic coronary arterial stenosis progressing to occlusion stimulated development of collateral circulation and salvaged tissue in the jeopardized myocardium of pigs with sparse collaterals; collateral circulation development and tissue salvage improvement

by exercise; development of collaterals generally in or near the ischemic zone; and circumferential flow gradient development in all collateral beds after occlusion.

C.M.

A84-26364

THE EFFECT OF X-RAYS ON CHROMATIN HISTONES AND ACIDIC PROTEINS IN RABBIT BRAINS [DEISTVIE RENTGENOVYKH LUCHEI NA KISLYE I OSNOVNYE BELKI KHROMATINA GOLOVNOGO MOZGA KROLIKOV]

M. E. KAKULIIA, M. A. MALATSIDZE, and V. SH. MAVARELISHVILI (Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Institut Fiziologii, Tbilisi, Georgian SSR) Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Soobshcheniia (ISSN 0132-1447), vol. 112, Oct. 1983, p. 165-168. In Russian.

A84-26365

ALTERATIONS OF HYPERTROPHIED MYOCARDIUM AND ITS BLOOD VESSELS DURING EXPERIMENTAL INFARCTION [IZMENENIIA GIPERTROFIROVANNOI SERDECHNOI MYSHTSY I EE KROVENOSNYKH SOSUDOV PRI EKSPERIMENTAL'NOM INFARKTE]

T. A. GIBRADZE, L. A. METREVELI, and T. M. LORDKIPANIDZE (Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Institut Eksperimental'noi Morfologii, Tbilisi, Georgian SSR) Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Soobshcheniia (ISSN 0132-1447), vol. 112, Oct. 1983, p. 185-188. In Russian. refs

A84-26366

DEVELOPMENT OF CHOLESTEROL ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN THE SECONDARY IMMUNODEFICIENT CONDITION IN RABBITS [RAZVITIE KHOLESTERINOVOGO ATHEROSKEROZA PRI VTORICHNOM IMMUNODEFITSITNOM SOSTOIANII U KROLIKOV]

T. R. TEVZADZE and L. M. DZIDZIGURI (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia Gruzinskoi SSR, Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Eksperimental'noi i Klinichnoi Terapii, Georgian SSR) Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Soobshcheniia (ISSN 0132-1447), vol. 112, Oct. 1983, p. 189-192. In Russian. refs

N84-18254# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. BIOMEDICAL EXPERIMENTS ON SOVIET-FRENCH FLIGHT

Y. I. VOROBYEV and A. R. KROTOVSKAYA *In its USSR Rept.: Space (JPRS-USP-84-001)* p 47-55 26 Jan. 1984 Transl. into ENGLISH from Zemlya i Vselennaya (Moscow), no. 2, Mar. - Apr. 1983 p 18-22

Avail: NTIS HC A06

Soviet-French space cooperation has permitted a large number of experiments dealing with virtually all fields of space research to be conducted. Working groups were organized in accordance with the main directions of scientific research (space physics, space communications, meteorology, and space biology and medicine). The first joint biological experiment, the Tsitos experiment, was conducted in real space flight conditions on the manned Salyut-6 station. The effect of space flight factors primarily weightlessness, on the growth and development of very simple biological objects were studied. The Bioblok-2 radiobiological experiment was conducted in order to gain an understanding of the effect of cosmic radiation on biological objects.

Author

N84-18255# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. DEVELOPMENT OF SPACE BOTANY EXPERIMENTS

A. MASHINSKIY and G. NECHITAYLO *In its USSR Rept.: Space (JPRS-USP-84-001)* p 56-63 26 Jan. 1984 Transl. into ENGLISH from Tekhn.-Molodezhi (Moscow), no. 4, Apr. 1983 p 2-7

Avail: NTIS HC A06

An analysis on Earth showed that despite the external similarity with the controls, plants differed in terms of cell structure, biochemical makeup, and growth characteristics. Plants grew but failed to flower or produce seeds. In the absence of gravity, water and gas exchange in plants takes place differently, and the problem arises of removing metabolites and insuring the necessary heat conditions, since natural convection is also absent. Methods of growing plants is discussed, leading up to the successful cultivation and flowering of arabidopsis.

B.C.

N84-18829*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

NASA SPACE BIOLOGY PROGRAM. EIGHTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM'S PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

T. W. HALSTEAD, ed. Feb. 1984 121 p refs Symp. held in Arlington, Va., 12-14 Oct. 1983
(NASA-CP-2299; EBT-3; NAS 1.55:2299) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The activities included five half days of presentations by space biology principal investigators, an evening of poster session presentations by research associates, and an afternoon session devoted to the Flight Experiments Program. Areas of discussion included the following: gravity receptor mechanisms; physiological effects of gravity, structural mass; fluid dynamics and metabolism; mechanisms of plant response; and the role of gravity in development.

N84-18830*# Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. Inst. for Plant Research.

AMYLOPLAST MOVEMENT IN LIVING STATOCYTES Abstract Only

A. C. LEOPOLD and F. SACK *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 1 Feb. 1984*

(Contract NAGW-3)
Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Much evidence implicates amyloplast movement in plant graviperception. How this signal is transduced into a differential growth response is not known. Studies using fixed tissue are useful for deriving mean sedimentation rates, but cannot yield data on: the movement of individual amyloplasts, the role of cytoplasmic streaming, and the initial dynamic events occurring during the presentation time. These limitations were overcome by examining living tissue sections with a horizontally mounted microscope connected to a video camera and recorder. The kinetics of the early response to reorientation are consistent with the hypothesis that amyloplasts act by contact with a sensitive surface near the lower wall and indicate that cytoplasmic streaming provides an important vector in amyloplast redistribution in response to gravity.

Author

N84-18831*# Texas Univ., Austin. Dept. of Botany.

INHIBITION OF GRAVITROPISM IN OAT COLEOPTILES BY CALCIUM CHELATION Abstract only

S. J. ROUX *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 2-3 Feb. 1984*

(Contract NSG-7480)
Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Some cellular event necessary for gravitropism is inhibited by EGTA without interfering with the overall growth. Calcium relieves this inhibition and demonstrates both that inhibition is reversible and was probably due to a reduction in the ability to free calcium required for one or more at the transduction steps of gravitropism. At the near neutral pH used, EGTA is charged and would not be expected to readily cross the membrane. One of its primary effects, then, is probably the bringing of free calcium in the apoplastic space exterior to the cell membranes.

Author

N84-18832*# Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor.

PROTEIN CHANGES IN LEAF-SHEATH PULVINI OF BARLEY (HORDEUM) INDUCED BY GRAVISTIMULATION Abstract Only

P. B. KAUFMAN and I. SONG *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 4-5 Feb. 1984*

(Contract NAGW-34)
Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) pattern of salt soluble proteins elicited by gravistimulation were shown in the top and the bottom halves of the gravistimulated pulvini as follows: at least five proteins were increased in the tissues derived from the bottom halves of the pulvini in the approximate molecular weight range of 91, 57, 50, 22, 17 kilodaltons. SDS densitometric scans indicated that the two of them are probably cellulase and invertase.

B.G.

N84-18833*# Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology.

AN ATTEMPT TO LOCALIZE AND IDENTIFY THE GRAVITY SENSING MECHANISM OF PLANTS Abstract Only

R. S. BANDURSKI *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 6-7 Feb. 1984 refs*
(Contract NAGW-97)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Gravistimulation causes an asymmetric distribution of the plant growth hormone, indole-3-acetic acid (IAA). In what tissue of the plant the IAA asymmetry arises will be determined so as to better localize the gravity sensing device.

Author

N84-18834*# Ohio State Univ., Columbus.

THE ROLE OF CALCIUM IN THE GRAVITROPIC RESPONSE OF ROOTS Abstract Only

M. L. EVANS *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 8-9 Feb. 1984 refs*
(Contract NAGW-297)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Previous research has indicated that gravity-induced calcium redistribution may play an important role in the gravitropic response of shoots. Calcium was shown to move toward the upper side of gravistimulated shoots (1), and inhibitors of the calcium-activated regulator protein, calmodulin, were shown to interfere with the gravitropic response of coleoptiles (2). The potential involvement of calcium redistribution in the gravitropic response of roots by testing was examined: (1) the effect on gravitropism of calcium chelators applied to the root cap, (2) the ability of calcium gradients applied across the root cap to induce gravitropic-like curvature, and (3) the influence of gravity on the movement of Ca(45)(2+) across the root cap.

Author

N84-18835*# Kenyon Coll., Gambier, Ohio.

CALCIUM ELICITED ASYMMETRIC AUXIN TRANSPORT IN GRAVITY INFLUENCED ROOT SEGMENTS Abstract Only

K. L. EDWARDS *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 10-11 Feb. 1984*

(Contract NAGW-368; PCM-8207147)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Auxin is a prime candidate for regulating and modulating the differential growth response of primary corn roots to gravity. Auxin, indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), both promotes and inhibits root elongation rapidly within a narrow concentration range. Thus growth regulation would require only small changes in the short lag period for initiation of gravitropism. Since auxin is transported to/through the zone of elongation toward the meristem, it may serve as a direct communication link between the zone of elongation, site of gravitropic response, and the root cap (RC), site of gravity perception. When auxin transport is inhibited, gravitropism is also inhibited. Napthylphthalamic acid (NPA) is one such inhibitor. It inhibits gravitropism only when applied to the apical growing and dividing region of the root. Application at the basal end of the root does not influence gravitropic NPA causes upward curvature when applied to the upper surface of horizontal, two day-old, intact corn roots. This effect is countered by application of IAA to the opposite side.

Author

N84-18836*# San Diego State Univ., Calif.

MECHANISM OF SHOOT GRAVITROPISM Abstract Only

D. L. RAYLE *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 12 Feb. 1984*

(Contract NAGW-230)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A better understanding of the cellular basis of plant shoot gravitropism was sought. A critical evaluation of the role of auxin gravitropism was provided. An alternative hypothesis which links Ca(42) fluxes to the asymmetric growth that leads to gravicurvature was evaluated.

Author

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

N84-18837*# California Univ., Berkeley. Dept. of Botany.
PROTEIN AND CAROTENOID SYNTHESIS AND TURNOVER IN GRAVISTIMULATED ROOT CAPS Abstract Only
L. J. FELDMAN /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 13 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-239)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

In certain cultivars of corn gravitropic bending occurs only after the root cap, the site of gravity perception, is exposed to light. Light appears to trigger or to remove some block in the gravity translation process. Using light sensitive cultivars of corn, it was shown that light affects various processes in the cap. The roles of these light-induced processes in gravitropic bending in roots were studied. Author

N84-18838*# Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
SMALL GRAVITATIONALLY ELICITED VOLTAGE TRANSIENTS IN PEA STEMS Abstract Only
B. G. PICKARD /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 14-15 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-420)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Decapitated vertical stem segments were observed for 45 min, noting the number of transients μ V for each 5-min interval. Results for two sets of stem segments are plotted. The average frequencies were $0.72 +$ or -0.05 and $0.66 +$ or -0.04 per 5 min. One set of segments was swiveled gently to the horizontal position; then, recording continued for another 90 min. Transients continued in the vertical controls at a closely similar average rate $0.78 +$ or -0.04 per 5 min. However, after the first 5-min interval the horizontally placed plants exhibited transients at an increased average rate of $1.08 +$ or -0.04 per 5 min. The frequency of transients also increased following horizontal placement of intact shoots. However, it appears that this increase had two components: one due to gravity reception, and one due to the redistribution of indolacetic acid (IAA) believed to mediate gravitropic curvature (or, more specifically, to the increase of IAA in the lower tissue. Author

N84-18839*# Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. Dept. of Biology.
MECHANISMS OF GRAVIPERCEPTION AND RESPONSE IN PEA SEEDLINGS Abstract Only

A. W. GALSTON /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 16 Feb. 1984 refs
(Contract NSG-7290)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A new method for the mass isolation and purification of multigranular amyloplasts from the bundle sheath parenchyma of etiolated pea epicotyls was presented. These bodies, which displace within 2+3 minutes of exposure to 1 x g, are probably the gravity receptors (statoliths) in this plant. These amyloplasts were characterized as having a double membrane with a surface-localized ATPase, a high calcium content, and their own genomic DNA. These amyloplasts are investigated as to (a) the reasons for their especially high density, probable related to their starch content, (b) the possible identity of their DNA with the DNA of chloroplasts and unigranular amyloplasts, and (c) possible importance of their high calcium content. Author

N84-18840*# Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor.
MAMMALIAN GRAVITY RECEPTORS: STRUCTURE AND METABOLISM Abstract Only
M. ROSS /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 17 Feb. 1984
(Contract NSG-9047)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) instrumentation was used for amino acid analysis of rat otoconial complexes. The amino acids of otoconial complexes pooled by origin from only 10 rats were analyzed. It is indicated that it should be possible to analyze complexes from only three rats, and perhaps fewer, which means that the method should be applicable to material from space flow rats. It is suggested that the organic

otoconial phase is comparable in its complement of acidic amino acids to other calcium carbonate containing materials such as fish otoliths and certain mollusk shells. The organic material is high in acidic amino acids; and the relative proportions of aspartate, glutamate, threonine and serine appear to be similar to those found in neogastropod shells. Its significance to the evolution of biominerization processes occurring in the animal kingdom is emphasized.

E.A.K.

N84-18841*# Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMPLITUDE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE SPIDER HEARTPULSE IN RESPONSE TO GRAVITATIONAL STIMULI Abstract Only
A. FINCK /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 18-19 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-242)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The arachnid *Nuctenea scolopetaria* (Clerck) which possesses a neurogenic heart, measuring the heartbeat is under efferent control through a dorsal nerve arising from a brain center is discussed. It was shown that the heart rate of this spider is also modulated by an afferent input associated with small increments of gravity. A compressive force on the order of 40 micron is sufficient to elicit a threshold change in heart rate for a typical (100mg) spider. This obtains in a hyper-Gz field less than 1.001. The functional relationship between gravity and heart rate is logarithmic between the absolute threshold and at least 1.5 Gz. A model was proposed in which equilibrium and movement are maintained by changes in blood pressure. It is concluded that the arachnid equilibrium system is like a weight detector which employs a hydraulic compensatory mechanism.

E.A.K.

N84-18842*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND GRAVITY Abstract Only
E. R. MOREY-HOLTON /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 20-21 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-242)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Changes in cortical bone formation found in rats on the model and whether they are due to hind limb unloading or involve a stress response was studied. Variables known to effect bone histomorphometry and physiology in that model are defined. The variables studied were: (1) changes in bone formation with age in two commonly used rat strains; (2) effects of cold stress on bone formation and apposition rates relative to changes in the same parameter in rats on the model. Body mass, growth rates, and tibial radiographic and histomorphometric measurements were compared in Sprague-Dawley (S/D) and Fischer 344 (F) rats aged 6 to 68 weeks. Histomorphometric measurements of rat tibia from the juvenile to the adult period were studied, and tibial growth rates relative to both age and weight were compared. The physiological effects of unweighting the hind-limbs with those of cold stress in rats studied after 1 or 3 weeks of exposure. Adrenal weights, thymus weights, and corticosteroid levels were used as indicators of environmental stress.

E.A.K.

N84-18843*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
BONE LOSS IN TAIL-SUSPENDED RATS IN RESTRICTED TO THE UNWEIGHTED LIMBS Abstract Only
D. D. BIKLE, R. GLOBUS, and E. R. MOREY-HOLTON /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 22-24 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-236)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Space flight which results in certain characteristic changes in the skeleton and it was hypothesized that these abnormalities are a direct result of the weightless state. To determine the role of PTH and 1,25(OH)2D in the bone changes associated with weightlessness, we studied bone metabolism under various dietary conditions using an Earth based rat model system which simulates weightlessness. In this model, rats are suspended by their tails such that their rear limbs are completely unloaded while their fore limbs are normally loaded. It is suggested that skeletal unloading induces a localized defect in the unloaded bone which results in

abnormal growth and mineralization. It is concluded that skeletal unloading may make the unloaded bone more or less sensitive to a systemic factor which in turn could account for a change in bone metabolism. E.A.K

N84-18844*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

SIMULATING CERTAIN ASPECTS OF HYPOGRAVITY: EFFECTS ON THE MANDIBULAR INCISORS OF SUSPENDED RATS (PULEH MODEL) Abstract Only

D. J. SIMMONS (Washington Univ.), F. WINTER (Washington Univ.), and E. R. MOREY-HOLTON /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 25-26 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-301)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The effect of a hypogravity simulating model on the rate of mandibular incisor formation, dentinogenesis and, amelogenesis in laboratory rats was studied. The model is the partial unloading by elevating the hindquarters. In this system, rat hindquarters are elevated 30 to 40 deg from the cage floors to completely unload the hindlimbs, but the animals are free to move about using their forelimbs. This model replicates the fluid shift changes which occur during the weightlessness of spaceflight and produces an osteopenia in the weight bearing skeletons. The histogenesis and/or mineralization rates of the mandibular incisor during the first 19d of PULEH in young growing rats are recorded. E.A.K

N84-18845*# Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo. Dept. of Surgery/Orthopedics.

THE EFFECTS OF SPACEFLIGHT ON THE MINERALIZATION OF RAT INCISOR DENTIN Abstract Only

D. J. SIMMONS and G. D. ROSENBERG (Indiana Univ.) /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 27 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-301)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Specific effects of space flight on dentin formation on the lower incisors of male rats were determined. Data were Fourier analyzed to determine the spectra of chemical growth rhythms. It was found that Calcium and P were more concentrated in the newly forming dentin of the Flight rats than in comparable regions of control tissues. There was no significant difference in the mean S-concentration between the two groups, but the pattern of S-distribution in the recently formed dentin from the Flight rats was different from that in the control group. Sulfur fluctuations in flight animals periodically peak above the irregular background fluctuations, but there are no comparable sulfur peaks across the dentin in the control. It is indicated that spaceflight has measurable effects on dentinogenesis, and may also bear on the problem of the regulatory role of proteoglycans in mineralization and the maturation of mineral and matrix moieties in skeletal tissue.

E.A.K.

N84-18846*# University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif. Dept. of Orthodontics.

INFLUENCE OF STRESS, WEIGHTLESSNESS, AND SIMULATED WEIGHTLESSNESS ON DIFFERENTIATION OF PREOSTEOBLASTS Abstract Only

W. E. ROBERTS /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 28 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-356)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The effects of 18.5 days of weightlessness aboard a satellite, stress of restricted feeding, stress of noise and vibration to simulate space flight and 21 days of head down suspension via the Morey-Holton model for simulated weightlessness was studied. Nuclear size of fibroblastlike cells in PDL on the anterior surface of maxillary first molars was classified as: (1) A-cells, self perpetuating precursors with a nuclear volume 80 micron B-cells, nonosteogenic fibroblasts with a nuclear volume of 80-119 micron 3, C-cells, preosteoblasts that are in G1 stage of the cell cycle with a nuclear size of 120-170 micron, and D-cells, preosteoblasts

that are in G2 stage of the cell cycle with a nuclear size 170 micron. E.A.K.

N84-18847*# Columbia Univ., New York. Dept. of Anatomy/Cell Biology.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES OF BONE AND CARTILAGE DURING PERIODS OF STIMULATED WEIGHTLESSNESS Abstract Only

S. B. DOTY /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 29-30 Feb. 1984 refs
(Contract NAGW-238)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Rats which were subjected to spaceflight for 2-4 weeks showed considerable loss in ability to form new bone. Animals which are placed into nonweight bearing positions, as a model to simulate the absence of gravity here on the Earth's surface. Show a similar decline in new bone formation. It is suggested that the mechanisms underlying these changes may be the result of reduced transmission of gravitational force to the skeletal cells. E.A.K

N84-18848*# Arizona Univ., Tucson.

METABOLIC ALTERATIONS CAUSED BY SUSPENSION HYPOKINESIA IN LEG MUSCLES OF RATS Abstract Only

M. E. TISCHLER /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 31-32 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-277)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Metabolic changes on hypokinetic rats were measured. Two groups of animals were studied: (1) weight bearing control which were tail casted but allowed to walk on all four limbs, and (2) hypokinetic with no load bearing of the hindlimbs. The control and hypokinetic rats gained weight at a steady and similar rate over 6 days. Hypokinesia for 6 days led to significantly lower relative weights of the soleus, gastrocnemius and plantaris muscles. Hypokinesia did not effect the relative mass of the anterior tibialis or extensor digitorum longus (EDL) muscles. E.A.K.

N84-18849*# Texas Univ. Health Science Center, Dallas.

BIOCHEMICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL ADAPTATIONS OF SKELETAL MUSCLE TO RAT SUSPENSION Abstract Only

G. H. TEMPLETON /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 33-34 Feb. 1984 refs
(Contract NAGW-140)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The influence of rat suspension on soleus disuse and atrophy was investigated to measure changes in fiber area and number and to determine if suspension elicited changes in lysosomal protease activity and rate of calcium uptake by the sarcoplasmic reticulum. The influence of rat suspension on myosin light chain phosphorylation and succinate dehydrogenase activity are determined. E.A.K.

N84-18850*# Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES IN FAST AND SLOW MUSCLE WITH SIMULATED WEIGHTLESSNESS Abstract Only

W. D. DETTBARN and K. E. MISULIS /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 35-36 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-469)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A rat hindlimb suspension model of simulated weightlessness was used to examine the physiological characteristics of skeletal muscle. The physiological sequelae of hindlimb suspension were compared to those of spinal cord section, denervation by sciatic nerve crush, and control. Muscle examined were the predominantly slow (Type 1) soleus (SOL) and the predominantly fast (Type 2) extensor digitorum longus (EDL). Two procedures which alter motor unit activity, hindlimb suspension and spinal cord section, produce changes in characteristics of skeletal muscles that are dependent upon fiber type. The SOL develops characteristics more representative of a fast muscle, including smaller Type 1 fiber proportion and higher AChE activity. The EDL, which is already predominantly fast, loses most of its few Type 1 fibers, thus also

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

becoming faster. These data are in agreement with the studies in which rats experienced actual weightlessness. M.G.

N84-18851*# Arizona Univ., Tucson.

APPROPRIATENESS OF THE SMALL-CAGE-REARED RAT AS A MODEL FOR THE STUDY OF ALTERED-ACTIVITY EFFECTS

Abstract Only

R. M. ENOKA and D. G. STUART *In NASA*. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 37-38 Feb. 1984 refs (Contract NAGW-338)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Within genetically imposed limits, the fatigue-resistance capability of muscle varies according to the chronic demands of usage imposed on the muscle. Given the fiber-type distribution within a muscle, its fatigue-resistance can be utilized as an indicant of its physiological status. It is suggested that the hindlimb musculature of rats raised in cages constructed to minimum DFA specifications are physiologically inappropriate for the study of altered-activity effects. This proposition is based upon two observations from the medial gastrocnemius muscle ($n = 7$) of Sprague-Dawley rats (500 g, 100 d); first, a substantial disparity in the peak forces (twitch and tetanic) elicited by neural and direct-muscle stimulation, and second, a reduction in force during the fatigue test (2 min of 1 Hz trains with each train lasting 330 ms and including 13 stimuli) that was greater (79%) than theoretically expected (62%). Both of these observations are critically assessed. M.G.

N84-18852*# California Univ., Riverside. Div. of Biomedical Sciences.

HOMEOSTASIS IN PRIMATES IN HYPERACCELERATION FIELDS

Abstract Only

C. A. FULLER *In NASA*. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 39-40 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-309)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Various homeostatic responses of a nonhuman primate, the squirrel monkey (*Saimiri sciureus*) to acute changes in the acceleration environment were examined. When these animals were exposed to a hyperdynamic field the body temperature was consistently depressed and the animals showed behavioral indications of increased drowsiness. Further, time of day played a significant role in influencing these responses. M.G.

N84-18853*# California Univ., Davis. Dept. of Animal Physiology.

SET-POINT CHANGES IN HIERARCHICALLY-ARRANGED THERMOGENIC SYSTEMS

Abstract Only

J. M. HOROWITZ *In NASA*. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 41-42 Feb. 1984 refs (Contract NSG-2234)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Rats acclimated to either 23 or 5 C were concurrently exposed to cold and hypergravic fields to test the proposal that mammals have parallel controllers for thermoregulation. The two groups of rats were used to evaluate the different relative contributions of shivering and nonshivering thermogenesis to the increased oxygen consumption of the cold-exposed rats in hypergravic fields. The lower magnitude of the cold-induced oxygen consumption observed when cold-exposed rats are moved from 1 G to hypergravic fields is probably due to an inactivation of shivering rather than nonshivering thermogenesis. The observation that shivering, but not nonshivering thermogenesis, appears to be impaired by hypergravic fields is consistent with the representation of central thermoregulation by multiple controllers. M.G.

N84-18854*# California Univ., Berkeley.

GRAVITY, BODY MASS AND COMPOSITION, AND METABOLIC RATE

Abstract Only

N. PACE and A. H. SMITH *In NASA*. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 43-44 Feb. 1984 (Contract NSG-7336)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The scale effects of increased gravitational loading by chronic centrifugation on metabolic rate and body composition in metabolically mature mammals were investigated. Individual oxygen consumption rates in groups of 12 each, 8-month-old, hamster, rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits were measured at weekly intervals at 1.0 g, then 2.0 g for 6 weeks. Metabolic rate was increased significantly in all species, and stabilized after 2 weeks at 2.0 g. Statistical analysis of the data revealed that the larger the animal the greater was the increase in mass-specific metabolic rate, or metabolic intensity, over the 1.0 g value for the same animal, with the result that the interspecies allometric scaling relationship between metabolic rate and total body mass is different at 2.0 g compared to 1.0 g. Analysis of covariance shows that the positioning constant at 2.0 g is increased by 17% at 2.0 g at the $P = .001$ level, and the exponent is increased by 8% at the $P = 0.008$ level. Thus, the hypothesis that augmented gravitational loading should shift the allometric relationship between metabolic rate and body size by an increase in both parameters is supported. M.G.

N84-18855*# Louisville Univ., Ky. Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics.

EXTENSIONS OF SUSPENSION SYSTEMS TO MEASURE EFFECTS OF HYPOKINESIA/HYPODYNAMIA AND ANIORTHOSTASIS IN RATS

Abstract Only

X. J. MUSACCIA and J. M. STEFFEN *In NASA*. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 45-47 Feb. 1984 (Contract NSG-2325)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Suspension systems are used to simulate hypokinetic/hypodynamic (H/H) and anisotropic (AO) responses seen under conditions of weightlessness. Growing rats in H/H suspension with unloaded hindlimbs for one and two weeks respond with muscle atrophy and increased excretion of nitrogenous end products such as urea, NH₃ and 3 methyl histidine. Since muscle is in a dynamic state of synthesis and breakdown of protein, relationships between protein, RNA and DNA contents in the four muscles which reflect weight bearing and non-weight bearing functions were assessed. Protein and RNA progressively decreased over a one and two week period of H/H suspension: soleus gastrocnemius=plantaris EDL. Concomitant analysis of DNA contents showed there were no changes. The interpretation was that protein synthesis was slowed during H/H. As with muscle mass, protein and RNA levels recovered rapidly after removal from H/H. The AO rats (which are also H/H) respond with diuresis, natriuresis and kaliuresis in a manner comparable to responses seen when thoracic blood vessels are volume loaded. M.G.

N84-18856*# Baylor Coll. of Medicine, Houston, Tex.

REGULATION OF HEMATOPOIESIS IN THE SUSPENDED RAT AS A MODEL FOR SPACE FLIGHT

Abstract Only

C. D. R. DUNN and P. C. JOHNSON *In NASA*. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 48-49 Feb. 1984 (Contract NAGW-308)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A series of studies was completed in which a variety of routine hematological and other parameters were obtained from sequential sampling of control and suspended rats. These data showed that, during suspension, the rats failed to gain weight at the same rate as the controls, ate and drank significantly less, demonstrated a transient increase in peripheral hematocrit and RBC count, a transient decrease in MCH, suppressed reticulocyte counts and a progressive decrease in MCV but no change in RBC shape. Leukocyte counts were variably decreased but no significant changes in platelet numbers were noted. Post-suspension, evidence of anemia was present from a reduced RBC count,

hemoglobin, hematocrit, and MCV. A leukocytosis was also noted. Efforts directed to the collection of data aimed at understanding changes in blood volume during suspension are also discussed. As part of these studies the following parameters were investigated; RBC survival, *in vitro* leukocyte reactivity to PHA, bone marrow and spleen cellularity and morphology, ferrokinetics, and the hematopoietic inductive microenvironment. M.G.

N84-18857*# Utah State Univ., Logan.

GRAVITROPISM IN LEAFY DICOT STEMS Abstract Only

F. B. SALISBURY /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 50-51 Feb. 1984
(Contract NSG-7567)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

In an attempt to separate plant responses to mechanical stresses from responses to gravity compensation, six treatments were automated: (1) upright stationary controls; (2) horizontal clinostat; (3) intermittent clinostat (plants upright 3.3 minutes out of every 4 minutes, horizontal and rotated once in the remaining time); (4) inversion every ten minutes (plants upside down half the time); (5) inversion and immediate return to the vertical; and (6) vertical rotation. Epinasty appeared only on clinostated and on inverted plants, both subjected to gravity compensation. The mechanics of gravitropic stem bending and the effects of a unilateral application of ethephon of gravitropic bending were also investigated. M.G.

N84-18858*# Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. Dept. of Horticulture.

MECHANICAL REGULATION OF PLANT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT Abstract Only

C. A. MITCHELL /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 52-53 Feb. 1984
(Contract NSG-7278)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Soybean and eggplant grown and shaken in a greenhouse exhibited decreased internode length, internode diameter, leaf area, and fresh and dry weight of roots and shoots in much the same way as outdoor-exposed plants. Perhaps more important than decreased dimensions of plant parts resulting from periodic seismic treatment is the inhibition of photosynthetic productivity that accompanies this stress. Soybean plants briefly shaken or rubbed twice daily experienced a decrease in relative as well as absolute growth rate compared to that of undisturbed controls. Growth dynamics analysis revealed that virtually all of the decline in relative growth rate (RGR) was due to a decline in net assimilation rate (NAR), but not in leaf area ratio (LAR). Lower NAR suggests that the stress-induced decrease in dry weight gain is due to a decline in photosynthetic efficiency. Possible effects on stomatal aperture was investigated by measuring rates of whole plant transpiration as a function of seismo-stress, and a transitory decrease followed by a gradual, partial recovery was detected. M.G.

N84-18859*# Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, N.C.

MEASUREMENT OF THIGMOMORPHOGENESIS AND GRAVITROPISM BY NON-INTRUSIVE COMPUTERIZED VIDEO IMAGE PROCESSING Abstract Only

M. J. JAFFE /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 54-54a Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-96)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A video image processing instrument, DARWIN (Digital Analyser of Resolvable Whole-pictures by Image Numeration), was developed. It was programmed to measure stem or root growth and bending, and coupled to a specially mounted video camera to be able to automatically generate growth and bending curves during gravitropism. The growth of the plant is recorded on a video cassette recorder with a specially modified time lapse function. At the end of the experiment, DARWIN analyses the growth or movement and prints out bending and growth curves. This system was used to measure thigmomorphogenesis in light grown corn plants. If the plant is rubbed with an applied force load of 0.38 N., it grows faster than the unrubbed control, whereas 1.14 N.

retards its growth. Image analysis shows that most of the change in the rate of growth is caused in the first hour after rubbing. When DARWIN was used to measure gravitropism in dark grown oat seedlings, it was found that the top side of the shoot contracts during the first hour of gravitational stimulus, whereas the bottom side begins to elongate after 10 to 15 minutes. M.G.

N84-18860*# Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, N.C.

THE ROLES OF CALLOSE, ELICITORS AND ETHYLENE IN THIGMOMORPHOGENESIS AND GRAVITROPISM Abstract Only

M. J. JAFFE /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 54b-54c Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-96)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A correlation (both temporal and through the inhibitor, 2-deoxy-D-glucose) of callose deposition and ethylene evolution in mechanically perturbed (MP) bean or pine stems or in gravitationally stimulated corn shoots was demonstrated. It was suggested that the callose, which is deposited on the inside of the cell wall, and adjacent to the plasma membrane causes, in some way, the ethylene production. A hypothesis explaining the mechanism is discussed which states that there is a chemical activation of the enzyme system by the callose which is being deposited in apposition with it. Experimental data supporting the hypothesis are presented. M.G.

N84-18861*# Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park.

BIOPHYSICAL MECHANISM OF DIFFERENTIAL GROWTH DURING GRAVITROPISM Abstract Only

D. COSGROVE /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 55-56 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-480)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A research project is described the goal of which is to determine the mechanism of gravitropic curvature in plant stems at the biophysical and the cellular level. The reorientation of plant organs under the influence of gravity is due to differential growth of the upper and lower sides of the organ. The rate of plant cell enlargement is governed by four biophysical parameters: (1) the extensibility of the cell wall; (2) the minimum stress in the cell wall required for wall expansion (the 'yield threshold'); (3) the osmotic pressure difference between the cell contents and the water source; and (4) the hydraulic conductivity of the pathway for water uptake. Gravitropic response must involve differential alteration of one or more of these four parameters on the two sides of the growing organ. Each of these factors will be examined to assess the role it plays in gravitropism. M.G.

N84-18862*# State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook. Dept. of Biochemistry.

CELLS, EMBRYOS AND DEVELOPMENT IN SPACE Abstract Only

A. D. KRIKORIAN /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 57-58 Feb. 1984 refs
(Contract NSG-7270)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Work continues to focus on the demonstrable totipotency of cultured somatic cells of various higher plants and has examined the conditions which regulate this propensity to be controllably released. This was done with special reference to cells obtained from cultured explants of daylily and carrot. For purposes of identifying the variables in question, work was carried out almost exclusively in liquid media. The events that intervene between the aseptic isolation of tissue explants, the culture of small derived units and free cells and the propagation in large numbers of adventive or somatic embryos to plantlets were traced and certain definitive stages at which control is exercised were identified. In daylily, morphologically competent units are now propagated with a high degree of precision in rotated liquid cultures in bulk, and under the conditions of continuous neutralized gravity, the development progresses so that embryo-plantlets are obtained.

Author

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

N84-18863*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

IN VITRO SEED TO SEED GROWTH ON CLINOSTATS Abstract Only

T. HOSHIZAKI /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 59-60 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAS7-918)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The effect of a long term micro-gravity environment on the life cycle of plants is unknown. Whether higher plants have evolved to a stage where removal or reduction of gravity is detrimental to plant life cycle and thus fatal to the plant species, is an unanswered question in space plants which were successfully grown through the various stages of their life cycle. Attempts to grow plants as a continuous integral process from seed to seed through one generation were successful until recently. Culture of plants through multiple generations was not accomplished in space nor in ground based studies. The effect of long term simulated weightlessness by growing consecutive generations of plants continuously on clinostats using the cruciferous plants, *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heyn. and *Cardamine oligosperma* Nutt. is being investigated.

Author

N84-18864*# Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANCE OF GRAVITY FOR PLANT GROWTH AND BEHAVIOR Abstract Only

A. H. BROWN /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 61-61a Feb. 1984 refs
(Contract NGR-39-010-149; NGR-39-030-010)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Accomplishments during the past fiscal year consisted of (1) completion of research on a study of the kinetics of damping out of circumnavigation when the axially directed g-force was abruptly eliminated (Research Task NULYR). (2) Further experiments were accomplished on a comprehensive study, underway for several years, to validate (or invalidate) the use of clinostat rotation as a hypogravity simulation device. (3) Some of our earlier (unpublished) observations on plant seedlings resistance to g-loading were evaluated, interpreted, and a paper was submitted for publication (Research Task HYGEFF). (4) In what has been called "Shuttle middeck locker ecology" an attempt to acquire reliable empirical information on the thermal profile experienced by test packages housed in middeck lockers (MDDL) during shuttle flights at long last seems to be yielding some results.

Author

N84-18865*# Loyola Univ., Chicago, Ill.

THE ROLE OF GRAVITY IN LEAF BLADE CURVATURES Abstract Only

A. B. HAYES /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 62-63 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-131)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

In the past year we have gained useful information on several aspects of leaf blade growth. The most important observations are as follows: The C(14)-1AA moves preferentially in a gravipositive dorsiventral direction through the blade. This movement is inhibited by inversion of the blade. The responding cells in leaf blade hyponasty are in the lower epidermis and bundle sheath cells. Two additional responses in the leaf were characterized. In addition to blade curvature, the leaf shows petiole curvature and changes in the liminal angle subtended by the pulvinus. Ethylene production was studied under a number of conditions. The blade, rather than the petiole or pulvinus, is the principal site of auxin-promoted ethylene synthesis. The effects of a variety of agents on the blade, including gibberellic acid, abscisic acid, vanadate, low pH buffers, and blue light were reviewed.

Author

N84-18866*# Houston Univ., Tex.

AROMATIC BIOSYNTHESIS IN PINE TISSUES Abstract Only

J. R. COWLES /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 64 Feb. 1984
(Contract NSG-9042)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Pinus elliotti is a woody plant species responsive to gravity and capable of synthesizing large quantities of lignin. Lignification begins very quickly after germination; lignin is detected in the vascular region within 4 days after germination and rapidly progresses up the hypocotyl. Young pine seedlings bend in response to geostimulation for about 10 days after germination, with the most rapid response time occurring in 4- to 5-day-old seedlings. Various chemicals were used to establish their effects on the geotropic response in this gymnosperm species. IAA completely arrests the geotropic response for 18 to 24 hr. Afterward the seedlings respond geostimulation as if they were not treated. The same pattern of response will occur with a second IAA treatment. If the synthetic auxin, 2,4-D, is used, the georesponse is permanently blocked. The method of application does not appear to be critical; addition of auxin to only one side of the seedling gave results similar to those obtained by treating the entire seedling.

Author

N84-18867*# Indiana Univ., Bloomington. Dept. of Biology.

CYTOPLASMIC REARRANGEMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH AMPHIBIAN EGG SYMMETRIZATION Abstract Only

G. M. MALACINSKI /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 65-66 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-60)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Cytoplasmic rearrangements which follow fertilization were mentioned in normal and inverted eggs. A set of yolk compartments was resolved by cytological analyses of both normally oriented and inverted eggs. Those compartments were characterized by their yolk platelet compositions and movement during egg inversion. It is found that during egg inversion the yolk compartments shift minor cytoplasmic compartments which line the egg cortex. Those yolk mass shifts occurred only after the inverted egg was activated. The direction of shift of the major yolk components, rather than the sperm entrance site, determines the dorsal/ventral polarity of the inverted egg. Among different spawnings the rate of shift varied. Eggs that displayed the fastest rate of shift exhibited the highest frequency of developmental abnormalities during organogenesis. Interpretation of novel observations on cytoplasmic organization provide criticism of some earlier models. A new density compartment model is presented as a coherent way to view the organization of the egg cytoplasm and the development of bilateral symmetry.

Author

N84-18868*# Columbia Univ., New York. Dept. of Human Genetics and Development.

EFFECTS OF SIMULATED WEIGHTLESSNESS ON MAMMALIAN DEVELOPMENT. PART 1: DEVELOPMENT OF CLINOSTAT FOR MAMMALIAN TISSUE CULTURE AND USE IN STUDIES ON MEIOTIC MATURATION OF MOUSE OOCYTES Abstract Only

D. J. WOLEGEMUTH and G. S. GRILLS /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 67-68 Feb. 1984
(Contract NAGW-346)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The effects of weightlessness on three aspects of mammalian reproduction: oocyte development, fertilization, and early embryogenesis was studied. Zero-gravity conditions within the laboratory by construction of a clinostat designed to support *in vitro* tissue culture were simulated and the effects of simulated weightlessness on meiotic maturation in mammalian oocytes using mouse as the model system were studied. The timing and frequency of germinal vesicle breakdown and polar body extrusion, and the structural and numerical properties of meiotic chromosomes at Metaphase and Metaphase of meiosis are assessed.

E.A.K.

N84-18869*# Texas Univ. Health Science Center, Houston. Inst. of Dental Science.

GROWTH AND DIFFERENTIATION OF MAMMALIAN EMBRYONIC TISSUES EXPOSED TO HYPERGRAVITY IN VIVO AND IN VITRO Abstract Only

P. J. DUKE /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 69-70 Feb. 1984

(Contract NAGW-438)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

In about 10 years or so, men and women from Earth will be long-term inhabitants of a space station aboard which plants and animals will be growing and developing in gravities other than that of Earth. The effect of gravitational changes on development was examined. It is indicated that differentiation is speeded up under excess G and slowed in low or null G. The effects of exposure to excess gravity on fusion of the embryonic mouse secondary palate were studied. During fusion, the palatal shelves first adhere by means of glycoproteins appearing along the medial epithelial edge (MEE). The contacting epithelia then reorganize and undergo programmed cell death, allowing the underlying mesenchymes to come in contact. The process of cell death occurs in vitro at about the same rate that it occurs in vivo. E.A.K.

N84-18870*# Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio. Dept. of Development Genetics and Anatomy.

RODENT CNS NEURON DEVELOPMENT: TIMING OF CELL BIRTH AND DEATH Abstract Only

J. R. KEEFE /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 71-71a Feb. 1984

(Contract NAGW-83)

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Data obtained from a staged series of single paired injections of tritiated thymidine to pregnant Wistar rats or C57B16/j mice on selected embryonic days and several postnatal times are reported. All injected specimens were allowed to come to term, each litter culled to six pups and specimens were sacrificed on PN28, with fixation and embedding for paraffin and plastic embedding. The results are derived from serial paraffin sections of PN28 animals exposed to autoradiographic processing and plotted with respect to heavily labelled cell nuclei present in the selected brain stem nuclei and sensory ganglia. Counts from each time sample/structure are totalled and the percentage of cells in the total labelled population/structure represented by each injection time interval plotted. E.A.K.

N84-18871*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

HYPER-GRAVITATIONAL EFFECTS ON METABOLISM AND THERMOREGULATION Abstract Only

J. OYAMA /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 72 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Animal hypergravitational effects on metabolism and thermoregulation was studied. The two major problem areas investigated are: initial and short-term exposure effects, and chronic, long-term exposure effects involving developmental and adaptational effects. Investigations focused on: (1) quantifying changes in thermoregulation with graded G-intensities in rats; (2) further delineating the effects of duration on gluconeogenesis, gluconeogenic hormones and substrates, and glucose homeostasis; and (3) reproduction and neonatal survival rates under different G-intensities. E.A.K.

N84-18872*# Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N.H. Dept. of Anatomy.

FAILURE OF VINCRISTINE INDUCE TWINNING Abstract Only

M. BINDER /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 73 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Mammalian ova do not contain axes of symmetry from which are derived embryonic axes of symmetry. Mammalian axis determination is an early embryologic event occurring at about the time that monozygous twinning in mice. (Kaufma MH & O'Shea

KS, 1978, Nature 276:707) and an attempt was made to reproduce their work in several strains of mice. Over 3200 embryos were examined without any twins being found. To rule out the possibility that vincristine caused twinning plus some lethal malformation (with subsequent resorption of the embryo) the embryos were examined 36-60 hours after vincristine treatment. R.J.F.

N84-18873*# California Univ., Berkeley. Dept. of Zoology. **TWINNING OF AMPHIBIAN EMBRYOS BY CENTRIFUGATION Abstract Only**

S. D. BLACK /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 74 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

In the frog *Xenopus laevis*, the dorsal structures of the embryonic body axis normally derive from the side of the egg opposite the side of sperm entry. However, if the uncleaved egg is inclined at 1g or centrifuged in an inclined position, this topographic relationship is overridden: the egg makes its dorsal axial structures according to its orientation in the gravitational/centrifugal field, irrespective of the position of sperm entry. Certain conditions of centrifugation cause eggs to develop into conjoined twins with two sets of axial structures. A detailed analysis of twinning provided some insight into experimental axis orientation. First, as with single-axis embryos, both axes in twins are oriented according to the direction of centrifugation. One axis forms at the centripetal side of the egg and the other forms at the centrifugal side, even when the side of sperm entry is normal to the centrifugal force vector. Second, if eggs are centrifuged to give twins, but are inclined at 1g to prevent post-centrifugation endoplasmic redistributions, only single-axis embryos develop. Thus, a second redistribution is required for high-frequency secondary axis formation. This can be accomplished by 1g (as in the single centrifugations) or by a second centrifugation directed along the egg's animal-vegetal axis. R.J.F.

N84-18874*# Texas Univ. Health Science Center, Dallas. Div. of Cardiology.

CARDIAC CHAMBER VOLUMES BY ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY USING A NEW MATHEMATICAL METHOD: A PROMISING TECHNIQUE FOR ZERO-G USE Abstract Only

J. C. BUCKEY, J. M. BEATTIE, F. A. GAFFNEY, J. V. NIXON, and C. G. BLOMQVIST /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 75 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Accurate, reproducible, and non-invasive means for ventricular volume determination are needed for evaluating cardiovascular function zero-gravity. Current echocardiographic methods, particularly for the right ventricle, suffer from a large standard error. A new mathematical approach, recently described by Watanabe et al., was tested on 1 normal formalin-fixed human hearts suspended in a mineral oil bath. Volumes are estimated from multiple two-dimensional echocardiographic views recorded from a single point at sequential angles. The product of sectional cavity area and center of mass for each view summed over the range of angles (using a trapezoidal rule) gives volume. Multiple (8-14) short axis right ventricle and left ventricle views at 5.0 deg intervals were videotaped. The images were digitized by two independent observers (leading-edge to leading-edge technique) and analyzed using a graphics tablet and microcomputer. Actual volumes were determined by filling the chambers with water. These data were compared to the mean of the two echo measurements. R.J.F.

N84-18875*# National Inst. of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md. Heart, Lung and Blood Inst.

PRESYNAPTIC ELEMENTS INVOLVED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE NEUROMUSCULAR JUNCTION Abstract Only

G. H. BURROWS /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 76 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Alterations in the neuromuscular junction were observed in rats preceding loss of muscle mass. In view of the possibility that these alterations involve changes in the secretion of myotrophic

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

agents by presynaptic motor neurons, an investigation was undertaken to characterize a neuronal factor which is thought to be involved in the initiation and maintenance of cholinergic synapses. This factor, which is secreted into the incubation medium by NG108-15 neuroblastoma x glioma hybrid cells, induces the aggregation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors on primary cultures of rat hindlimb myotubes. Previous attempts to purify this factor failed. Extensive washing of the NG108-15 cells with hepes-buffered salt solution followed by short (4 hour) collection times resulted in the collection of incubation medium containing maximal aggregation activity with as little as 5 ug secreted protein per ml of fresh medium. A three-fold increase in specific activity was obtained after anion exchange chromatography. R.J.F.

N84-18876*# Texas A&M Univ., College Station. Dept. of Plant Sciences.

IDENTIFICATION OF A VOLATILE PHYTOTOXIN FROM ALGAE Abstract Only

J. S. GARAVELLI, F. FONG, and E. A. FUNKHOUSER *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 77 Feb. 1984 (Contract NAGW-70; NCC-2-102)*

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The objectives were to develop a trap system for isolating fractions of volatile algal phytotoxin and to characterize the major components of the isolated phytotoxin fractions. A bioassay using Phaseolus vulgaris seedlings was developed to aid in investigating the properties of the phytotoxin produced by cultures of Euglena gracilis var. bacillaris and Chlorella vulgaris. Two traps were found, 1.0 M hydrochloric acid and 0 C, which removed the phytotoxin from the algal effluent and which could be treated to release that phytotoxin as judged with the bioassay procedure. It was also determined that pretreats of 1.0 M sodium hydroxide and 1.0 M potassium bicarbonate could be used without lowering the phytotoxin effect. Ammonia was identified in trap solutions by ninhydrin reaction, indophenol reaction and derivatization with dansyl chloride and phenylisothiocyanate. Ammonia at the gaseous concentrations detected was found to have the same effects in the bioassay system as the volatile phytotoxin. It is possible that other basic, nitrogen containing compounds which augment the effects of ammonia were present at lower concentrations in the algal effluent. R.J.F.

N84-18877*# Rockefeller Univ., New York. Lab. of Plant Molecular Biology.

PEA AMYLOPLAST DNA IS QUALITATIVELY SIMILAR TO PEA CHLOROPLAST DNA Abstract Only

J. J. GAYNOR *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 78 Feb. 1984*

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Amyloplast DNA (apDNA), when subjected to digestion with restriction endonucleases, yields patterns nearly identical to that of DNA from mature pea chloroplasts (ctDNA). Southern transfers of apDNA and ctDNA, probed with the large subunit (LS) gene of ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase (Rubisco), shows hybridization to the expected restriction fragments for both apDNA and ctDNA. However, Northern transfers of total RNA from chloroplasts and amyloplasts, probed again with the LS gene of Rubisco, shows that no detectable LS message is found in amyloplasts although LS expression in mature chloroplasts is high. Likewise, two dimensional polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of etiolated gravisensitive pea tissue shows that both large and small subunits of Rubisco are conspicuously absent; however, in greening tissue these two constitute the major soluble proteins. These findings suggest that although the informational content of these two organelle types is equivalent, gene expression is quite different and is presumably under nuclear control. R.J.F.

N84-18878*# Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo. Dept. of Biology.

PARTICIPATION OF ETHYLENE IN GRAVITROPISM Abstract Only

M. HARRISON and B. G. PICKARD *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 79 Feb. 1984*

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

In shoots of many plants, of which tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) is an example, ethylene production is substantially increased during gravitropism. As a first step toward elucidating the role of ethylene in gravitropism, detailed time courses of ethylene production in isolated hypocotyl segments and whole plants were measured for gravistimulated and upright tomato seedlings. In the first experiment, seedlings were set upright or laid horizontal and then, at 15 min intervals, sets of hypocotyls were excised and sealed into gas tight vials. A steady long term rise in ethylene production begins after 15 min gravistimulation. It is possible that this increase is a consequence of the accumulation of indoleacetic acid (IAA) in the lower tissue of the hypocotyle. In a second kind of experiment, whole seedlings were enclosed in sealed chambers and air samples were withdrawn at 5 min intervals. Stimulated seedlings produced more ethylene than controls during the first 5 min interval, but not appreciably more during the second. This suggests the possibility that the ethylene production induced during the first 5 min occurs immediately rather than after a lag, and thus much too soon to be controlled by redistribution of IAA. R.J.F.

N84-18879*# Houston Univ., Tex. Dept. of Biology.

INTERACTIONS OF LIGHT AND GRAVITY ON GROWTH, ORIENTATION, AND LIGNIN BIOSYNTHESIS IN MUNG BEANS Abstract Only

G. C. JAHNS *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 80 Feb. 1984*

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Mung beans (*Vigna radiata* L.) seedlings grown on the third Space Transport Mission (STS-3) showed marked orientation problems (some of the stems elongated horizontally and many of the roots were growing upward) and had a lower lignin content than the ground based controls. This research was initiated to determine if the atypical growth characteristics of mung beans grown in microgravity could be simulated using horizontal clinostats. Most of the effort focused on the design, construction and testing of the clinostats. In order to closely approximate the growth conditions of the plants grown in the plant growth unit on STS-3, cylindrical lexan minichambers were constructed. Results showed that plants grown using these clinostats in the horizontal position exhibit similar growth characteristics to the plants grown on STS-3 (disorientation of both stems and roots), while the vertical stationary and vertical rotating controls exhibit normal growth. R.J.F.

N84-18880*# Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Dept. of Anatomy and Cell Biology.

CELLULAR LOCALIZATION OF Na^+ , K^+ -ATPASE IN THE MAMMALIAN VESTIBULAR SYSTEM Abstract Only

T. P. KERR *In NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 81-82 Feb. 1984*

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Two different, but complementary, procedures for cellular localization of Na^+ , K^+ -ATPase in the guinea pig vestibular system were employed. One of these techniques, devised by Stirling, depends upon the well documented ability of the specific inhibitor ouabain to bind selectively to Na^+ , K^+ -ATPase, blocking catalytic activity. Microdissected vestibular tissues are incubated with tritium-labelled (3H)-ouabain, and regions with a high concentration of Na^+ , K^+ -ATPase are subsequently identified by light microscope autoradiography. A second method, originated by Ernst, detects inorganic phosphate released from an artificial substrate (nitrophenyl phosphate) by catalytic activity of the enzyme. In the presence of strontium ion, phosphate is precipitated near regions of high activity, then converted to a product which may finally be visualized in the electron microscope. This cytochemical enzymatic reaction is inhibited by ouabain. R.J.F.

N84-18881*# National Inst. of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md. Lab. of Clinical Science.

BIOASSAY, ISOLATION AND STUDIES ON THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF NEURITE EXTENSION FACTOR Abstract Only
D. KLIGMAN /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 83 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The identification and purification of molecules active in promoting neurite outgrowth requires a sensitive reproducible bioassay. A quantitative bioassay was utilized to purify a neurite extension factor (NEF) based on counting the number of phase bright neurons with processes at least equal to one cell body diameter after 20 hrs. in culture is defined, serum free medium. Using a combination of heat treatment DEAE cellulose chromatography and gel filtration, an acidic protein of M sub r = 75,000 was highly purified. Upon reduction, it yields subunits of M sub r = 37,000. Purified fractions are active half maximally at 100 ng/ml in inducing neurite outgrowth in this bioassay. Currently, monoclonal antibodies to NEF are being produced. Female Balb C mice were immunized with the antigen and fusions with mouse myeloma cells will be performed to yield hybridoma cells. R.J.F.

N84-18882*# Stanford Univ., Calif. Dept. of Biological Sciences.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BETA-GLUCAN SYNTHASE: A POTENTIAL BIOCHEMICAL REGULATOR OF GRAVISTIMULATED DIFFERENTIAL CELL WALL LOOSENING Abstract Only

K. M. KUZMANOFF /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 84 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

In plants, gravity stimulates differential growth in the upper and lower halves of horizontally oriented organs. Auxin regulation of cell wall loosening and elongation is the basis for most models of this phenomenon. Auxin treatment of pea stem tissue rapidly increases the activity of Golgi-localized Beta-1,4-glucan synthase, an enzyme involved in biosynthesis of wall xyloglucan which apparently constitutes the substrate for the wall loosening process. The primary objective is to determine if auxin induces de novo formation of Golgi glucan synthase and increases the level of this glucan synthase mRNA. This shall be accomplished by (a) preparation of a monoclonal antibody to the synthase, (b) isolation, and characterization of the glucan synthase, and (c) examination for cross reactivity between the antibody and translation products of auxin induced mRNAs in pea tissue. The antibody will also be used to localize the glucan synthase in upper and lower halves of pea stem tissue before, during and after the response to gravity.

Author

N84-18883*# Millsaps Coll., Jackson, Miss. Dept. of Biology.

RHEOCEPTIVE MEDIATORS OF GRAVIPERCEPTION IN A WATER FLEA: MORPHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF ANTENNAL-SOCKET SETAE IN DAPHNIA MAGNA Abstract Only

D. G. MEYERS /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 85 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Aquatic microcrustaceans of the genus Daphnia are known to orient to light during the day. At night, in the absence of visual cues, daphnids were suspected of maintaining equilibrium by monitoring the direction of gravity through their swimming antennae. Recent investigations using simulated, weightlessness conditions coupled with absence of illumination revealed hair like structures or setae on the basal, articulating socket of the antennae that, when surgically removed, resulted in disorientation. Given the simulated weightlessness or neutrally buoyant condition that eliminated sinking of the normally negatively buoyant Daphnia, it was proposed that the antennal socket setae function as rheoceptors stimulated by the upward rush of water currents during gravity induced, sinking phase of daphnid swimming movements. This rheoceptively mediated, gravity perception hypothesis is further supported by morphological investigations. Scanning electron micrographs indicate that antennal socket setae are anatomically

similar to proprioceptors used by higher crustaceans to monitor gravitational direction.

R.J.F.

N84-18884*# Louisville Univ., Ky. Dept. of Physiology and Biophysics.

EFFECTS OF SUSPENSION ON TISSUE LEVELS OF GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTORS Abstract Only

J. M. STEFFEN /n NASA. Washington NASA Space Biol. Program p 86 Feb. 1984

Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Differential muscle responses can be simulated by hypokinetic/hypodynamic (H/H) suspension of rats with complete unloading of the hindlimb muscles. Since mechanism(s) underlying these atrophic effects were not clearly elucidated, experiments were initiated to investigate a possible role for glucocorticoids in the physiological and biochemical responses to H/H. The principal objective was to assess the potential for alterations in peripheral responsiveness to glucocorticoids in response to H/H. Studies have initially focused on the determination of tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors as one index of hormonal sensitivity at the cellular level. Four hindlimb muscles (soleus, gastrocnemius, plantaris and EDL), previously demonstrated to exhibit differential responses to H/H, were investigated. Receptor levels in other glucocorticoid sensitive tissues (heart, liver, and kidney) were determined. Male rats (180-200g) were suspended for 7 or 14 days, sacrificed by cervical dislocation, and the tissues excised.

R.J.F.

N84-18885*# California Univ., Davis.

AVIAN EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT IN HYPERDYNAMIC ENVIRONMENTS Final Report, 1 Oct. 1978 - 31 Mar. 1982

U. K. ABBOTT and A. H. SMITH 1983 13 p refs
(Contract NSG-7493)

(NASA-CR-173339; NAS 1.26:173339) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Embryos which developed for 24 hours in the oviduct of hens maintained at 2 G and which were subsequently incubated at Earth gravity had a 14% reduction in hatchability. Increased mortality during the first 4 days, and an increase in embryonic abnormalities were of the types usually found during the first mortality peak (2-3 days). Embryos in eggs that were produced at Earth gravity and continued their development on the centrifuge at fields of 2 G or less did not appear to be greatly affected by the treatment. At 4 G, 91% of the embryos died, mostly on the first and second days of incubation. Abnormalities prominent in the centrifuged eggs include: (a) a failure of the primitive streak to develop; (b) interference with the development of the axial skeleton; (c) multiple hemorrhages, mostly petechial which is consistent with capillary fragility; and (d) retardation of embryo growth, possibly caused by an interference with gaseous diffusion, the result of an acceleration-induced increase in gas density in the centrifuging incubator.

Author

N84-18886*# Rice Univ., Houston, Tex.

FLUID MECHANICAL ASPECTS OF CELL CULTURE Final Report

J. D. HELLUMS 29 Oct. 1982 5 p
(Contract NAS9-16433)

(NASA-CR-171749; NAS 1.26:171749) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The influence of shear rate on cell cultures was determined. Cells were cultured on a flat substrate in a specially designed flow chamber in which shear rate is known and controlled.

Author

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

N84-18887*# Tufts Univ., Boston, Mass. Musculo-Skeletal Research Group.

STATIC VERSUS DYNAMIC LOADS AS AN INFLUENCE ON BONE REMODELLING

L. E. LANYON and C. T. RUBIN 1983 24 p refs Sponsored in part by MRC, England

(Contract NAG9-25)

(NASA-CR-173365; NAS 1.26:173365) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Bone remodelling activity in the avian ulna was assessed under conditions of disuse alone, disuse with a superimposed continuous compressive load, and disuse interrupted by a short daily period of intermittent loading. The ulna preparation is made by two submetaphyseal osteotomies, the cut ends of the bone being covered with stainless steel caps which, together with the bone they enclosed, are pierced by pins emerging transcutaneously on the dorsal and ventral surfaces of the wing. The 110 mm long undisturbed section of the bone shaft can be protected from functional loading, loaded continuously in compression by joining the pins with springs, or loaded intermittently in compression by engaging the pins in an Instron machine. Similar loads (525 n) were used in both static and dynamic cases engendering similar peak strains at the bone's midshaft (-2000 x 10-6). The intermittent load was applied at a frequency of 1 Hz during a single 100 second period per day as a ramped square wave, with a rate of change of strain during the ramp of 0.01 per second. Author

N84-18888*# Tufts Univ., Boston, Mass. Dept. of Anatomy and Cellular Biology.

REGULATION OF BONE MASS BY MECHANICAL STRAIN

C. T. RUBIN and L. E. LANYON 14 Mar. 1984 12 p refs Sponsored in part by MRC, England

(Contract NAG9-25)

(NASA-CR-173363; NAS 1.26:173363) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

By applying controlled intermittent loads *in vivo* to a bone protected from alternative sources of loading, it was possible to demonstrate a graded dose:response relationship between peak load and change in tissue mass. Only 100, 10.0 Hz cycles per day of loads producing physiological strain magnitudes and rates were necessary to elicit this adaptive response. Both increases and decreases in bone mass were achieved by increased cellular activity. The osteogenic response was practically unaccompanied by concurrent resorption, whereas reduction in bone mass was achieved by a response in which resorption predominated over formation. Author

N84-18889*# Tufts Univ., Medford, Mass. Dept. of Anatomy and Cellular Biology.

CONTROL OF BONE REMODELLING BY APPLIED DYNAMIC LOADS Final Report

L. E. LANYON and C. T. RUBIN 1984 3 p refs

(Contract NAG9-25)

(NASA-CR-173287; NAS 1.26:173287) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The data showing the relationship between bone mass and peak strain magnitude prepared and submitted for publication. The data from experiments relating remodelling activity with static or dynamic loads were prepared and submitted for publication. Development of programs to relate the location of remodelling activity with the natural and artificial dynamic strain distributions continued. Experiments on the effect of different strain rates on the remodelling response continued. Author

N84-18890*# Washington Univ., Seattle. Lab. for Bioelectromagnetics Research.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM LOW-LEVEL RADIOFREQUENCY RADIATION EXPOSURE ON RATS. VOLUME 3: SAR (SPECIFIC ABSORPTION RATE) IN RATS EXPOSED IN 2450-MHZ CIRCULARLY POLARIZED WAVEGUIDE Final Report, Jun. 1980 - Dec. 1982

C. K. CHOU, A. W. GUY, and R. B. JOHNSON Oct. 1983 29 p 3 Vol.

(Contract F33615-80-C-0612; AF PROJ. 7757)
(AD-A135376; SAM-TR-83-19) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06R

The average SARs for live rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguides were estimated from the total system loss measured by five power meters and by the use of a correction factor representing the ratio between actual SAR (measured by twin-well calorimetry) and apparent SAR (measured by power meters) for various body masses and five orientations. In the waveguides, the average SAR changed less than threefold when the rats grew from 200 to 700 g and when they moved around in the cage. The ratio of peak of average SAR in the body of the rats was less than 3. These results indicate uniform energy disposition in rats exposed in the circular waveguide.

Author (GRA)

N84-18891*# Washington Univ., Seattle. Lab. for Bioelectromagnetics Research.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM LOW-LEVEL RADIOFREQUENCY RADIATION EXPOSURE ON RATS. VOLUME 2: AVERAGE SAR AND SAR DISTRIBUTION IN MAN EXPOSED TO 450-MHZ RFR Final Report, Jun. 1980 - Dec. 1982

A. W. GUY, C. K. CHOU, and B. NEUHAUS Sep. 1983 110 p 2 Vol.

(Contract F33615-80-C-0612; AF PROJ. 7757)
(AD-A135455; SR-19; SAM-TR-83-18) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06R

This volume presents the methodology for and results of estimating values for the average SAR and the SAR distribution in man exposed to 1-mW/sq cm 450-MHz radiofrequency radiation for various polarizations and body positions. The results were obtained by calorimetry and thermography from 1/5 scaled models of man and were analyzed by an interactive computer system. The mean SAR as averaged over the body remained relatively constant at 0.050 W/kg, with a standard deviation of + or - .007 W/kg for all exposure polarization conditions and body postures. Peak SAR values were as high as 0.650 W/kg, occurring typically in the wrist.

GRA

N84-19430*# Dornier-Werke G.m.b.H., Friedrichshafen (West Germany).

BIOLOGICAL LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM

H. P. LEISEIFER, A. I. SKOOG, and A. O. BROUILLET (Hamilton Standard, Windsor Locks, Conn.) *In* ESA Environ. and Thermal Control Systems for Space Vehicles p 289-298 Dec. 1983 refs Previously announced in IAA as A84-11755

Avail: NTIS HC A25/MF A01

The feasibility and requirements of biological life support systems (BLSS) for permanently manned large space stations were analyzed. Functional requirements include atmosphere maintenance, and waste water reclamation. The BLSS components are humans, animals, plants and microorganisms integrated with other supporting physicochemical components. With regenerable physicochemical subsystems in the life support system, the water and oxygen loops can be closed. The benefits in weight, volume and resupply cost are generally achieved by mission durations on the order of 30 to 60 days for a 4 to 8 man crew. The carbon loop can be closed if metabolic waste products are regenerated and food is produced.

Author (ESA)

N84-20113*# Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

PROCHLORON RESEARCH Final Report

R. A. LEWIN and L. C. CHENG 1983 2 p

(Contract NAGW-181)

(NASA-CR-173264; NAS 1.26:173264) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The purpose was to prepare Prochloron photosynthetic membranes for the isolation of the two major chlorophyll-proteins, the P700-chlorophyll a-protein and the light-harvesting chlorophyll a/b-protein, using SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The prepared proteins (purified) were examined for their cross-reactivity to polyclonal antibodies prepared from higher plant proteins. In addition, material was prepared for electron microscopy, and isolation of the DNA for determination of its general complexity (COT analysis) and similarity to barley chloroplast DNA and Anabaena DNA by using restriction-endonuclease analysis. Kleinschmidt spreads of the DNA were in the electron microscope to identify and measure the extent and size of the circular DNA.

N84-20114*# Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

PROCHLORON ON SYNAPTULA

L. CHENG and R. A. LEWIN *In its* Prochloron Res. 8 p 1983 refs

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

It is reported that, for the first time, Prochloron cells were found associated with an animal other than a colonial ascidian-namely, a synaptid holothurian, *Snaptula lamperti*. This occurrence brings into question the supposedly obligate nature of the association of this problematic algae with didemnids and their allies.

R.J.F.

N84-20115*# Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Sydney (Australia). Plant Physiology Unit.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF PROCHLORON LIPIDS

J. R. KENRICK, E. M. DEANE, and D. G. BISHOP *In* Scripps Institution of Oceanography Prochloron Res. 10 p 1983 refs Prepared in cooperation with Macquarie Univ., North Ryde, Australia

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The chemical analysis of lipids of Prochloron isolated from several hosts is discussed. The object was to determine whether differences in lipid composition could be used to characterize organisms from different sources. Major lipid components are given. An analysis of fatty acid composition of individual lipids showed a distinctive distribution of fatty acids. While present results do not justify the use of fatty acid content in the taxonomy of Prochloron, the variations found in the lipids of cells from the same host harvested from different areas, or at different times in the same area, suggest that a study of the effects of temperature and light intensity on lipid composition would be rewarding.

R.J.F.

N84-20116*# Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

PROCHLORON Status Report

R. A. LEWIN *In its* Prochloron Res. 17 p 1983 refs

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A review is given of the research problems associated with Prochloron. Two questions are discussed in detail. Did prochlorophytes arise independently off cyanophytes, or did one of these classes arise from the other? If eukaryotic chlorophytes originated by symbiogenesis, might their plastids have arisen from symbiotic, endophytic prochlorophyte-like ancestors?

R.J.F.

N84-20117*# Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

PROCHLORON-ASCIDIAN SYMBIOSSES: PHOTOSYNTHETIC POTENTIAL AND PRODUCTIVITY

R. A. LEWIN, L. CHENG, and R. S. ALBERTE (Chicago Univ.)

In its Prochloron Res. 11 p 1983 refs

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The chlorophyll content of didemnid asidians with symbiotic algae (Prochloron) from oligotrophic tropical marine waters around Palau, Western Carolin Islands is discussed. Several species contain as much chlorophyll per unit dry weight as many herbaceous crop plants and more than do other symbiotic associations such as lichens, green Hydra, etc. Their chlorophyll A/B ratios (3-9) were generally much lighter than those of angiosperms (2-4). Where they abound, Prochloron - ascidian symbiosis could make a major contribution to the productivity, especially in localized areas of tropical marine waters characterized by low nutrient levels and high irradiance.

R.J.F.

N84-20118*# Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

DIURNAL RHYTHM IN THE CELL-DIVISION FREQUENCY OF PROCHLORON (PROCHLOROPHYTA) IN NATURE

R. A. LEWIN, L. CHENG, and J. MATTA *In its* Prochloron Res.

13 p 1983 refs

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 07C

Frequencies of cell division stages in suspensions of Prochloron cells, expressed at regular intervals throughout a natural day-night cycle from several colonies of four species of host didemnid, are given. The proportion of dividing cells of Prochloron living symbiotically in colonies of a didemnid, *Diplosoma virens*, rises from about 4% during the night (20.00-04.00 hrs.) to about 13% in the morning (0.00-12.00 hrs.), and then falls again in the afternoon. Similar, though less pronounced, changes were observed among Prochloron cells in two other symbiotic didemnids, *Lissoclinum patella* and *L. voeltzkowi*.

R.J.F.

N84-20119*# Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

CHLOROPHYLL AND CAROTENOID PIGMENTS OF PROCHLORON (PROCHLOROPHYTA)

H. W. PAERL (North Carolina Univ., Morehead City), R. A. LEWIN,

and L. CHENG *In its* Prochloron Res. 17 p 1983 refs

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with a gradient-elution technique was utilized to separate and quantify chlorophylls a and b as well as major carotenoid pigments present in freeze-dried preparations of prochloron-didemnid associations and in Prochloron cells separated from host colonies. Results confirm earlier spectrophotometric evidence for both chlorophylls a and b in this prokaryote. Chlorophyll a/b ratios range from 4.14 to 19.71; generally good agreement was found between ratios determined in isolated cell preparations and in symbiotic colonies (in hospite). These values are 1.5 to 5-fold higher than ratios determined in a variety of eukaryotic green plants. The carotenoids in Prochloron are quantitatively and qualitatively similar to those found in various freshwater and marine blue-green algae (cyanophytes) from high-light environments. However, Prochloron differs from cyanophytes by the absence of mycoxanthophyll and related glycosidic carotenoids. Its pigment characteristics are considered sufficiently different from those of cyanophytes to justify its assignment to a separate algal division.

Authr

N84-20120*# Chicago Univ., Ill.

PROCHLORON EXPEDITION Status Report

R. S. ALBERTE *In* Scripps Institution of Oceanography Prochloron

Res. 3 p 1983

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The purpose was to prepare Prochloron photosynthetic membranes for the isolation of the two major chlorophyll-proteins, the p700-chlorophyll a protein and the light harvesting chlorophyll a/b-protein, using SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoreses. The prepared proteins (purified) were examined for their cross-reactivity

51 LIFE SCIENCES (GENERAL)

to polyclonal antibodies prepared from higher plant proteins. In addition, material was prepared for electron microscopy, and isolation of the DNA for determination of its general complexity (COT analysis) and similarity to barley chloroplast DNA and Anabaena DNA by using restriction-endonuclease analysis. Kleinschmidt spreads of the DNA were in the electron microscope to identify and measure the extent and size of the circular DNA.

R.J.F.

N84-20121* Colorado Univ., Boulder.

REPORT OF PROCHLORON RESEARCH

R. FALL and L. FALL /n Scpps Institution of Oceanography Prochloron Res. 3 p 1983

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The goal was to assay enzymes *in situ* in Prochloron, and to prepare active enzyme preparations for future use. In addition, photosynthesis as an indicator of whole cell viability was measured. This indicator was used to monitor extended survival of Prochloron cells after their removal from the host animal. R.J.F.

N84-20122* Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

REPORT OF PROCHLORON RESEARCH, IPE-7 (PALAU, FEBRUARY 1982)

R. A. LEWIN and L. CHENG /n its Prochloron Res. 4 p 1983

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Various aspects of Prochloron research are discussed. At suitable low-tide periods about 5-6 new sites were surveyed as possible convenient sources of symbiotic didemnids. The Kanori Channel site previously surveyed during IPE-VI remains by far the best, in terms of species, quantities and accessibility. Prochloron from the six major species of symbiotic didemnids was compared serum, cell size and vacuolation, etc. Tadpoles from *Lissoclinum patella* colonies were observed emerging from cloacal apertures; about 400 were collected. All but 4 carried a girdle of symbiotic Prochloron cells (about 40,000 per larva). Observations were made on cell viability indicated that a marked increase in protoplasm viscosity of the cell contents was associated with cell death. Living cells, in 5 microlitres of buffered sea water under a coverslip, when pressed with a 2 kg weight for 10 seconds, attempts made to culture Prochloron in sea-water media. R.J.F.

N84-20123* Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

IPE 7

In its Prochloron Res. 2 p 1983

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

A description is given of the collection and treatment of samples of Prochloron cells. The cells of Prochloron were obtained and prepared in the following way. Colonies of the symbiotic host, the giant didemnid ascidian *Lissoclinum patella*, were collected at low-tide level on reef-flat sand between Kamori Island and Koror, Palau, Western Caroline Islands. The animal colonies were taken, immersed in sea water, to an 8,000-litre holding tank and kept with constantly running sea water at 30 deg. Individual colonies were picked clean of contaminants, rinsed in sea water buffered with 40 nM or 100 mM Tris buffer at pH 8.4, and squeezed by hand to express the algal cells from the cloacal atria. The algae were received in about an equal volume of the same buffered sea water; this neutralized the acids liberated by the bruised ascidians and thereby maintained the pH high enough to keep the algal cells green. The Prochloron cells were washed twice with buffered sea water and concentrated by centrifugation at about 50 g for 90 seconds. Microscopic examination revealed that contamination by animal host cells or bacteria was negligible (much less than 1%). R.J.F.

N84-20124* California Univ., Irvine.

PROCHLORON EXPEDITION

G. C. STEPHENS /n its Prochloron Res. 2 p 1983

Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Prochloron requires a source of N. It can obtain this from its didemnid symbiont as NH₄ (sub4) or amino acids or both. It may

obtain it from sea water as do free-living algae (FAA), but this is not likely to be the major source due to biomass consideration.

R.J.F.

N84-20125* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

NITRITE REDUCTION IN PARACOCCUS HALODENITRIFICANS: EVIDENCE FOR THE ROLE OF A CD-TYPE CYTOCHROME IN AMMONIA FORMATION

L. I. HOCHSTEIN and S. E. CRONIN Jan. 1984 26 p refs (NASA-TM-85883; A-9562; NAS 1.15:85883) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Cell-free extracts prepared from *Paracoccus halodenitrificans* catalyzed the reduction of nitrate to ammonia in the presence of dithionite and methyl viologen. Enzyme activity was located in the soluble fraction and was associated with a cytochrome whose spectral properties resembled those of a cd-type cytochrome. Unlike the sissimilatory cd-cytochrome nitrate reductase associated with the membrane fraction of *P. halodenitrificans*, this soluble cd-cytochrome did not reduce nitrite to nitrous oxide. Author

N84-20126* Virginia Univ., Charlottesville. Dept. of Physiology.

RAT BODY SIZE, COMPOSITION AND GROWTH AT HYPO- AND HYPERGRAVITY Final Report

G. C. PITTS 15 Jul. 1983 8 p
(Contract NSG-2225)

(NASA-CR-175393; NAS 1.26:175393) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

The effects of hypergravity (centrifugation) on body composition were investigated. Hypogravitational and hypergravitational aspects were reflected in the research effort. A list of publications is provided.

N.W.

N84-20127* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

STUDIES ON PROTEINOGRAMS IN DERMATORPHYTES BY DISC ELECTROPHORESIS. PART 2: PROTEIN BANDS OF KERATINOPHILIC FUNGI

P. DANEV, V. BALABANOV, and E. FRIEDRICH Jul. 1983 8 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Dermatol. Venerol. (USSR), v. 19, no. 2, 1980 p 86-89 Transl. by Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
(Contract NASW-3542)

(NASA-TM-77096; NAS 1.15:77096) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Disc electrophoresis studies on keratinophili fungi demonstrated corresponding proteinograms in morphologically homogeneous strains of the same species, but different in different species of one and the same genus. Author

N84-20128* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH DIVISION SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR FY 1983

N. V. MARTELLO (Nelson and Johnson Engineering, Inc.) Feb. 1984 171 p refs
(NASA-TM-85929; A-9681; NAS 1.15:85929) Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 06C

Various research and technology activities of Ames Research Center's Biomedical Research Division are described. Contributions to the Space Administration's goals in the life sciences include research in operational medicine, cardiovascular deconditioning, motion sickness, bone alterations, muscle atrophy, fluid and electrolyte changes, radiation effects and protection, human behavior and performance, general biomedical research, and gravitational biology. Author

N84-20129# Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Lab., Fort Detrick, Md.
US ARMY MEDICAL BIOENGINEERING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, FISCAL YEAR 1983 Annual Progress Report, 1 Oct. 1982 - 30 Sep. 1983

T. L. TRUDEAU 1 Oct. 1983 177 p
 (Contract DA PROJ. 3A1-61101-A-91-C; DA PROJ. 3E1-61102-BS-04)

(AD-A136926) Avail: NTIS HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 06E
 The Annual Progress Report, Fiscal Year 1983, summarizes research performed by the US Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory in projects authorized by the Surgeon General, the US Army, and the Commander, US Army Medical Research and Development Command and supported by RDTE funds from the US Army Medical Research and Development Command. Author (GRA)

N84-20130# Aerospace Medical Research Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

CRYOMICROTOME APPLICATIONS: TECHNIQUES FOR THE STUDY OF SKELETAL MATERIALS

K. C. SMITH, C. M. OLOFF, and L. E. KAZARIAN Sep. 1983 20 p
 (Contract AF PROJ. 7231)
 (AD-A137010; AFAMRL-TR-83-074) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 14B

The LKB 2250 PMV Cryomicrotome is a large sledge-type microtome designed for sectioning both undecalcified bone and specimens of large size. The maximum specimen size is 150 x 450 mm, sufficient for an entire rabbit or small monkey. GRA

N84-20131# Argonne National Lab., Ill. Div. of Biological and Medical Research.

ULTRASTRUCTURAL EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON CELLS AND TISSUES: CONCLUDING REMARKS

T. M. SEED and K. E. CARR (Glasgow Univ.) 1982 3 p
 Presented at the Scanning Electron Microscopy Ann. Meeting, Anaheim, Calif., 25 Apr. 1982
 (Contract W-31-109-ENG-38)
 (DE84-003454; CONF-820409-6) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

The complex nature of the biological response to ionizing radiation and the inherent difficulties associated with developing unifying concepts and definitions was indicated. The multiplicity of the major response variables, i.e., specimen type, radiation parameters, analytical approach and endpoints measured, is undoubtedly a major problem. The specimens which ranged from eucaryotic algae grown in vitro in suspension cultures to brain tissue of cancer patients were analyzed. Specimens were irradiated with now fewer than seven types of ionizing radiation, which varied both in quality and quantity. Exposure regimens included single, fractionated, and chronic exposures. There are major differences in the analytical approach employed and end points measured.

DOE

N84-20132# Research Inst. of National Defence, Umea (Sweden). Dept. 4.

EFFECTIVENESS OF A DEVICE FOR DETECTION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AEROSOLS; IMPROVEMENTS IN STANDARDIZATION AND SENSITIVITY IN THE LABORATORY

P. HALLIN, G. LINFORS, and G. SANDSTROEM Aug. 1983 20 p refs In SWEDISH; ENGLISH summary
 (FOA-C-40175-B2; ISSN-0347-2124) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

A device for detecting bacteriological aerosols, based upon the alkaline luminolperborate reaction with ironporphyrins (e.g., hematin) in microbes, and especially bacteria, was developed. Standard calibration curves for different bacteria were produced, and a mean value curve from these curves is used for the determination of the amount of bacteria in an unknown air sample. The sensitivity limit for the system is 10,000 cells/cum of air.

Author (ESA)

52

AEROSPACE MEDICINE

Includes physiological factors; biological effects of radiation; and weightlessness.

A84-23472

ON THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE CHOICE AND EVALUATION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF THE FUNCTIONAL CONDITION OF THE ORGANISM [K VOPROSU O PRINTSIPAKH VYBORA I OTSENKI FIZIOLOGICHESKIKH POKAZATELEI FUNKTSIONAL'NOGO SOSTOIANIIA ORGANIZMA]

V. V. ROMANOV Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), Dec. 1983, p. 44-46. In Russian. refs

A84-23473

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE ACID-BASE BALANCE OF THE BLOOD [VLIJANIE KOMBINIROVANNOGO DEISTVIIA FAKTOROV VNESHNEI SREDY NA KISLOTNO-OSNOVNOE SOSTOIANIE KROVI]

I. D. KUDRIN and N. A. STOLIAROVA Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), Dec. 1983, p. 47-49. In Russian. refs

An experimental study was conducted to investigate the combined effect of carbon monoxide, physical exercise, and elevated ambient temperature on the acid-base balance of the blood in humans. Tests were performed at an ambient temperature of 35 C on healthy males 25-30 years in age; exercise consisted in a step test; and different combinations of the environmental factors were utilized with varying concentrations of CO in the inspired air (0.1 and 0.5 mg/l). A general trend in changes of the acid-base balance was observed, which manifested itself in changes in blood pH and gas composition characteristic for respiratory alkalosis. B.J.

A84-23475

CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS OF BODY RESISTANCE AND WORK CAPACITY IN SEAMEN [SUTOCHNYE BIORITMY REZISTENTNOSTI ORGANIZMA I RABOTOSPOSOBNOSTI MORIAKOV]

V. S. NOVIKOV and A. A. ARZUMANOV Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), Dec. 1983, p. 52-54. In Russian. refs

Experimental data concerning circadian rhythms of body resistance (e.g., variations of automicroflora and cellular factors of nonspecific protection) and work capacity in seamen are examined. It is shown that the parameters of resistance and work capacity fluctuate in the course of the day. In the activity of the central nervous system, this fluctuation is manifested in rhythmically arising excitation and inhibition processes; while in the nonspecific-protection system, it is manifested in an increase or decrease of body resistance to the action of adverse factors. The highest levels of work capacity and resistance were recorded in the morning and during the day (to 2 AM), while the lowest levels were recorded at the end of the work day and in the evening. B.J.

A84-23709

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF HUMAN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AS A BASIS FOR HYGIENIC EVALUATION [SISTEMNYI ANALIZ PROIZVODSTVENNOI DEIATEL'NOSTI CHELOVEKA KAK OSNOVA DIAGNOSTIKI ZDOROVIA]

K. V. SUDAKOV, Iu. D. MASHIN, R. V. SKALKIN, V. S. GRIGOREV, V. G. ZILOV, S. V. VELICHKINA, Iu. A. FADEEV, Iu. E. VAGIN, and A. V. BYCHKOV (Akademiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR; I Moskovskii Meditsinskii Institut, Moscow, USSR) Sovetskaia Meditsina, no. 7, 1983, p. 8-14. In Russian. refs

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

A84-23710

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TREATMENT OF FURUNCULOSIS USING DATA OF IMMUNOLOGICAL INDICATORS [SOVERSHENSTVOVANIE LECHENIIA FURUNKULEZA PO DANNYM IMMUNOLOGICHESKIKH POKAZATElei]

S. Iu. ZAITSEVA (Moskovskii Meditsinskii Stomatologicheskii Institut, Moscow, USSR) Sovetskaia Meditsina, no. 7, 1983, p. 34-37. In Russian. refs

A84-23711

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF WORK FACTORS AND THE STRESS OF EVERYDAY LIFE ON MORBIDITY WITH A TEMPORARY LOSS OF WORK CAPACITY [SOCHETANNOE VLIJANIE TRUDOVOGO PROTSESSA I NAGRuzki V BYTU NA UROVEN' ZABOLEVAEMOSTI S VREMENNOI UTRATOI TRUDOSPOSOBNOSTI]

V. I. OSHCHEPKOV (Izhevskii Meditsinskii Institut, Izhevsk, USSR) Sovetskaia Meditsina, no. 7, 1983, p. 74-76. In Russian. refs

A84-23714

BALANCE OF IRON, COPPER, AND MANGANESE IN THE BODIES OF YOUNG ATHLETES [BALANS ZHELEZA MEDI I MARGANTSVA V ORGANIZME IUNYKH SPORTSMENOV]

V. V. NASOLODIN, V. IA. RUSIN, and I. P. GLADKIKH (Yaroslavskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Yaroslavl, USSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), July 1983, p. 25-29. In Russian. refs

Studies performed on young athletes (13-16 years in age) and their untrained coevals show that the content of iron, copper, and manganese in the blood in the autumn-winter months is higher than in the spring-summer months. A negative balance of trace elements was observed in the summer period. A complex of vitamins added to the diet was not found to produce any positive effect on the trace-element metabolism. The addition of iron, copper, and manganese to the complex of vitamins leads to a significant deposition of iron in the body, and to an increase in the trace-element (mainly iron content), the hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels, and the physical work capacity. B.J.

A84-23716

HYGIENIC EVALUATION OF MICROCLIMATE AND THE THERMAL CONDITION OF HUMANS DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF EASY WORK IN SIBERIAN ENTERPRISES [GIGIENICHESKAIA OTSENKA MIKROKLIMATA I TEPOVOGO SOSTOIANIIA CHELOVEKA PRI VYPOLNENII LEGKIKH RABOT NA PREDPRIATIIAKH SIBIRI]

G. N. REPIN (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), July 1983, p. 77-79. In Russian. refs

A84-23717

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE THERMAL CONDITION OF HUMANS WHEN SUBSTANTIATING STANDARD REQUIREMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL MICROCLIMATE [KRITERII OTSENKI TEPOVOGO SOSTOIANIIA CHELOVEKA Dlia OBOSNOVANIIA NORMATIVNYKH TREBOVANII K PROIZVODSTVENNOMU MIKROKLIMATU]

R. F. AFANASEVA, G. N. REPIN, L. V. PAVLUKHIN, F. M. SHLEIFMAN, and L. A. BASARGINA (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow; Vsesoizuznyi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Okhrany Truda, Leningrad, USSR; Kievskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Gigienny Truda i Profzabolevanii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), July 1983, p. 79-81. In Russian. refs

A84-23725

THE KIMBAROVSKII REACTION (THE KIMBAROVSKII COLOR PRECIPITATION REACTION) AS A NONSPECIFIC INDICATOR OF FATIGUE IN HIGH-ALTITUDE WORKERS [REAKTSIIA KIMBAROVSKOGO /TSORK/ KAK NESPECSIFICHESKII POKAZATEL' UTOMLENIIA U RABOTAIUSHCHIKH V USLOVIIAKH VYSOKOGOR'IA]

O. T. KASYMOV and B. S. MAMBETALIEV (Kirgizskii Gosudarstvennyi Meditsinskii Institut, Frunze, Kirgiz SSR) Zdravookhranenie Kirgizii (ISSN 0490-1177), July-Aug. 1983, p. 9-11. In Russian.

A84-23726

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK CAPACITY AND STATE OF HEALTH OF YOUNG WORKERS EXPOSED TO INDUSTRIAL NOISE AND VIBRATION [OSOBEENNOSTI RABOTOSPOSOBNOSTI I SOSTOIANIIA ZDOROV'IA MOLODYKH RABOCHIKH, PODVERGAIUSHCHIKHSA VOZDEISTVIIU PROIZVODSTVENNOGO SHUMA I VIBRATSII]

N. F. BORISENKO, Iu. A. LITVINOVA, A. G. GLUSHCHENKO, A. P. IVAKHNO, M. N. BARANOVA, and V. V. DOBRIANSKII (Kievskii Meditsinskii Institut, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniiia, Aug. 1983, p. 5-7. In Russian. refs

A84-23727

INTENSITY OF THERMAL AND PHYSICAL LOAD IN WORKERS OF HOT SHOPS IN PRESENT-DAY METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION [INTENSIVNOST' TEPOVOI I FIZICHESKOI NAGRuzki U RABOCHIKH GORIACHIKH TSEKHOV V SOVREMENNOM METALLURGICHESKOM PROIZVODSTVE]

N. G. KARNAUKH (Institut Gigienny Truda i Profzabolevanii, Krivoi Rog, Ukrainian SSR) Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniiia, Aug. 1983, p. 24-27. In Russian. refs

A84-23729

BIOLOGICAL EFFECT OF NOISE OF IDENTICAL LEVELS WITH DIFFERENT SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS [BIOLOGICHESKOE DEISTVIE SHUMOV IDENTICHNYKH UROVNEI S RAZLICHNYMI SPEKTRAL'NYMI KHLARAKTERISTIKAMI]

A. G. ARAKELIAN (Armianskii Institut Obshchei Gigienny i Profzabolevanii, Yerevan, Armenian SSR) Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniiia, Aug. 1983, p. 31-34. In Russian. refs

The effect of identical levels of noise with ascending and descending spectrum envelopes with a 5 dB/oct slope of the curves was studied in an anechoic chamber on 50 volunteers. Data indicate the noncoincidence of biological effects due to the underestimation of the energy of low-frequency components during exposure to average and high levels of noise. A correction method, approximating the identical-loudness curve, is proposed for assessing the sum level of noise. B.J.

A84-23731

THE PROFESSIONAL WORK CAPACITY OF FEMALE SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS DEPENDING ON HEALTH AND FUNCTIONAL CONDITION [PROFESSIONAL'NAIA RABOTOSPOSOBNOST' SHVEI-MOTORISTOK V ZAVISIMOSTI OT SOSTOIANIIA ZDOROV'IA I FUNKTSIONAL'NYKH VOZMOZHNOSTEI]

V. N. BUGAEV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniiia, Aug. 1983, p. 47-49. In Russian.

A84-23732

HYPERTENSION AND THE PROFESSIONAL WORK CAPACITY OF BUS DRIVERS [GIPERTONICHESKAIA BOLEZN' I PROFESSIONAL'NAIA RABOTOSPOSOBNOST' VODITELEI AVTOBUSOV]

I. A. DUBININA (Institut Ekspertizy Trudosposobnosti i Organizatsii Truda Invalidov, Leningrad, USSR) *Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniia*, Aug. 1983, p. 49, 50. In Russian. refs

A84-23733

THE EFFECT OF RAILROAD WORK ON THE CONDITION OF PERIPHERAL COLOR FIELDS OF VISION IN WORKERS IN LOCOMOTIVE BRIGADES [VLIIANIE POEZDNOI RABOTY NA SOSTOIANIE PERIFERICHESKIKH TSVETOVYKH POLEI ZRENIIA RABOTNIKOV LOKOMOTIVNYKH BRIGAD]

T. L. SOSNOVA (Institut Zheleznodorozhnoi Gigienny, Moscow, USSR) *Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniia*, Aug. 1983, p. 51, 52. In Russian. refs

A84-23743

HUMAN SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN SOLAR ACTIVITY [CHUVSTVITEL'NOST' CHELOVEKA K IZMENENIIU SOLNECHNOI AKTIVNOSTI]

V. G. SIDIAKIN, N. A. TEMURIANTS, V. B. MAKEEV, and O. G. TISHKIN (Simferopol'skii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Simferopol, Ukrainian SSR) *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii* (ISSN 0042-1324), vol. 96, July-Aug. 1983, p. 151-160. In Russian. refs

Changes that occur in the functional state of various bodily systems in response to increases in solar activity are analyzed. It is found that in healthy persons, an increase in solar activity will cause changes in the nervous system. In persons with a diminished ability to adapt, existing illnesses can be aggravated by an increase in solar activity. C.R.

A84-23927

ISOMETRIC OR DYNAMIC TRAINING - DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF A HUMAN MUSCLE

J. DUCHATEAU and K. HAINAUT (Bruxelles, Universite Libre, Brussels, Belgium) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 296-301. Research supported by the Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique and Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique Medicale. refs

The effects of three months, (ten minutes daily), of moderate, isometric or dynamic voluntary exercise on the contractile properties of the human adductor pollicis muscle in males and females (17-30 years old) are examined. Maximal muscle strength increased by 20 percent in subjects performing isometric contractions, and by 11 percent in subjects performing dynamic contractions. Isometric training, possibly by effecting greater contractile myofibrillar protein synthesis, increases the speed of movement against high mechanical resistance, while dynamic training increases the speed of movement against light loads. Isometric and dynamic exercises also differ in their effects on twitch force, twitch tension and relaxation development, contraction time, half relaxation time, and maximal shortening velocity. Since human muscle contraction kinetics adapts specifically to the type of contraction exercise, training programs should be especially designed for the type of effort required of the athlete. C.M.

A84-23928

AVAILABILITY OF GLUCOSE GIVEN ORALLY DURING EXERCISE

G. KRZENTOWSKI, B. JANDRAIN, F. PIRNAY, F. MOSORA, M. LACROIX, A. S. LUYCKX, and P. J. LEFEBVRE (Liege, Universite, Liege, Belgium) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 315-320. Research supported by the Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique, Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique Medicale and Fonds de la Recherche Fondamentale Collective. refs

To explain the controversy over the effects of orally-given glucose during prolonged muscular exercise, oxidation rates of 100 g oral glucose loads in nine males are compared. The subjects, between 18 and 29 years old, were given naturally labeled glucose 15 minutes (group A) or 120 minutes (group B) after the beginning of a four hour moderate exercise period. Blood and urine tests were conducted at specific times as was respiratory measurement and analysis. Two hours after ingestion, total carbohydrate oxidation as well as lipid oxidation was the same for both groups; C-peptide concentration decreased more in group B, possibly because of higher sympathetic tone. Results discordant with other studies may be explained by differences in the intensity of work load, quantity of glucose ingested and ingestion time. It is concluded that glucose is utilized in a similar manner after both 15 and 120 minutes of exercise, and that 55 percent of the load is recovered as expired carbon dioxide within two hours. C.M.

A84-23932

EFFECTS OF NALOXONE ON MAXIMAL STRESS TESTING IN FEMALES

R. G. MCMURRAY, D. S. SHEPS, and D. M. GUINAN (North Carolina, University, Chapel Hill, NC) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 436-440. refs

The effects of naloxone on exercise performance were studied in six normal females (20-28 yr) as they walked until exhaustion on a treadmill (93.8 m/min) with an increasing grade (2.5 percent every 4 min). Three randomized and double blind trials were conducted: naloxone infusion (0.4 mg/ml saline), saline infusion (1 ml) and infusion control. Submaximal stage responses were the same for all subjects; maximal stage responses differed. During naloxone treatment, maximal ventilation was decreased by 7.9 l/min by a 4-breath reduction in respiratory frequency, maximal end-tidal carbon dioxide partial pressure was increased approximately 4 torr, and maximal heart rate was significantly lowered. Though cardiorespiratory differences were significant, maximum oxygen uptake and exercise duration were not affected by naloxone, indirectly suggesting that beta-endorphins are physiologically insignificant during acute maximal exertion. C.M.

A84-23935

VENTILATORY MUSCLES DURING EXERCISE IN AIR AND OXYGEN IN NORMAL MEN

P. T. P. BYE, S. A. ESAU, K. R. WALLEY, P. T. MACKLEM, and R. L. PARDY (Montreal Chest Hospital Center; McGill University; Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 464-471. Research supported by the Medical Research Council, Royal Edward Laurentian Foundation and Parker B. Francis Foundation. refs

Diaphragmatic fatigue is studied in seven physically untrained men (26-36 years old) during and after short-term high-intensity constant-work-load exercise to exhaustion on a cycle ergometer. Findings of this study include the ability of all physically untrained participants to achieve high oxygen consumption; the first report of decline in maximum transdiaphragmatic pressure after high-intensity exercise; and the benefit of oxygen breathing that reduced expiratory ventilation and consequently delayed diaphragmatic fatigue and/or altered the ventilatory muscle recruitment pattern. Other oxygen effects include increased exercise time, less leg pain, decreased minute ventilation (at oxygen isotime), delayed decrease during exercise of the high-frequency

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

to low-frequency ratio of the diaphragmatic electromyogram, better recovery of postexercise maximum transdiaphragmatic pressure, and no fall in postexercise end-inspiratory transdiaphragmatic pressure. C.M.

A84-23936

ADRENOCORTICAL RESPONSES TO MAXIMAL EXERCISE IN MODERATE-ALTITUDE NATIVES AT 447 TORR

C. M. MARESH, B. J. NOBLE, K. L. ROBERTSON, and R. L. SEIP (Wyoming, University, Laramie, WY; St. Luke's Hospital, Kansas City, MO) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, Feb. 1984, p. 482-488. Research supported by the University of Wyoming. refs

The effects of maximal exercise on serum aldosterone (Aldo) concentration in six low-altitude natives (LAN) and eight moderate-altitude natives (MAN) at a simulated altitude of 4270 m (447 torr) after two days of exposure to that altitude are compared. LAN and MAN groups were comprised of 19-25 year olds, the former living at 373 m or less and the latter living between 1830-2200 m. Generally, LAN's values for maximum exercise cardiorespiratory variable changes were double MAN's values. Though postexercise serum hydrocortisone and Aldo concentrations increased in both groups at residence and at 447 torr (lower increase at 447 torr), LAN's drop in Aldo concentration at 447 torr was more dramatic: a result correlated to higher acute motion sickness and reduced exercise capacity. C.M.

A84-23955

INVESTIGATION OF THE NEURON FIRING RATE IN THE HUMAN BRAIN [ISSLEDOVANIE CHASTOTY RAZRIADOV NEIRONOV MOZGA CHELOVEKA]

IU. L. GOGOLITSYN and IU. D. KROPOTOV Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1983, 120 p. In Russian. refs

A system of statistical methods for the analysis of the current firing rate in neuron populations of the human brain during psychological testing is reviewed, and the results of testing with electrodes implanted in different structures of the brain are used to study recognition of visual stimuli, simple thought processes, and word memory. An analysis of the dynamics of the current neuron-firing rate demonstrated both short-term and long-term variations of this parameter. The participation of neuron populations in the action of mechanisms organized at various stages of information processing may be appraised by viewing the pattern of current firing-rate as a multicomponent structure, each element of which is a mode associated with a determined wave form. J.N.

A84-23957

PROBLEM OF ADAPTATION AND HEALTH SPA THERAPY [PROBLEMA ADAPTATSII I KURORTNOE LECHENIE]

V. G. BOKSHA Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1983, 128 p. In Russian. refs

The health spa is viewed as an important element in a hygiene system designed to maintain normal functioning, development, and work efficiency in the human organism, as well as to assure maximum active lifespan. But the spas, which are used to cure and prevent disadaptation to extreme environments, present an adaptation problem in themselves. The trip to the health spas in the south and southwest Soviet Union represents a large degree of acclimatization for many patients from distant parts of the country. The mechanisms and particular features of physiological acclimatization due to various environmental factors and to the condition of the organism are described. The disruption of adaptation in the form of meteoropathic reaction is reviewed, and a clinical evaluation and preventive measures are given. Adaptation reactions and the character of adaptation in climatherapy are discussed. J.N.

A84-23959

REMOTE OBSERVATION AND DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION: CONTACT AND COMMUNICATION IN MEDICAL-CONTROL PROBLEMS [DISTANTSIONNOE NABLUDENIE I EKSPERTNAIA OTSENKA: OBSHCHEHIE I KOMMUNIKATSIIA ZADACHKH MEDITSINSKOGO KONTROLIA]

F. N. USKOV, O. V. KUSHNEREVA, B. A. POPOV, E. F. BAZHIN, IA. A. VALSINER, A. T. DURANDINA, N. S. ZAPRISA, T. B. KOLINICHENKO, T. V. KORNEVA, M. MORAVEK et al. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1982, 112 p. In Russian. refs

The monitoring of professional and psychological adaptation of cosmonauts to flight stress factors is described. A series of external signs (including speech, gesture, body movements, and posture), which are insignificant in the usual diagnostic situation, become the major source of significant flight stress information. The problem of limited doctor-patient communication is considered and a solution is offered in the form of automatic recording and analysis of dialogue time parameters, which are important in studying the details of doctor-patient rapport. The involvement level of the diagnostician is discussed; his role as observer is stressed. It is proposed that specific verbal and nonverbal behaviors are indicative of psychosomatic manifestations in conditions of weightlessness. J.N.

A84-23987

TIMINARY THRESHOLD SHIFTS AFTER ONSET AND OFFSET OF MODERATELY LOUD LOW-FREQUENCY MASKERS

E. ZWICKER and A. HESSE (Muenchen, Technische Universitaet, Munich, West Germany) *Acoustical Society of America, Journal* (ISSN 0001-4966), vol. 75, Feb. 1984, p. 545-549. Research supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. refs

The temporary threshold shifts produced by moderately loud low-frequency maskers oscillate for a few minutes in reproducible patterns not only after their offset but also after their onset. The temporal variations in threshold exhibit 'bounces' which are similar to those found by Hirsh and Ward (1952) after the offset of very loud maskers. Threshold shifts of up to 30 dB are reported here for pauses of 3-min duration in continuous maskers. It is pointed out that these effects could originate in the internal cochlear metabolism, whose steady-state condition is seen to be influenced by the moderately loud low-frequency tones. C.R.

A84-24098

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY AT EXTREME ALTITUDES ON MOUNT EVEREST

J. B. WEST (California, University, La Jolla, CA) *Science* (ISSN 0036-8075), vol. 223, Feb. 24, 1984, p. 784-788. Research supported by the National Geographic Society, U.S. Army, NSF, et al. refs

(Contract PHS-R01-HL-24335; PHS-N01-HR-2915)

The American Medical Research Expedition to Everest constructed three laboratory camps at various altitudes on Mount Everest and even obtained physiological data on the summit itself. Results show that only an enormous increase in ventilation will compensate for extreme hypoxia. Latitude-dependent barometric pressure (caused by a large cold air mass in the stratosphere above the equator) results in higher than predicted pressures. Barometric pressure was measured to be 400.4 + or - 2.7 torr at 5400 m, 283.6 + or 1.5 torr at 8050 m and 253.0 torr (one measurement taken) at 8848 m. Physiological measurements at various altitudes were taken of alveolar carbon dioxide pressure (summit mean 7.5 torr), inspired oxygen pressure in relation to maximum oxygen uptake (summit value less than 30 torr to one liter per minute), and arterial blood pH (summit value over 7.7. Other measurements discussed include ventilation, blood physiology, and metabolic and psychometric changes. C.M.

A84-24326

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, COMMISSION ON GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY, ANNUAL MEETING, 5TH, MOSCOW, USSR, JULY 26-29, 1983, AND SYMPOSIUM ON GRAVITATIONAL PHYSIOLOGY, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 28-SEPTEMBER 3, 1983, PROCEEDINGS

Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, 183 p.

Among the topics discussed are metabolic and hormonal responses to simulated weightlessness, weightlessness-induced changes in the human cardiorespiratory system, physiological methods for protection against high and sustained g(z) acceleration, interserosal forces, space flight-induced changes in the hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism, visual-vesticular interactions in roll, the role of chronic acceleration in gravitational physiology, evolutionary and physiological adaptation to gravity, and cardiovascular responses to space flight. Also considered are the mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state, the reversible effects of an altered gravity field on myofibrillar skeletal muscle proteins, the specific regulation of Ca-P metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D(3), motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH, and TSH, demographic considerations in gravitational biology, the effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation and on the prenatal development of mammals, the biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels, the effect of emotional stress prior to the onset of centrifugation on acceleration tolerance in pilots, and hemodynamics under changed gravity. O.C.

A84-24328#

HORMONAL AND METABOLIC RESPONSES TO SIMULATED WEIGHTLESSNESS

A. GUELL, CL. GHARIB, J. L. BASCANDS, and A. BES (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Rangueil, Toulouse, France) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-9 to S-11. refs

An attempt is made to synthesize the hormonal and metabolic responses to simulated weightlessness, with attention to such parameters participating in blood volume regulation as diuresis, hematocrit, Na(+), plasma renin activity, aldosterone, and antidiuretic hormone. After studying approximately 2000 subjects in horizontal or antiorthostatic bedrests, or immersed in swimming pools, it is noted that several problems in this field of inquiry remain to be resolved. It is suggested that further study of the beta-endorphine system, the kinine-kallikrein system, and the natriuretic factor, if conducted under standardized protocols, should benefit research efforts. O.C.

A84-24329#

WEIGHTLESSNESS INDUCED CHANGES IN HUMAN CARDIO-RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

A. M. GENIN, V. G. SHABELNIKOV, and N. M. ASIAMOLOVA (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-12, S-13.

A diagrammatic characterization is developed for the main genetic relations in the human cardiorespiratory system which determine fainting reaction upon orthostatic exposure. The diagram takes into account the results of orthostatic tests conducted after zero-g simulation experiments and space flights. A qualitative consideration is undertaken of the diagram's representation of feedback loop stability. O.C.

A84-24330#

PHYSIOLOGICAL METHODS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST HIGH SUSTAINED GZ ACCELERATION

U. I. BALLDIN (Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-14 to S-17. refs

The g-load tolerance of pilots flying high performance aircraft is important, and may at times be a limiting factor in such operations. Increasing the blood pressure during g-exposure by means of Valsalva and muscle straining maneuvers, the further technological development of anti-g suit systems, extreme assisted positive pressure breathing, and muscle strength training programs, are the methods which appear to be of greatest value in increasing g-tolerance and protection against high, sustained g(z) acceleration. O.C.

A84-24331#

HEART RATE RESPONSE DURING +GZ OVERLOAD ON THE HUMAN CENTRIFUGE AND DURING MAXIMUM BICYCLE ERGOMETER LOAD

D. WIRTH and W. PAPENFUSS (Institute of Aviation Medicine, Koenigsbrueck, East Germany) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-18, S-19.

The heart rates observed during ergometrical vita maxima tests are generally higher than the maximum heart rates during +g(z) overload of human centrifuge subjects, and these rates in turn exhibit differences reflecting centrifuge acceleration profiles. With identical profiles, great interindividual variability is noted in absolute heart rate value, its growth under increasing overload, and its regulatory characteristics. These results substantiate the use of the heart rate as an indicator of strain, for those cases where individual response patterns for given load types are known. O.C.

A84-24333# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

CURRENT CONCEPTS OF SPACE FLIGHT INDUCED CHANGES IN HORMONAL CONTROL OF FLUID AND ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM

C. S. LEACH, P. C. JOHNSON (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX), and W. N. SUKI (Baylor University, Houston, TX) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-24 to S-27. refs

A systematic analysis of body fluid and renal dynamics during simulated space flight (head-down bedrest) was undertaken to increase understanding of the physiologic effects of acute cephalad fluid shifts. The earliest effects were increases in central venous pressure and decreases in plasma aldosterone, epinephrine and norepinephrine and glomerular filtration rate, 2 h after the beginning of bedrest. Decreases in plasma angiotensin I at 6 h may have resulted from the increased effective pressure and decreased sympathetic activity seen earlier in bedrest. The early decrease in aldosterone and ADH is thought to contribute to an increase, by 6 h, in urinary excretion of salt and water. Fluid and electrolyte losses occur during space flight, and analysis of body fluids from Space Shuttle crewmembers has indicated that conservation of these substances is begun almost immediately upon cessation of weightlessness. Operational medicine measures to counteract dehydration and electrolyte loss resulted in a less extreme physiologic response to the flight. Author

A84-24334#

REGULATION OF MAN'S HYDRATION STATUS DURING GRAVITY-INDUCED BLOOD REDISTRIBUTION

A. I. GRIGOREV, B. L. LICHARDUS, V. I. LOBACHIK, N. MIHAILOWSKY, V. V. ZHIDKOV, and Iu. V. SUKHANOV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR; Slovenska Akademia Vied, Ustav Experimentalnej Endokrinologie, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-28, S-29.

A number of studies involving 20 test subjects have been conducted in order to ascertain the influence of adiuretine on the hydration status of the body, the influence of water supplements on the background of adiuretine uptake, and the combined effect of adiuretine and water-salt supplements. An analysis of the data obtained has shown that the adiuretine/water-salt supplement combination, in particular, has a long term effect with advantages for the correction of hydration status. O.C.

A84-24335#

VISUAL-VESTIBULAR INTERACTION IN ROLL - PSYCHOPHYSICS AND PHYSIOLOGY

J. DICHGANS (Tuebingen, Universitaet, Tuebingen, West Germany) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-32 to S-34. refs

An assessment is presented of current knowledge concerning the visual-vestibular interaction in roll motion about the x-axis of a subject's head. The sensation of continuous roll motion may be elicited in a stationary observer during the viewing of a large disk or hemispheric dome as it rotates around his line of sight. Subjects report the paradoxical perception of limited displacement despite a continuous sensation of motion. The apparent position may be conceptualized as the result of a compromise, weighing the different and in part contradictory sensory inputs for gravitational orientation. O.C.

A84-24336#

VESTIBULAR DYSFUNCTION IN COSMONAUTS DURING ADAPTATION TO ZERO-G AND READAPTATION TO 1 G

L. N. KORNILOVA, I. IA. IAKOVLEVA, I. K. TARASOV, and G. I. GORGILADZE (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-35, S-36.

Symptoms of illusionary reactions and motion sickness in 36 cosmonauts, members of long-term and short-term flights, are analyzed. Otolith asymmetry was observed in every cosmonaut who showed overt symptoms of motion sickness after long-term space flights. It is demonstrated that the vestibular function may be modified in space flight, that these changes are transient, and that the vestibular system may adapt to prolonged space flights. J.N.

A84-24345#

SKIN AND MUSCLE VASCULAR RESISTANCE DURING TILT AND NECK SUCTION

F. BONDE-PETERSEN, K. SKAGEN, O. HENRIKSEN, and M. SUZUKI (Copenhagen, University, Copenhagen; Kommunehospitalet; University Hospital, Hvidovre, Denmark) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-64, S-65. Research supported by the Danish Space Board and Statens Laegevidenskabelige Forskningsrad. refs

To determine the arterial baroreceptor regulation of skin and muscle vascular resistances, arterial pressure, heart rate, and skin and muscle blood flows were measured during neck suction in

four young healthy males. Isotope clearance technique with xenon-133 and external counting was used to measure skin and muscle blood flows in both underarms, kept at heart level to achieve constant relative hydrostatic pressure similar to the horizontal position. Results suggest that muscle vascular beds are regulated by general sympathetic vasoconstrictor tone and high pressure baroreceptors but not skin vascular resistance. Skin vascular resistance itself may be controlled by low pressure baroreceptors. C.M.

A84-24346#

RESULTS OF ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION DURING 7 DAYS FLIGHT ONBOARD SALIUT VII, JUNE 1982

L. POURCELOT, F. PATAT, J. M. POTTIER (Tours, Universite, Tours, France), A. A. SAVILOV, V. V. BYSTROV, L. I. KAKURIN, A. R. KOTOVSKAIA, and A. F. ZHERNAKOV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-66 to S-69. refs

The effects of weightlessness on the cardiovascular system of Salyut-7 crewmembers were studied using echocardiography; principal objectives included studying the cardiovascular regulation mechanism that operates after body fluid redistribution during weightlessness, and evaluating the consequences of regulation on cerebral blood flow and ejection fraction. The ultrasound equipment was able to visualize the heart and vessels, record the movement of cardiac structures, and measure blood flow in superficial vessels. Cardiac exploration results are examined: cardiac output, heart rate, stroke volume, left end systolic and end diastolic ventricle volumes, and myocardial contractility all increased. Since results correspond to one subject only, similar studies must be conducted in future spaceflights before generalizations can be made. C.M.

A84-24347#

CHANGES IN INFORMATION PROCESSING ABILITY (IPA), EEG, EOG USING PASSIVE ORTHOSTATIC AND ANTIORTHOSTATIC TEST

P. REMES, J. HIDEGL, L. BOGNAR, A. POZSGAI, L. LEHOCZKY, Z. SIDO, GY. G. KISS, and S. KALMAR (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Intercosmos Council, Budapest, Hungary) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-70, S-71.

Cardiovascular and respiratory parameters are measured, EEGs and EOGs are obtained, and information-processing ability (IPA) is evaluated in 21 healthy pilots in horizontal, orthostatic, and antiorthostatic positions. Sensory-motor reaction time, four-choice reaction and selection times, processed information quantity, and bit speed under normal and time-force or sound-disturbance double-loading conditions are measured with the hand-held device described by Hideg et al. (1980, 1982) and used to calculate IPA. Hemodynamic changes which have been shown to cause vestibular disorders in weightlessness (Remes et al.; 1979, 1981) are found to excite the central nervous system but to have no adverse effects on IPA or psychophysiological reserves. T.K.

A84-24348#

CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSES TO BICYCLE EXERCISE DURING LOWER BODY NEGATIVE PRESSURE

M. SUZUKI (Nippon College of Physical Education, Tokyo, Japan) and F. BONDE-PETERSEN (Copenhagen, University, Copenhagen, Denmark) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-72, S-73. Research supported by the Danish Space Board. refs

The combined effects of lower-body negative pressure (LBNP) and bicycle exercise on the cardiovascular system are investigated experimentally in 6 healthy male subjects. Measurements of cardiac

output (by a rebreathing technique), heart rate (by EKG), blood pressure, and leg-muscle blood flow (by local Xe-133 clearance) are obtained during rest and 100 and 200-W exercise in a 65-cm-diameter 130-cm-high LBNP chamber at normal pressure and -15, -30, and -40 mm Hg. Decreasing lower-body pressure is accompanied by parallel heart-rate increases and cardiac-output decreases in both rest and exercise, while the exercise-related increase in mean arterial pressure becomes greater. Total peripheral resistance and muscle vascular resistance are lower in exercise than at rest, but increase and decrease (respectively) by significant amounts during rest as lower-body pressure is lowered. These findings are attributed to the action of independent mechanisms regulating heart rate and blood pressure under LBNP and to unregulated mechanical distension of the leg-muscle vessels.

T.K.

A84-24351* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSES TO SPACEFLIGHT

A. NICOGOSSIAN, S. L. POOL, and P. C. RAMBAUT (NASA, Washington, DC) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-78 to S-80. refs

The cardiovascular system's adaptive changes during and after spaceflight are discussed. Cephalic fluid shifts are demonstrated by photographs along with calf girth and leg volume changes. Inflight measurements show an increase in average resting heart rate and systolic blood pressure, and a sympathetic-parasympathetic neural imbalance. Postflight findings include a small but reversible decrease in the left ventricular muscle mass. Since 1980, NASA's research has emphasized cardiovascular deconditioning and countermeasures: hemodynamic changes, endocrine and neurohumoral aspects, etiologic factors, and lower body negative pressure devices. Though human beings acclimate to the space environment, questions concerning the immediate and long-term aspects of spaceflight need to be answered for adequate planning of extended space missions.

C.M.

A84-24352*

CARDIOVASCULAR RESPONSES TO HEAD-DOWN TILT IN YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

C. G. BLOMQVIST, F. A. GAFFNEY, and J. V. NIXON (Texas, University, Dallas, TX) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-81, S-82. refs

The overall pattern of adaptation to head-down tilt over a 24-hour period is noted to be similar in young and middle-aged men, involving a central fluid shift, a transient increase in ventricular filling, diuresis, and a blood volume decrease which returns to supine baseline levels with 24 hours. The principal differences included a larger and more prolonged increase in central venous pressure for the older group. These findings are consistent with a decreased ventricular compliance in the older men. Arterial pressure was maintained constant in both groups, but by different mechanisms, suggesting an age-related difference in baroceptor function.

O.C.

A84-24353*

INFLUENCE OF OPTOKINETIC STIMULATION AND IMMERSION ON EYE-HEAD COORDINATION IN MAN

V. A. BARMIN, IU. V. KREIDICH, and I. B. KOZLOVSKAIA (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-83-S85. refs

The effects of optokinetic stimulation (OKS) from dark and light 3-cm-wide strips rotating at 48-50 deg/sec and/or 7-day immersion hypokinesia (IHK) on the performance of a horizontal

gaze-direction task are investigated experimentally in human subjects. The results are presented graphically and discussed. Eye-head coordination was adversely affected by both OKS and IHK, and the effects were additive when subjects exposed to IHK were asked to perform the task with OKS. These results are shown to be in agreement with the findings of Meiry (1971) and Susuki (1972) on the relationship of vestibular, visual, and proprioceptive afferent systems.

T.K.

A84-24354#

A STUDY OF MECHANISMS OF POSTURE MAINTENANCE IN THE WEIGHTLESS STATE

G. CLEMENT, F. LESTIENNE (CNRS, Laboratoire de Physiologie Neurosensorielle, Paris, France), V. S. GURFINKEL, M. I. LIPSHITS, and K. E. POPOV (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Problem Peredachi Informatsii, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-86 to S-89. refs

Posture maintenance in a weightless state was tested in Salyut-7 crewmembers by studying the following movements: (1) voluntary raising of the right hand, (2) voluntary tiptoeing, and (3) involuntary body movement produced by a support platform's forward displacement. Results show that subjects could maintain posture in weightlessness, primarily because of leg anterior surface muscle contraction. Posture regulation includes fast adaptation involving the redistribution of motor commands between ankle flexors and extensors, and slow adaptation involving less anticipatory activation of the biceps femoris and quantitative changes in EMG postural components. It is concluded that the control system underlying posture stability is very conservative and that weightlessness adaptation strategies should be based on a terrestrial body scheme.

C.M.

A84-24360#

PLASMA LEVELS OF NOREPINEPHRINE, EPINEPHRINE AND DOPAMINE DURING A 4-DAY HEAD-DOWN TILT WITH AND WITHOUT EXERCISE

J. M. PEQUIGNOT, L. PEYRIN (CNRS, Laboratoire de Physiologie, Lyon, France), G. GAUQUELIN, G. ANNAT, C. GHARIB (Lyon I, Universite, Lyon, France), A. GUELL, and A. BES (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Rangueil, Toulouse, France) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-100; S-101. Research supported by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales and Universite de Lyon I. refs

The changes in sympathoadrenal activity during a -6-deg head-down tilt were assessed in eight healthy men by measuring plasma norepinephrine, epinephrine, and dopamine by a radioenzymatic method. Plasma catecholamine levels were unaltered after short-term (from 30 min to 10 h) or long-term (from 1 to 4 days) head-down tilt, and the association of regular exercise (50 percent VO₂ max during 2 hrs/d) with the tilt did not affect the results. These findings suggest that sympathoadrenal activity is not significantly modified by head-down tilt at -6 deg.

Author

A84-24364#

THE NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF A GRAVITATIONAL ATAXIA

I. B. KOZLOVSKAIA, I. F. ASLANOVA, V. A. BARMIN, L. S. GRIGOREVA, G. I. GEVLICH, A. V. KIRENSKAIA, and M. G. SIROTA (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-108, S-109. refs

The present experimental analysis of disturbances in the control accuracy of voluntary movements as a consequence of spaceflight and of hypokinesia experiments has concentrated on

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

weightlessness effects in different parts of the motor system, such as proprioceptors, spinal synergies, etc. The quantitative spectrum of accuracy control disorders in movements of different types has been determined, and it has been possible to characterize them as atactic disorders. Afferent input activity changes appear to be responsible for this type of ataxia. O.C.

A84-24368* # Technology, Inc., Houston, Tex.

MOTION SICKNESS SUSCEPTIBILITY RELATED TO ACTH, ADH AND TSH

R. L. KOHL (Technology, Inc., Houston, TX), C. LEACH, J. L. HOMICK (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston TX), and F. T. LAROCHELLE (Northrop Services, Inc., Houston, TX) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-117, S-118. refs

The hypothesis that endogenous levels of certain hormones might be indicative of an individual's susceptibility to stressful motion is tested in a comparison of subjects classified as less prone to motion sickness with those of higher susceptibility. The levels of ACTH and vasopressin measured before exposure to stressful motion were twice as high in the less-susceptible group. No significant differences were noted in the levels of angiotensin, aldosterone, or TSH. The differences between the two groups were greater for a given hormone than for any of the changes induced by exposure to stressful motion. J.N.

A84-24395* #

HAEMODYNAMICS UNDER CHANGED GRAVITY

E. B. SHULZHENKO and S. M. BELIAEV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, Aug. 28-Sept. 3, 1983) Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376), vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-176, S-177. refs

Microgravity was simulated by 'dry' immersion of 1, 3 or 7 days. Before and after immersion hemodynamic parameters were measured during ergometry tests. The major goal of this study was to investigate cardiovascular changes during exercise performed after a short-term exposure to simulated weightlessness. Another purpose was to identify a relationship between renal fluid losses during immersion and cardiovascular changes after the exposure. Author

A84-24951

THE SICKLE CELL TRAIT IN RELATION TO THE TRAINING AND ASSIGNMENT OF DUTIES IN THE ARMED FORCES. I - POLICIES, OBSERVATIONS, AND STUDIES

L. W. DIGGS Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 180-185. refs

A84-24952

THE EFFECTS OF ACCELERATION FORCES ON NIGHT VISION

D. A. TIPTON, A. R. MARKO, and D. A. RATINO (USAF, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB; Wright State University, Dayton, OH) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 186-190. refs

The effects of Gy and Gz acceleration forces on cone-type mesopic vision threshold values were examined in ten male flight members (25-39 years) of the United States Air Force. A three-axis human centrifuge simulated a night-flight combat environment, and the following acceleration levels were studied: +1 Gy, +1 Gy, +1.4 Gy, +2 Gy, +3 Gy, and a combination of +2 Gy and +1 Gy. The physiological parameters recorded were arterial oxygen saturation by ear oximetry, heart rate, and visual acuity threshold values. Results of luminance threshold values demonstrated no shift at +1 Gy or +1.4 Gy, but showed increases at the 0.01 level for +2 Gy, +3 Gy, and +2 Gy combined with +1 Gy. Since in a combat situation a pilot is likely to be exposed to a G

load in which his mesopic luminescence threshold shifts, and since low G levels affect the subject at a visual acuity level of 20/50, it is concluded that higher G levels or more stringent acuity requirements will have an even greater effect. C.M.

A84-24953

EFFECTS OF EXTENDED HYPOXIA ON NIGHT VISION

J. L. KOBREK, H. ZWICK, C. E. WITT, and J. A. DEVINE (U.S. Army, Army Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA; U.S. Army, Letterman Army Institute of Research, San Francisco, CA) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 191-195. refs

The effects of 16 days of sustained hypoxia (4300 m equivalent) on the dark adaptation threshold function were studied in 12 male subjects measured periodically (days 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 16 of exposure) over a 20-min test period for both red and green stimuli using a new computerized dark adaptometer. Comparison with sea level performance showed negligible elevations of thresholds for red response, but highly significant impairment of green response (p less than 0.00001) over almost the entire dark adaptation function. These losses peaked between the sixth and ninth day followed by little recovery, except at the eleventh day when the subjects descended briefly to 3200 m elevation. Impairments developed rapidly again upon return to the original higher altitude. The results differ from previous findings after shorter exposure periods, which showed only slight impairments of the early segment of dark adaptation. Implications of the results are discussed.

Author

A84-24955

HORMONAL DISTURBANCES OF FLUID-ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM UNDER ALTITUDE EXPOSURE IN MAN

S. OKAZAKI, Y. TAMURA, T. HATANO, and N. MATSUI (Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 200-205. refs

Changes in fluid-electrolyte, aldosterone, and antidiuretic hormone (ADH) shortly after exposure to a simulated altitude of 6000 m (354 mm Hg) are examined in 18 males and 2 females (23-48 years old) to determine the hormonal effects on water and electrolyte metabolism. Since upon arrival at 6000 m, hematocrit and serum protein increase with elevated serum osmolality and urine flow decreases, a hypotonic fluid shift to intracellular space is proposed as the cause for decreased plasma volume. Interpretation of the results suggests that ADH is elevated by hypoxic stress, elevated serum osmolality, and decreased plasma volume. It is also proposed that increased aldosterone is caused by increased adrenocorticotropin secretion (plasma renin activity not excluded). Increased secretions of water and electrolyte regulating hormones may provoke body fluid retention, resulting in oliguria, and increased aldosterone may accelerate alkalosis at the beginning of high altitude exposure. It is therefore suggested that these hormonal changes are associated with acute mountain sickness.

C.M.

A84-24956

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES AND SURVIVAL TIME PREDICTION FOR HUMANS IN ICE-WATER

J. S. HAYWARD and J. D. ECKERSON (Victoria, University, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 206-211. Research supported by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. refs

To test the potential survivability of inactive humans in ice-water, 10 females and 11 males (lightly-clothed and nonexercising) were immersed in 0 C water for 25-40 minutes until their core temperatures dropped to 35 C. During the first one to two minutes of immersion, ventilation rate increased 434 percent with a respiratory exchange ratio rise of 0.8 to 1.4. After 10 minutes of immersion, average skin temperature had dropped to 5 C and average rectal and tympanic cooling rates were 6.02 and 5.40 C/hour. Maximum shivering metabolism (almost four times the preimmersion metabolic rate) was reached 15-20 minutes after

immersion; during this time heart rates were in the range of 90-110 beats/minute and respiration minute volume increased by 250-300 percent. It is concluded that the average person's survival time in 0 C water (based on hypothermia rather than drowning) is 1-1.5 hours.

C.M.

A84-24958**A STUDY OF MAXIMAL OXYGEN CONSUMPTION IN CHINESE MALES**

B.-L. HO (Institute of Aviation Medicine, Taipei, Republic of China) Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 222-225. refs

A84-25101**MAIN FINDINGS AND PROSPECTS RELATING TO THE ECOLOGICAL PHYSIOLOGY OF HUMANS [OSNOVNYE ITOGI I PERSPEKTIIV EKOLOGICHESKOI FIZIOLOGII CHELOVEKA]**

A. D. SLONIM (Akademii Nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, Institut Fiziologii i Eksperimental'noi Patologii Vysokogor'ia, Frunze, Kirgiz SSR) Fiziologii Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 3-10. In Russian. refs

Research on the ecological physiology of humans is surveyed in connection with the general ecology of living organisms and applied physiology (e.g., the physiology of work and sport, and clinical physiology). Adaptive behavior and its interaction with homeostasis reactions are examined, and various types of physiological adaptations are discussed, including 'nervous', cyclic, and migrational. Related questions of trophology are examined, and the main objectives of an ecological physiology of work are formulated, with reference to studies of human activity at the population level, the prediction of work capacity, and the assessment of work load in various geographical zones. Problems in ecological pathology are also considered.

B.J.

A84-25102**THE PHYSIOLOGY OF WORK IN THE MOUNTAINS - PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS [FIZIOLOGIIA TRUDA V GORAKH: PROBLEMY I PERSPEKTIIVY]**

A. A. AIDARALIEV (Akademii Nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, Institut Fiziologii i Eksperimental'noi Patologii Vysokogor'ia, Frunze, Kirgiz SSR) Fiziologii Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 11-15. In Russian. refs

The adaptation of workers to mountain environments is examined with reference to biomedical studies performed in the mountain regions of Kirghizia. It is recommended that the following measures be instituted: the improvement of worker-selection methods for mountain conditions; worker preparation; the development of a rational work-rest regime; the proper equipping of medical facilities; the development of mountain medicine therapies; and the determination of the necessary level of hospitalization for mountain deadaptation.

B.J.

A84-25105**ASSESSMENT OF THE FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITIES OF THE HUMAN BODY IN DOING PHYSICAL WORK [OTSENKI FUNKTSIONAL'NYKH VOZMOZHNOSTEI ORGANIZMA PRI VYPOLNENII FIZICHESKOI RABOTY]**

V. P. GREBNIK (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia Ukrainskoi SSR, Donetskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Gigienny Trudai Profzabolevanii, Donetsk, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologii Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 31-40. In Russian. refs

It is noted that the specific capacity of humans to do mechanical work can be most efficiently predicted by measuring the dynamics of such cardiorespiratory indicators as heart rate, lung ventilation volume, and oxygen consumption. A method for assessing the specific functional capabilities of the human body according to the integral criterion A is established. It is shown that the physiological determinacy of the criterion A can be expressed most fully when it is used to calculate relative values, registered during a feature test, as the least dependent on the effect of the set of random factors.

B.J.

A84-25106**THE INFORMATION CONTENT OF EEG DATA IN PREDICTING OPERATOR WORK-CAPACITY [INFORMATIVNOST' EEG-DANNYKH V PROGNOZIROVANII RABOTOSPOSOBNOSTI OPERATOROV]**

N. D. BAGROVA, R. N. KOROBOV, and Iu. M. GROMOV (Voenno-Meditsinskaia Akademii, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologii Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 41-46. In Russian. refs

An experimental study was performed to assess the possibility of evaluating and predicting the mental work capacity of operators on the basis of EEG data with the application of various psychophysiological tests. It is shown that the EEG spectral power density (SPD) in the 1-32 Hz frequency range can be used as an informative index. A linear relationship exists between the complexity of the mental tests and the markedness of SPD variations, which indicates that the degree of test complexity is directly proportional to the level of bioelectric activity accompanying the test. The increase or decrease of the SPD of slow rhythms (2-8 Hz) and rhythms at 15 Hz and above, following physical loads, is shown to be a valuable index characterizing operator work-capacity.

B.J.

A84-25108**COLD VASODILATION IN PERSONS SUBJECTED TO THE CHRONIC EFFECT OF LOW POSITIVE TEMPERATURES [KHOLODOVAYA VAZODILATATSIIA U LITS, PODVERGSHIKHSIA KHRONICHESKOMU VOZDEISTVIIU NIZKIKH POLOZHITEL'NYKH TEMPERATUR]**

M. Iu. GEDYMIN, M. N. EVLAMPIEVA, I. S. KANDROR, and A. G. LEKSIK (Vsesoiuznyi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Zheleznodorozhnoi Gigienny, Moscow, USSR) Fiziologii Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 52-58. In Russian. refs

A84-25109**GENERAL FEATURES OF ADAPTATION OF MINERS OF THE DONETS COAL BASIN [OBSHCHE ZAKONOMERNOSTI ADAPATSII SHAKTEROV DONBASSA]**

A. L. RESHETIUK (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia Ukrainskoi SSR, Donetskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Gigienny Truda i Profzabolevanii, Donetsk, Ukrainian SSR) Fiziologii Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 59-65. In Russian. refs

Different phases of Selye adaptation and their combinations are observed in Donets miners depending on the work stress intensity, exposure to this stress, and the level of factually admissible risk to health. The main occupationally significant effects of adaptation are investigated and described schematically. Productivity is found to be inversely proportional to stress intensity. Various manifestations of behavioral adaptation to work are examined, including the avoidance reaction.

B.J.

A84-25110**FUNCTIONAL CONDITION DURING WORK ACTIVITY, WORK CAPACITY, AND HEALTH IN HUMANS [FUNKTSIONAL'NOE SOSTOIANIE PRI TRUDOVOI DEIATEL'NOSTI, RABOTOSPOSOBNOST' I ZDOROV'E CHELOVEKA]**

Iu. G. SOLONIN, S. B. MASLENTSEVA, Z. M. KUZNETSOVA, V. A. KOZLOVSKII, and S. L. USTIANTSEV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia RSFSR, Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Gigienny Truda i Profzabolevanii, Sverdlovsk, USSR) Fiziologii Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 66-71. In Russian. refs

Physiological tests were performed on 334 males 20-49 years in age in order to study the effects of physical work using different muscle components; physical work capacity was evaluated in 250 of the subjects according to PWC170 and maximum oxygen consumption. In addition, morbidity with temporary loss of work capacity was studied in 4186 year-round laborers. It is shown that the functional condition during work activity, expressed in strain on the body, determines the level of physical work capacity and morbidity, as well as their dynamics during the working period of

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

life. High strain in physical work in the course of many years causes an accelerated decline of work capacity and a deterioration in health.

B.J.

A84-25111

CORRELATION OF OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE INDICATORS IN THE EVALUATION OF THE FUNCTIONAL CONDITIONS OF HUMANS IN CONDITIONS OF WORK [SOOTNOSHENIE OB'EKTYIVNYKH I SUB'EKTYIVNYKH POKAZATELEI PRI OTSENKE FUNKTSIONAL'NOGO SOSTOIANIIA CHELOVEKA V PROIZVODSTVENNYKH USLOVIIAKH]

B. N. PETUKHOV, N. S. UDAROVA, O. A. LIKHACHEVA, V. K. KHUKHLAEV, I. A. KALUPINA, and L. D. EVDOKIMOVA (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Truda, Moscow, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 72-80. In Russian. refs

Fatigue, the subjective sensation of tiredness, and work-related indicators were investigated in representatives of 61 occupations, and the correlation of these indicators was examined. It is shown that, within the limits of one occupation, the quantified subjective sensation of tiredness and its symptoms toward the end of the work shift are closely correlated with the work load and objective changes of the functional condition (the fatigue indicators). B.J.

A84-25112

PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS DURING WORK IN OPERATORS IN CONDITIONS OF DISTURBED HOMEOSTASIS [FIZIOLOGICHESKIE REAKTSII V PROTSESSSE TRUDA U OPERATOROV V USLOVIIAKH NARUSHENNOGO GOMEOSTAZA]

L. V. DONSKAIA, V. V. BADKHEN, and I. A. DUBININA (Leningradskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Ekspertizy Trudospособности i Organizatsii Truda Invalidov, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 81-85. In Russian. refs

The condition of central and cerebral hemodynamics was studied in bus drivers and operators of printing machinery with disturbed regulation of the vascular tonus, as well as in a healthy control group; the operators, both male and female, suffer from stage I hypertension. The hemodynamic indicators of the healthy control group were found to differ considerably from those of persons with disturbed homeostasis; and a significant deterioration of these indicators was noted in the latter group in the course of the work day.

B.J.

A84-25113

BLOOD-CIRCULATION DYNAMICS IN CONDITIONS OF CONTINUOUS WORK ON AN EXPEDITION [DINAMIKA KROVOOBRASHCHENIIA V USLOVIIAKH EKSPEDITSIONNO-VAKHTOVOGO TRUDA]

S. G. KRIVOSHCHEKOV and Iu. A. TATAUROV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 86-93. In Russian. refs

Results are presented concerning the response of the circulation system in Soviet oil drillers working continuously for 14 days (an eight-hour shift with an eight-hour rest period between shifts), then resting for 14 days. The aerobic (physical) work capacity of the workers was found to decrease during the continuous work period; the decrease amounts to 20-25 percent at the beginning and end of the period. In the middle of this period the adaptive reactions of the body are directed toward the conservation of body reserve capacities, which is achieved primarily on the basis of cholinergic regulation mechanisms. The 14-day rest period is shown to be sufficient to restore the body functions studied.

B.J.

A84-25114

EFFICIENCY OF THE OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITY OF PERSONS DEPENDING ON THEIR PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS [EFFEKTIVNOST' PROFESSIONAL'NOI DEIATEL'NOSTI CHELOVEKA V ZAVISIMOSTI OT EGO FIZIOLOGO-PSIKHOLOGICHESKIKH OSOBNOSTEI]

V. G. IUROVSKIKH (Vsesoiuznyi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Okhrany Truda, Sverdlovsk, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 94-103. In Russian. refs

An investigation is made of the most significant psychophysiological qualities which directly or indirectly participate in the formation of occupational success; and methods for the objective assessment of this efficiency as well as for its enhancement are examined. It is shown that the human factor in work safety plays a greater role than is usually thought. A comparative analysis of the physiological and psychic qualities of workers with alternative indicators of traumatism discloses the main factors affecting work safety. Among the social-psychological causes of occupational traumas are certain negative qualities of managers, who, forming an unfavorable style of management, hamper work safety.

B.J.

A84-25115

INDIVIDUAL FEATURES OF RESPONSES OF THE BODY TO COMBINED THERMAL AND PHYSICAL LOAD [INDIVIDUAL'NYE OSOBNOSTI REAKTSII ORGANIZMA NA SOCHETANNUIU TEPLOVUIU I FIZICHESKUIU NAGRUKU]

A. T. MARIANOVICH, V. S. BALANDIN, A. K. BEKUZAROV, and G. M. LAPIKOV (Voenno-Meditsinskaya Akademiia, Leningrad, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 104-111. In Russian. refs

Eight healthy males 29-34 years of age were exposed to an environment with an air temperature of 49 C, a relative humidity of 20 percent, and an air velocity of 0.5 m/s; the exposure consisted of two-hour periods for five consecutive days and was accompanied by repeated bicycle exercise. In conditions of this combined thermal and physical load, an inverse relationship was found between the degree of disturbance of the thermal balance of the body and the strain level of the homeostatizing systems, manifested in a sensation of discomfort. In these conditions the character of the response of the individual (a smaller disturbance of the thermal balance of the body under high strain or vice versa) is determined by individual features, not associated with the level of physical work capacity or perspiration level.

B.J.

A84-25116

ANTHROPOMETRIC INDICES AND PHYSICAL WORK CAPACITY [ANTROPOMETRICHESKIE POKATATELI I FIZICHESKAIA RABOTOSPOSOBNOST']

A. T. KETKIN, N. G. VARLAMOVA, and V. G. EVDOKIMOV (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Biologii, Syktyvkar, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 112-116. In Russian. refs

The present study investigates the influence of anthropometric indices on work capacity and their use to calculate aerobic productivity in workers engaged in moderate and heavy physical labor and in 'white-collar' workers. Ninety-one males were subjected to step tests of increasing intensity. Only low correlation was found between body weight, height, and other anthropometric indices and work capacity.

B.J.

A84-25117

THE EFFECT OF ADAPTATION TO A HOT CLIMATE ON THE CONDITION OF HEAT RECEPTION [VLIJANIE ADAPTATSII K ZHARKOMU KLIMATU NA SOSTOIANIE TERMORETSEPTSI]

T. V. KOZYREVA and M. A. IAKIMENKO (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk, USSR) Fiziologiya Cheloveka (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 117-119. In Russian. refs

Tests were performed on persons living at least three years in a hot climate (Ashkhabad) and in various Siberian cities (the control group) but spending most of their time in heated buildings. The tests, performed on 106 persons 20-35 years of age (65 living in

Siberia, the rest in Ashkhabad), involved the evaluation on multiple temperature-sensitive spots on both arms, hot on one arm and cold on the other. It is found that heat adaptation leads to changes in the functioning of the temperature analyzer. The number of skin receptors sensitive to high temperatures is significantly reduced in persons living in a hot climate. During heat adaptation, the character of the skin-temperature dependence of the number of functioning cold receptors does not change.

B.J.

A84-25118

FEATURES OF ENERGETIC AND HEMODYNAMIC PROVISION OF SUBMAXIMAL PHYSICAL LOAD IN MALES OF A MATURE AGE [OSOBENNOSTI ENERGETICHESKOGO I GEMODINAMICHESKOGO OBESPECHENIIA SUBMAKSIMAL'NOI FIZICHESKOI NAGRuzKI U MUZHCHIN POZHILOGO VOZRASTA]

O. V. KORKUSHKO and IU. T. IAROSHENKO (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 120-125. In Russian. refs

A84-25119

THE EFFECT OF THE NATURAL-LIGHT REGIME ON BIORHYTHMS IN POLAR WORKERS [VLIIANIE ESTESTVENNOGO SVETOVOGO REZHIMA NA BIORITMY U POLIARNIKOV]

M. P. MOSHKIN (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk, USSR) *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 126-129. In Russian. refs

The paper presents a comparative analysis of the circadian rhythms of a number of physiological indicators recorded in workers at the Antarctic station of Molodezhnaia in 1974 in winter during the polar night and in autumn under various levels of solar radiation. It is shown that changes in the circadian rhythms of body temperature, myocardial contractility, diastolic pressure, and urinary steroid excretion on cloudy days with reduced illumination have the same trend as in the polar-night period. The synchronizing effect of light on physiological rhythms relies on the participation of such neuroendocrine structures as the retina, the suprachiasmatic nucleus of the hypothalamus, the upper cervical sympathetic ganglia, and the epiphysis.

B.J.

A84-25120

EEG VARIANTS DURING CHANGES IN THE FUNCTIONAL CONDITION OF THE BRAIN [VARIANTY EEG PRI IZMENENIIAKH FUNKTSIONAL'NOGO SOSTOIANIIA MOZGA]

E. A. ZHIRMUNSKAIA and N. A. ANOKHINA (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia RSFSR, Bol'nitsa 1, Moscow, USSR) *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 130-138. In Russian. refs

A classification of background EEG patterns, consisting of 20 distinct groups within the five basic EEG types, is developed for describing diffuse EEG changes. The classification makes possible a sufficiently rigorous evaluation of the degree and possible mechanisms of disturbances of brain electrical activity. Changes in integral EEG patterns can be caused not only by the affection of the cerebral cortex at the microstructural level but also by disturbances of cortex activity from nonspecific systems of the limbic-reticular complex. The classification may therefore be used to evaluate the functional condition of the brain not only in sick persons without gross disturbances of the nervous system but also in healthy persons in extreme environments.

B.J.

A84-25121

VOLUNTARY CONTROL OF CURRENT LUNG VENTILATION BY INSTRUMENTED FEEDBACK [PROIZVOL'NOE UPRAVLENIE TEKUSHCHE I LEGOCHNOI VENTILIATSIEI POSREDSTVOM INSTRUMENTAL'NOI OBRATNOI SVIAZI]

I. S. BRESLAV, A. M. SHMELEVA, A. T. NORMATOV, and V. P. FROLOVA (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR) *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 139-143. In Russian. refs

Experiments were performed on three males 40-43 years of age, two with tachypnea and one with bradypnea. It is shown that a breathing pattern chosen voluntarily which increases lung ventilation to a specified level through instrumented feedback is structurally different from the pattern formed during hyperpnea induced by hypercapnia, hypoxia, and muscular work. Voluntary control is characterized by a relatively large increase in breathing depth; the increase in breathing rate is not pronounced in this case, and is completely absent in subjects with tachypnea. These features, as well as a relatively small increase in inspiratory activity, indicate that the voluntary control of the breathing muscles is achieved, at least partly, without recourse to the bulbopontine mechanism of respiratory rhythmogenesis.

B.J.

A84-25123

THE EFFECT OF SHORT-TERM HEAT ADAPTATION ON CERTAIN INDICATORS OF PHYSICAL WORK CAPACITY [VLIIANIE KRATKOVREMENNOI TEPOVOI ADAPTATSII NA NEKOTORYE POKAZATELI FIZICHESKOI RABOTOSPOSOBNOSTI]

K. N. KACHANOVSKII (Pedagogicheskii Institut, Chardzhou, Turkmen SSR) *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 163-165. In Russian. refs

The effect of short-term adaptation to high ambient temperature (48°C) on such indicators of physical work capacity as heart rate, respiratory rate, and arterial pressure was investigated in eight healthy males 28-30 years of age. The subjects were tested in a heat chamber two hours per day for five days, the physical load involving bicycle pedaling. The data confirm the hypothesis that heat stimulation is not only connected with physical regularities but is also determined by the organization of the systemic response to physical load. The test technique validated in the experiment makes it possible to evaluate various types of individual strategies of adaptation to physical loads in a hot environment.

B.J.

A84-25125

CHARACTERISTICS OF DEPTH PERCEPTION WITH REGARD TO THE RELATIVE MOTION OF OBJECTS [KHARAKTERISTIKA GLUBINNOGO ZRENIIA PRI VOSPRIIATII OTNOSITEL'NOGO DVIZHENIIA OB'EKTOV]

I. P. ZHUCHENKO (Ministerstvo Ugol'noi Promyshlennosti Ukrainskoi SSR, Bazovaia Laboratoriia, Profotbora i Adaptatsii Gornorabochikh, Makeevka, Ukrainian SSR) *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 168, 169. In Russian. refs

A84-25148

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL TRAINING ON NONSPECIFIC ADAPTATION MECHANISMS [VLIIANIE FIZICHESKOI TRENIROVKI NA NESPETSIFICHESKIE MEKHANIZMY ADAPTATSII]

I. V. SAPOV and V. S. NOVIKOV Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), Jan. 1984, p. 41-43. In Russian. refs

The directionality of changes in nonspecific resistance indicators in functionally healthy individuals and athletes who partake of systematic exercise of varying intensities at high latitudes is determined. Results of examinations of individuals, including mid- and short-distance runners and highly ranked cross-country skiers, demonstrate that among the natural defense mechanisms mobilized by physical exercise, the change in the cellular factors of nonspecific immunity is the most pronounced. The physico-chemical stability of leukocytes and the phagocytosis intensity in the athletes were respectively 32.1 and 29.1 percent higher than in nonathletes. The absorptive leukocyte function in

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

athletes was 39.9 percent higher than in nonathletes and 28.2 percent higher than in those who regularly exercised. J.N.

A84-25149

METHODS FOR EVALUATING HEART RHYTHM AS AN INDICATOR OF THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF A PILOT IN FLIGHT [METODY OTSENKI SERDECHNOGO RITMA KAK POKAZATELIA FUNKTSIONAL'NOGO SOSTOIANIIA LETCHIKA V POLETE]

V. G. DOROSHEV, G. N. GRECHIKHIN, V. A. SAPOZHNIKOV, L. M. RAK, A. A. BAKUTIS, and I. E. LEBEDEVA Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), Jan. 1984, p. 46-48. In Russian.

To select the simplest and most reliable method of rapid diagnostics of the in-flight functional state of a pilot, a comparative evaluation of three techniques for heart rhythm analysis is presented. Electrocardiograms of 25 fighter pilots performing similar flight exercises were taken in the D-S lead before, during, and after flight. Then the R-R interval duration per each 100 cardiac cycles was measured. The influence of specific features of the performed flights on the structure of heart rhythm is seen in two reactions, the first of which is characterized by a smooth transition from a slow to a faster pulse. The second reaction is marked by a pronounced increase in the frequency of heart contractions. The method of correlational rhythmography is preferred over the stress index method and the variational pulsogram method. J.N.

A84-25150

DIAGNOSIS OF CRITICAL CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA IN EXTENDED CRUISE CONDITIONS [DIAGNOSTIKA TIAZHELOI CHEREPNO-MOZGOVOI TRAVMY V USLOVIIAKH DLITEL'NOGO PLAVANIIA]

V. D. DEMENKO Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal (ISSN 0026-9050), Jan. 1984, p. 48-50. In Russian. refs

The particular significance for ships' surgeons of the two fundamental diagnostic questions regarding intracranial and interacerebral hematomas, defining the character of the traum and determining the possible location of a brain compression, is studied. A discussion of general and focal critical brain trauma symptoms is presented. A list of clinical symptoms associated with rapid development of the comatose state with areflexia and diffuse muscular hypotony for determining the side of the injury is given. The diagnosis of critical craniocerebral trauma in extended cruise conditions should also include craniography and spinal tap techniques. J.N.

A84-25183#

NOISE CHARACTERISTICS ON THE GROUND RUN-UP TEST BY CURRENT COMBAT AIRCRAFT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM FOR HEARING LOSS

O. FUJIWARA, N. UTSUKI, and Y. TAKEUCHI (Japan Air Self-Defense Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Tachikawa, Tokyo, Japan) Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 24, Sept. 1983, p. 141-152. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

The ground run-up noise characteristics of the F-15J jet aircraft are compared with those of the F-4EJ, F-104J, and T-2 in JASDF. The measured noise level of the F-15J of 127 dB (A) at a point 10 m ahead of the landing gear is much greater than that of the others. Also, maximum sound energy of 123 dB (SPL) was observed in the octave-band of 4 KHz center frequency. Ear plugs and ear muffs are suggested for personnel working within a 10 m radius of or operating the F-15J, and a safety distance of 600 m was estimated for continuous exposure without any ear protectors. Safety distances for the F-4EJ were estimated at 200 m and for the F-104J and T-2 at 150 m. J.N.

A84-25352

THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF THE BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKER CORGARD (NADOLOL) AND ITS INFLUENCE ON HEMODYNAMICS IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION [LECHEBNYI EFFEKT BLOKATORA BETA-ADRENERGICHESKIKH RETSEPTOROV KORGARDA /NADOLOLA/ I EGO VLIIANIE NA GEMODINAMIKU U BOL'NYKH GIPERTONICHESKOI BOLEZN'IU]

KH. E. CHARYEV and E. V. ERINA (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Kardiologiiia (ISSN 0022-9040), vol. 23, Aug. 1983, p. 17-21. In Russian. refs

A84-25353

CHANGES IN THE RENAL-ALDOSTERONE SYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH UNILATERAL PORTALIZATION OF ADRENAL AND RENAL BLOOD IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION [IZMENENIIA V RENIN-AL'DOSTERONOVII SISTEME PRI ODNOSTORONNEI PORTALIZATSII NADPOCHECHNIKOVOI I POCHECHNOI KROVI U BOL'NYKH S ARTERIAL'NOI GIPERTENZIEI]

A. V. POKROVSKII, A. P. TORGUNAKOV, P. O. KAZANCHIAN, A. I. MATVEEVA, L. A. MIGALINA, B. A. ASHUROV, and G. V. BABLOIAN (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow; Kemerovskii Meditsinskii Institut, Kemerovo, USSR) Kardiologiiia (ISSN 0022-9040), vol. 23, Aug. 1983, p. 21-24. In Russian. refs

A84-25354

DIFFERENCES IN THE RATE OF NA/LI COUNTERTRANSPORT IN ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANES IN PATIENTS WITH ESSENTIAL AND RENAL HYPERTENSION [RAZLICHIIA V VELICHINE NA/LI-PROTIVOTRANSPORTA V MEMBRANE ERITROTSITOV U BOL'NYKH GIPERTONICHESKOI BOLEZN'IU I POCHECHNOI GIPERTENZIEI]

V. A. LIUSOV, I. IU. POSTNOV, S. N. ORLOV, and G. G. RIAZHSKII (II Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Meditsinskii Institut; Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Kardiologiiia (ISSN 0022-9040), vol. 23, Aug. 1983, p. 24-26. In Russian. refs

A84-25355

ADRENOCORTICAL ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION IN RESPONSE TO EMOTIONAL STRESS [ADRENOKORTIKAL'NAIA AKTIVNOST' U BOL'NYKH GIPERTONICHESKOI BOLEZN'IU V OTVET NA EMOTIONAL'NUUI NAGRUKU]

T. A. POLOSOVA, E. V. BELOVA, I. E. SOFIEVA, G. B. GOLOVANOVA, and N. M. PLOTNIKOVA (Moskovskii Meditsinskii Stomatologicheskii Institut, Moscow, USSR) Kardiologiiia (ISSN 0022-9040), vol. 23, Aug. 1983, p. 27-30. In Russian. refs

A84-25356

APPLICATION OF MYOCARDIAL SCINTIGRAPHY WITH TL-201 FOR THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE AND HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHIES IN WOMEN [PRIMENENIE STSINTIGRAFII MIOKARDA C201TL DLIA DIFFERENTSIAL'NOI DIAGNOSTIKI ISHEMICHESKOI BOLEZNI SERDTSA I GIPERTROFICHESKIKH KARDIOMIOPATII U ZHENSHCHIN]

V. N. SPIZHOVYI, A. A. KRAMER, V. S. GASILIN, A. A. LIAKISHEV, L. E. SAMOILENKO, and N. M. AKHMEDZHANOV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Kardiologiiia (ISSN 0022-9040), vol. 23, Aug. 1983, p. 51-55. In Russian. refs

A84-25358

HETEROGENEITY OF AORTAL AND ARTERIAL ENDOTHELIUM IN HUMANS - A QUANTITATIVE INVESTIGATION USING SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY [GETEROGENNOST' ENDOTELIIA AORTY I ARTERII CHELOVEKA KOLICHESTVENNOE IZUCHENIE S POMOSHCH'IU RASTROVOI ELEKTRONNOI MIKROSKOPII]

V. V. DOLGOV, O. E. ZAIKINA, M. F. BONDARENKO, and V. S. REPIN (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Kardiologiiia (ISSN 0022-9040), vol. 23, Aug. 1983, p. 92-95. In Russian. refs

A84-25361

HEPATIC HEMODYNAMICS IN ATHLETES WITH MYOCARDIAL DYSTROPHY [GEMODINAMIKA PECHENI U SPORTSMENOV S DISTROFIEI MOKARDA]

E. F. IAKOVLEV and R. D. DIBNER (Leningradskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Fizicheskoi Kul'tury, Leningrad, USSR) Teoriia i Praktika Fizicheskoi Kul'tury (ISSN 0040-3601), Aug. 1983, p. 13, 14. In Russian. refs

A84-25362

THE EFFECT OF AN ANTIOXIDANT ON THE ENDURANCE OF PERSONS TRAINED AND UNTRAINED WITH REGARD TO PHYSICAL EXERCISE [VLIJANIE ANTIOKSIDANTA NA VYNOSLIVOST' TRENIROVANNYKH I NETRENIROVANNYKH K FIZICHESKOI NAGRIZKE LIUDEI]

F. Z. MEERSON, V. E. KAGAN, Z. V. BERESNEVA, L. P. MATVEEV, V. M. BOEV, L. L. PRILIPKO, and L. Iu. GOLUBEVA (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Teoriia i Praktika Fizicheskoi Kul'tury (ISSN 0040-3601), Aug. 1983, p. 14-17. In Russian. refs

A84-25363

THE EFFECT OF SWIMMING IN A THERAPEUTIC POOL ON THERMOREGULATORY REACTIONS [VLIJANIE ZANIATII V OZDOROVITEL'NOM PLAVATEL'NOM BASSEINE NA TERMOREGULIATORNYE REAKTSII]

A. IA. TIKHONOVA, T. G. SIMONOVA, and M. A. IAKIMENKO (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk, USSR) Teoriia i Praktika Fizicheskoi Kul'tury (ISSN 0040-3601), Aug. 1983, p. 17, 18. In Russian. refs

A84-25364

INDIVIDUAL FEATURES OF THE VEGETATIVE TONUS AND ITS INTERRELATIONSHIP WITH THE FUNCTIONAL CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM [INDIVIDUAL'NYE OSOBNOSTI VEGETATIVNOGO TONUSA I EGO VZAIMOSVIAZ' S FUNKTSIONAL'NYM SOSTOIANIEM TSENTRAL'NOI NERVNOI SISTEMY]

O. Z. BOMSHTEIN and V. A. SHESTAKOV (Vsesoiuzny Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Fizicheskoi Kul'tury, Moscow, USSR) Teoriia i Praktika Fizicheskoi Kul'tury (ISSN 0040-3601), Aug. 1983, p. 18-20. In Russian. refs

The individual characteristics of the vegetative tonus in young athletes (rowers) was evaluated on the basis of skin resistance and the interrelationship of the tonus with the condition of the central nervous system as indicated by critical flicker fusion. It is shown that the character of the relationship between the skin resistance and the critical flicker fusion differs among the different athletes. The pattern of changes of these two parameters under step loading is investigated.

B.J.

A84-25365

INTERRELATIONSHIP OF THE LEVEL OF PHYSICAL WORK CAPACITY, MOTOR REGIME, AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY [VZAIMOSVIAZ' UROVNI FIZICHESKOI RABOTOSPOSOBNOSTI, DVIGATEL'NOGO REZHIMA I PROIZVODSTVENNOI DEIATEL'NOSTI]

L. N. NIFONTOV (Vsesoiuzny Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Fizicheskoi Kul'tury, Moscow, USSR) Teoriia i Praktika Fizicheskoi Kul'tury (ISSN 0040-3601), Aug. 1983, p. 28-30. In Russian. refs

A84-25367

DEPENDENCE OF THE FUNCTIONAL CONDITION OF WORKERS ON AGE AND OCCUPATIONAL FACTORS [ZAVISIMOST' FUNKTSIONAL'NOGO SOSTOIANIIA ORGANIZMA RABOTAIUSHCHIKH OT VOZRASTA I PROIZVODSTVENNYKH FAKTOROV]

V. A. BUZUNOV (Kievskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Gigienny Truda i Profzabolevanii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Gigiена i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), Aug. 1983, p. 20-22. In Russian. refs

Multiple correlation analysis is used to establish a quantitative relation between the degree of work load and intensity, occupational conditions (i.e., noise level and air temperature in the work zone),

age, and the duration of work service. Multiple regression equations are obtained for predicting the degree of fatigue in workers in relation to their age and work conditions. Work load is assessed according to the level of resistance produced by static effects.

B.J.

A84-25368

THRESHOLD SENSITIVITY OF ANALYZERS IN ADULT ELECTRO-GAS WELDERS AND STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS WITH DIFFERENT DEGREES OF OCCUPATIONAL SKILL [POROGOVAIA CHUVSTVITEL'NOST' ANALIZATOROV U VZROSLYKH RABOCHIKH ELEKTROGAZOSVARSHCHIKOV I UCHASHCHIKHSIA PTU S RAZNOI STEPEN'IU OSVOENIIA PROFESSII]

T. A. KISPAEV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Gigieny Detei i Podrastkov, Moscow, USSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), Aug. 1983, p. 23-25. In Russian. refs

A84-25370

THE EFFECT OF WORK CONDITIONS IN HOTHOUSES ON THE CONDITION OF THE UPPER RESPIRATORY PATHWAYS [VLIJANIE USLOVII TRUDA V TEPLITSAKH NA SOSTOIANIE VERKHNIKH DYKHATEL'NYKH PUTEI]

S. M. PUKHLIK and D. M. BABOV (Odesskii Meditsinskii Institut, Odessa, Ukrainian SSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), Aug. 1983, p. 85, 86. In Russian. refs

A84-25399

EFFECTS OF SPACED AND REPEATED TOTAL SLEEP DEPRIVATION

W. B. WEBB and C. M. LEVY (Florida, University, Gainesville, FL) Ergonomics (ISSN 0014-0139), vol. 27, Jan. 1984, p. 45-58. refs (Contract DAMD17-80-C-0058)

Six young adult males were sleep deprived for 2 nights on five successive occasions at 3 week intervals. During the deprivation period they completed subjective ratings and performed on an extensive battery of tasks. Subjective measures and vigilance tasks showed substantial deprivation effects; the cognitively-demanding tasks were less affected. Where repetition of sessions resulted in changes, relative to sleep deprivation the effects with those of 'sensitization' rather than 'immunization'. Author

A84-25599

CALORIC TEST, ITS MODERN VERSIONS, MERITS AND SHORTCOMINGS [KALORICHESKAIA PROBA, SOVREMENNYE VARIANTY EE PROVEDENIIA, DOSTOINSTVA I NEDOSTATKI]

N. C. BLAGOVESHCHENSKAIA (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk, Moscow, USSR) Vestnik Otorinolaringologii (ISSN 0042-4668), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 6-13. In Russian. refs

The Fitzgerald and Hallpike (1942) caloric test and several recent modifications are reviewed. The rotative test and the air caloric test, which is especially valuable for calorization with dry perforations of the tympanic membrane, are described. The caloric test is much more informative than the rotative test, and has many advantages, primarily that it may be used for almost all patients, including comatose, and that only one labyrinth is stimulated. The decompensating stage of very different diseases can be characterized by the hyperreflex of caloric nystagmus, its asymmetry, arrhythmia, tonicity, and increased amplitude. A change in the culmination phase of the caloric nystagmus represented as isolated explosions of the 'flickering' nystagmus, and heightened sensory and vegetative responses may also characterize the decompensating stage. It is not so much the length of the nystagmus that has particular significance in central vestibular disturbances, but the change in its character. J.N.

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

A84-25600

INFLUENCE OF VESTIBULAR-ANALYZER HYPERSTIMULATION ON THE ADRENOCORTICOTROPHIC FUNCTION OF THE PITUITARY BODY AND THE ADRENAL CORTEX [VLIJANIE GIPERSTIMULIATSII VESTIBULIARNOGO ANALIZATORA NA ADRENOKORTIKOTROPNUIU FUNKTSIIU GIPOFIZA I KORY NADPOCHECHNIKOV]

IU REVSKOI, K., A. SH. ZAICHIK, and A. V. SOLOVEV (Leningradskii Pediatriceskii Meditsinskii Institut, Leningrad, USSR) *Vestnik Otorinolaringologii* (ISSN 0042-4668), Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 29-32. In Russian. refs

To explain the effect of alternating acceleration on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex, 105 healthy males between 18 and 20 years of age were subjected to testing in which stimulation of the vestibular apparatus, which causes motion sickness, was induced by continuous cumulation of Coriolis accelerations. By comparison with the control group not subjected to the accelerations, the accelerated individuals were characterized by lower resulting levels of ACTH, corticosterone, and 11-deoxycortisol in the blood plasma. Also, the levels of aldosterone measured 5, 30, and 120 after the end of the acceleration were higher than in the control group. The connection between the constitutional deficiency of the limbicoreticular complex and low vestibular stability is confirmed to a certain degree.

J.N.

A84-25636

AGING AND THE HUMAN DIGESTIVE SYSTEM [PISHCHEVARITEL'NAIA SISTEMA CHELOVEKA PRI STARENII]

L. N. VALENKEVICH (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Fiziologii, Leningrad, USSR) and A. M. UGOLEV (Leningradskii Pediatriceskii Meditsinskii Institut, Leningrad, USSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal* (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 45-53. In Russian. refs

The results obtained from an investigation of the effects of aging on the digestive system are discussed in relation to data in the literature. Changes that occur in regulatory systems are considered, as are adaptive processes. It is shown that along with changes in membrane hydrolysis and absorption, there is also an intensification of alteration processes and a disturbance of endoecology, motility, and other functional indicators of the digestive organs.

C.R.

A84-25637

FEATURES OF ANAEROBIC ENERGY SUPPLY IN PHYSICAL LOADS IN INDIVIDUALS OF VARIOUS AGES [OSOBNOSTI ANAEROBNOGO ENERGOOBESPECHENIIA FIZICHESKOI NAGRIZKII V RAZLICHNYE VOZRASTNYE PERIODY]

D. F. CHEBOTAREV, O. V. KORKUSHKO, and Iu. T. IAROSHENKO (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal* (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 53-59. In Russian. refs

Gas analysis and spirometry are used in determining the threshold of anaerobic metabolism in healthy individuals ranging in age from 20 to 89. It is shown that in both men and women this threshold decreases with age in a systematic way. The size of the threshold is found to be closely related to the magnitude of the submaximal load and to the oxygen demand at the height of the load. In middle-aged individuals, anaerobic sources are tapped earlier, and the maximum anaerobic capacity is limited. In individuals ranging in age from 60 to 89 who exercise regularly and who have done so for a long time, the threshold is higher than for individuals of the same age who do not exercise.

C.R.

A84-25639

MECHANISMS FOR THE INCREASE IN ARTERIAL PRESSURE IN OLD AGE [MEKHANIZMY POVYSHENIIA ARTERIAL'NOGO DAVLENIIA V STAROSTI]

A. V. TOKAR (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal* (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 64-69. In Russian. refs

The study is carried out on 168 individuals in good health ranging in age from 30 to 105. It is noted that a moderate increase in arterial pressure with age has a physiological basis. Hemodynamically, it is caused by an increase in the overall peripheral and elastic resistance of the arterial system. The decrease in cardiac output with age and the increase in the volume of the aortic hydroelastic reservoir serve to keep the arterial pressure within the limits of a relative physiological norm. Disturbances in the neurohumoral regulation of the arterial pressure level derive from a change in the sensitivity of the mechanical and chemical receptors of the vessels. They are also caused by a disruption of the relationship between renin activity and the concentration of aldosterone in the plasma and by an increase in the amount of intracellular sodium. It is noted that these reactions are physiologically expedient.

C.R.

A84-25642

AGING AND THE HUMAN ORIENTING RESPONSE [ORIENTIROVOCHNYI REFLEKS PRI STARENII CHELOVEKA]

N. B. MANKOVSKII, I. N. KARABAN, and R. P. BELONOG (Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) *Fiziologicheskii Zhurnal* (Kiev) (ISSN 0201-8489), vol. 30, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 81-85. In Russian. refs

The response is seen as a reflection of the functional activity of various structures in the corticosubcortical level; for this reason, it is investigated as an indicator of the brain's integrative activity. Polygraph studies are made of an orienting response that has several components in 147 healthy subjects ranging in age from 20 to 102. It is found that a hyporeactive response becomes more pronounced with age; there are intensive manifestations of the orienting response in the oldest subjects. A frequency-integrative analysis of the EEG component of the reaction and of the theta rhythm reveals pronounced differences with age in the role that the hippocampus plays in the motivation mechanisms of the orienting response. The analysis also shows a rearrangement with age in the activating systems of the reticulo-hypothalamo-hippocampal level which provide the external manifestations of reactions conforming to the situation and to the age of the individual.

C.R.

A84-25761#

INVESTIGATION OF CHANGE OF MINERAL METABOLISM OF COSMONAUTS BY X-RAY FLUORESCENCE METHOD

J. BACSO, M. KIS-VARGA, P. KOVACS, J. PALVOLGYI, D. BERENYI (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia, Atommag Kutato Intezet, Debrecen, Hungary), J. HIDEG (Hungarian People's Army, Medical Service, Budapest, Hungary), R. A. TIGRANIAN, and T. A. VITING (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Institut Mediko-Biologicheskikh Problem, Moscow, USSR) *Acta Physica* (ISSN 0001-6705), vol. 53, no. 1-2, 1982, p. 159-164. refs

Micro-element determination was carried out in the blood serum and in the hair samples of the first Soviet-Hungarian space team, by using the techniques of X-ray fluorescence analysis. The concentration of Cl, K, Ca, Br, Cu and Zn was determined before and after the space flight.

Author

A84-25775

MEDICATION AND FLYING: A PILOT'S GUIDE

S. R. MOHLER (Wright State University, Dayton, OH) Boston, Boston Publishing Co., 1982, 222 p. 60.

A comprehensive guide to the effects of medication on flying for all pilots is presented. Medications discussed include prescription and nonprescription drugs with their generic and trade names. Consideration is given to alcohol and nicotine, as well as illicit and disapproved drugs. Six categories of drugs in conjunction with flying are presented: (1) permissible drugs, (2) permissible

drugs with approval, (3) drugs approved in individual cases, (4) drugs not permissible until treatment is discontinued, (5) drugs indicating a health condition that precludes safe flying, and (6) drugs with adverse effects that preclude safe flying. Finally a list is provided of the 200 most frequently used drugs and the number of mentions given to each drug.

C.M.

A84-25918

ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION (A CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS) [ARTERIAL'NYE GIPERTONII / KLINIKO-EKSPERIMENTAL'NYI ANALIZ]

I. I. ISAKOV Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo Meditsina, 1983, 200 p. In Russian. refs

The etiology and pathogenesis of the major forms of hypertension are described. Particular attention is given to the view shared by many clinicians that essential hypertension develops from a heightened level of blood output into the conducting arteries. It is noted that this view runs counter to that of Lang, who saw the disorder as developing from a heightened tonicity of the arterioles. In discussing these positions, an analysis is made of clinical and experimental data from a number of investigators who have studied regulatory mechanisms and the role played by smooth-muscle vascular cells in the formation of various forms of hypertension.

C.R.

A84-25924

BIOLOGICAL RHYTHMS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF HUMAN LIFE IN SPACE [BIOLOGICHESKIE RITMY I ORGANIZATSIIA ZHIZNI CHELOVEKA V KOSMOSSE]

B. S. ALIAKRINSKII Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka (Problemy Kosmicheskoi Biologii, Volume 46), 1983, 248 p. In Russian. refs

The organization of human activity in space is considered in relation to biorhythms. Evidence is presented in support of the contention that a disruption of circadian rhythms is a necessary part of the stress syndrome. Practical recommendations are made for organizing life in space in a way that prevents this disruption and ensures good health.

C.R.

A84-25925

FUNCTION OF AUDITORY AND VESTIBULAR ANALYZERS UNDER THE EFFECT OF SPACE FLIGHT FACTORS [FUNKTSIIA SLUKHOVOGO I VESTIBULIARNOGO ANALIZATOROV PRI DEISTVII FAKTOROV AVIAKOSMICHESKOGO POLETA]

E. V. LAPAEV, IU. V. KRYLOV, and V. S. KUZNETSOV Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka (Problemy Kosmicheskoi Biologii, Volume 47), 1983, 241 p. In Russian. refs

An investigation of the physiology of the auditory analyzer and of its reactions to the effects of various space flight factors is seen as an initial or intermediate step in establishing a basis for allowable noise levels in space flight. Auditory masking and auditory thresholds by pitch and intensity are studied and experimental methods for assessing acoustic effects on the human organism are described. The effect of high-intensity noise during active work in space flight and the effect of medium-intensity noise during the orbital phase of space flight on the auditory analyzer and the human body is studied. One of the most harmful results of noise effects is identified as the prevention of sleep. The function of the vestibular analyzer in a high-temperature environment is investigated, and the influences of weightlessness and hypodynamia are considered. An analysis of experimental data on the vestibular analyzer demonstrates that in the stimulation mechanisms of the cupulo-endolymphatic system in rotation, it is not the absolute value of the angular acceleration that has essential significance, but the difference of the tangential accelerations at various points in the semicircular canals.

J.N.

A84-26188

STRENGTH AND CYCLE TIME OF HIGH-ALTITUDE VENTILATORY PATTERNS IN UNACCLIMATIZED HUMANS

T. B. WAGGENER, P. J. BRUSIL, R. E. KRONAUER, R. A. GABEL, and G. F. INBAR (Harvard University, Cambridge; Harvard University, Boston; U.S. Army, Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA; Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel) Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 576-581. refs

(Contract NIH-2-R01-HL-1635-02; NIH-5-R23-HD-15732-02)

Breathing patterns at sea level and simulated altitudes of 8000, 9000, 11,000, and 14,000 feet were examined with magnetometers in 12 healthy supine young adults to determine how breathing pattern characteristics change with altitude. Periodic breathing, whose cycle time was 12 to 34 seconds, was strong enough to include apnea at minimum ventilation time for all subjects. The incidence of periodic breathing generally increased with greater altitude, and the periodic pattern's cycle time increased as the pattern became stronger. After normalizing to a standard pattern strength, cycle time decreased as altitude increased. During the second part of the study conducted three weeks later and involving seven of the original subjects, the standard cycle time at 14,000 feet for each subject was the same as the initial experimental recording within on average six percent. At 11,000 feet, subjects reproduced their cycle times within on average nine percent. It is suggested that under less stressful conditions, ventilation response is more flexible and consequently produces more variability in the cycle time of breathing patterns.

C.M.

A84-26199

HYPOCAPNIA AND SUSTAINED HYPOXIA BLUNT VENTILATION ON ARRIVAL AT HIGH ALTITUDE

J. K. ALEXANDER, R. F. GROVER, R. E. MCCULLOUGH, R. G. MCCULLOUGH, L. G. MOORE, J. B. SAMPSON, J. V. WEIL, J. T. REEVES (Colorado, University, Denver, CO; U.S. Army, Research Institute of Environmental Medicine, Natick, MA; Baylor University, Houston, TX), S. Y. HUANG, and J. T. MAHER Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 602-606. refs

(Contract NIH-HL-14985; DAMD-81-C-1057)

The hypoxic ventilatory responses of 12 subjects at low altitudes were compared with ventilation at high altitude to determine the inhibitory responses that initially affect ventilatory response after arrival at high altitude. Experimental conditions consisted of isocapnic hypoxia and poikilocapnic hypoxia during acute and sustained hypoxia in Denver (1600 m) with ventilations also measured for five days on Pikes Peak (4300 m). On the first day at Pikes Peak, ventilation was less than predicted by acute isocapnic and poikilocapnic tests. However, similar results for the first day were obtained in Denver for sustained poikilocapnic hypoxia. During the fourth and fifth day on Pikes Peak, endtidal PCO₂, pH, and Sa O₂ leveled out, and ventilation response (12.4 l/min, BTPS) concurred with isocapnic test predictions. It is suggested that the combination of hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia limited the ventilatory increase on the first day at Pikes Peak but did not interfere after four or five days of acclimatization.

C.M.

A84-26190

EFFECTS OF ENDURANCE EXERCISE ON METABOLIC WATER PRODUCTION AND PLASMA VOLUME

J. M. PIVARNIK, E. M. LEEDS, and J. E. WILKERSON (Indiana University, Bloomington, IN) Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 613-618. refs

Six endurance-trained and heat-acclimatized adult males ran for 1 h (or until exhaustion) at room temperature (23.8 C) on three occasions. The work loads approximated 37, 56, and 74 percent of the subjects' aerobic capacities. Venous blood samples were drawn, and urine was collected before and immediately after each exercise bout. Metabolic cost was partitioned by energy substrate, and metabolic water production was quantified from

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

urinary nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide production. Total body water loss was recorded as the decrease in body weight during the exercise. All subjects completed 1 h of exercise at the two lower exercise intensities but, due to exhaustion, averaged only 35.5 min at the highest work intensity. There were no significant changes in plasma volume after the exercise bouts. Metabolic water production increased with increasing work intensity as did the fraction of total caloric expenditure derived from carbohydrate metabolism. Plasma protein content significantly increased at all levels of exercise intensity. Metabolic water production alone would be of minimal help in plasma volume maintenance and thermoregulation during endurance exercise. Author

A84-26193

HYPOXIA ALTERS BLOOD COAGULATION DURING ACUTE DECOMPRESSION IN HUMANS

H. M. OBRODOVICH, M. ANDREW, G. W. GRAY, and G. COATES (McMaster University; Chedoke-McMaster Hospitals, Hamilton; Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine, Downsview, Ontario, Canada) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 666-670. Research supported by the Ontario Heart Foundation; Medical Research Council of Canada. refs (Contract MRC-MA-7486)

A study was conducted to determine if shortening of the activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) associated with acute decompression is caused by hypoxia or hypobaria. Three male and three female adults (27-42 years old) were exposed on three different occasions to two hours of hypoxic hypobaria (410 torr, n = 5), hypoxic normobaria (fractional inspired O₂ tension = 0.11, n = 4), or normoxic hypobaria (410 torr breathing supplemental O₂, n = 5). The APTT was stable during normoxic hypobaria but shortened during hypoxic hypobaria and hypoxic normobaria. Results show shortened APTT accompanied by a 50 percent increase in factor VIII:C without an increase in VIII-related antigen level (VIII:Ag). It is concluded that hypoxia shortens APTT and that an increase in plasma VIII:C-like activity is the probable effector. C.M.

A84-26194

HEAT PRODUCTION DURING SLEEP

C. M. SHAPIRO, C. C. GOLL, G. R. COHEN, and I. OSWALD (Edinburgh, University; Glasgow University, Glasgow, Scotland) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 671-677. refs

Heat production during sleep was studied by continuous indirect calorimetry with simultaneous electroencephalographic monitoring. Controlling for gross influences on heat production, comparisons of heat production during different sleep stages showed heat production in stage 4 sleep to be significantly lower than in other sleep stages. There appeared to be a gradation in heat production in non-rapid-eye-movement stages of sleep with stage 2 higher and stage 4 lower than stage 3. Heat production in stage 4 was less variable than in any other sleep stage. Both the level and variability of heat production was similar in stage 2 and rapid-eye-movement sleep. Heat production during the night was 9 percent lower than during resting wakefulness. The average heat production in stage 4 sleep was 14.4 percent lower than resting wakeful values. Author

A84-26195

HEMODYNAMIC AND METABOLIC RESPONSES TO EXERCISE AFTER ADRENOCEPTOR BLOCKADE IN HUMANS

A. A. MCLEOD, J. E. BROWN, B. B. KITCHELL, F. A. SEDOR, C. KUHN, D. G. SHAND, and R. S. WILLIAMS (Duke University, Medical Center, Durham, NC) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 716-722. Research supported by the Pepsico Foundation. refs (Contract NIH-HL-25146)

The effects of acute alpha1-adrenoceptor blockade with prazosin, beta1-adrenoceptor blockade with atenolol, and

nonselective beta-adrenoceptor blockade with propanol on hemodynamic and metabolic responses were compared in six male subjects (25-35 years old) after two hours of prior intensive exercise to produce skeletal muscle glycogen depletion and to increase dependence on hepatic glucose output and circulating free fatty acids (FFA). Parameters measured were plasma catecholamines, glycogen, glucose, and FFA levels, and systolic and diastolic blood pressures. Results showed a difference in the hemodynamic effects of beta1-selective vs. nonselective beta-blockade during exercise after skeletal muscle glycogen depletion, and the importance of beta2-mediated hepatic glucose production for the maintenance of glucose levels during exercise. In the absence of beta2-receptors, after acute alpha2-blockade with prazosin increased catecholamines, the plasma glucose level rose. It is suggested that alpha1-mediated hepatic glucose production is not significant during exercise in humans. C.M.

A84-26196

HORMONAL FACTORS IN REDUCED POSTPRANDIAL HEAT PRODUCTION OF EXERCISE-TRAINED SUBJECTS

J. LEBLANC, P. DIAMOND, J. COTE, and A. LABRIE (Universite, Laval, Quebec, Canada) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 772-776. Research supported by the Department of National Defence of Canada. refs

The influence of exercise training on postprandial heat production was investigated in human subjects. Whereas resting metabolic rate was comparable for trained and nontrained subjects, the heat increment of feeding (HIF) after subjects consumed a meal containing 755 kcal was approximately 50 percent smaller in the trained subjects. Measurements of respiratory quotient also indicated a reduction of about 50 percent in glucose oxidation associated with exercise training. The levels of plasma norepinephrine increased significantly (P less than 0.01) from 200 to 300 pg/ml in the sedentary subjects, but the changes observed in trained subjects were not significant. The postprandial heat production was diminished in exercise-trained subjects, and it is suggested that this could be related to a reduced activity of the sympathetic nervous system. Another possibility is that this reduction in HIF is related to a facilitation of glucose disposal in the form of glycogen rather than in the form of lipids. Author

A84-26197

BREATHING PATTERN IN HUMANS - ELEVATED CO₂ OR LOW O₂ ON POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE

J. A. HIRSCH and B. BISHOP (New York, State University, Buffalo, NY) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 777-784. refs (Contract NIH-P01-HL-14414; F41609-75-C-003)

The effects on breathing patterns of pressure breathing alone and combined with chemical stimulation were studied in eleven women and seven men (19-52 years old). Ventilatory responses to positive pressure breathing (PPB) in subjects breathing air, 12 percent O₂, or elevated CO₂ were measured. PPB in subjects breathing air increased minute ventilation (V_l), tidal volume (V_T), breathing frequency (F), mean inspiratory (V_T/T_I) and expiratory (V_T/T_E) flows, and decreased expiratory duration, and end-tidal CO₂. When responses to either stimulus alone were summed, the predicted values were less than the actual observed results for V_T, F, V_T/T_I, V_T/T_E during three and five percent CO₂, and for V_T, F, and V_T/T_E during isocapnic hypoxia. It is suggested that the integration of sensory information initiated by the combination of PPB and chemical stimuli is a process that involves multiple sites within the brain. C.M.

A84-26198

LASER-DOPPLER MEASUREMENT OF SKIN BLOOD FLOW - COMPARISON WITH PLETHYSMOGRAPHY

J. M. JOHNSON, W. F. TAYLOR, A. P. SHEPHERD, and M. K. PARK (Texas, University, San Antonio, TX) *Journal of Applied Physiology: Respiratory, Environmental and Exercise Physiology* (ISSN 0161-7567), vol. 56, March 1984, p. 798-803. Research supported by the American Heart Association. refs (Contract NIH-HL-20663)

Plethysmographic and laser-Doppler velocimetric measurements of skin blood flow (SBF) changes were compared in five studies on four men. Laser-Doppler blood flow (LDF) correlated well with total forearm blood flow (FBF) within each study ($r = 0.94-0.98$), but the relationship differed among the studies. The slopes for LDF vs. FBF ranged from 40 to 122 mV/ml 100 ml min. When LDF was measured at six sites on the forearms of each subject, regional variation had 1.8- to 5.7-fold ranges. However, during occlusion, LDF values of the forearm were more consistent within and between subjects. It is concluded that LDF provides a good indicator of SBF response from the illuminated skin region, but that the variable relationship to total SBF, and the uncertain LDF values at zero SBF prevent the technique's quantitative use.

C.M.

A84-26376#

RECENT ADVANCES IN DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES IN CARDIOLOGY

M. L. BHATIA (All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India) *Aviation Medicine*, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 76-84.

Cardiology diagnostic techniques reviewed include exercise stress testing, ambulatory ECG monitoring, echocardiography, and radionuclide studies. The value of exercise stress testing for diagnosing ischemic heart disease is maintained, and the test features that indicate severity of the heart's condition (e.g., ST segment elevation and R wave amplitude) are discussed. Applications of ambulatory ECG monitoring are examined and include diagnosing myocardial ischemia and detecting PVCs. The cardiac disease abnormalities that are evaluated by echocardiography, and the advantages of radionuclide ventrigraphy (RVN) are listed (e.g., noninvasiveness and nonproduction of ventricular ectopic activity). Two methods of RVN, first pass method and equilibrium gated RVN, are compared. Also discussed are myocardial perfusion imaging with thallium-201, myocardial infarct scintigraphy with radiopharmaceuticals, and digital subtraction angiography.

C.M.

A84-26377#

A STUDY OF PRE-EXCITATION SYNDROME IN HEALTHY AIRCREW

S. M. OSAMA (Air Force Central Medical Establishment, New Delhi, India) and S. K. PRASHAR (Army Hospital, Delhi, India) *Aviation Medicine*, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 85-92. refs

The preexcitation syndrome (PES) was studied in 14 aircrew members at the Indian Air Force Central Medical Establishment, New Delhi, between 1973 and 1982. The group was comprised of 12 asymptomatic cases, one case with a single palpitation episode, and one case that had developed giddiness. Initially, ischemic heart disease had been diagnosed in 50 percent of the cases, and abnormal stress test responses had been reported in 50 percent of the group. Final diagnosis was three cases of Lown-Ganong-Levine Syndrome and eleven cases of Wolf-Parkinson-White Syndrome. It is suggested that asymptomatic personnel showing PES on routine ECG for the first time be subjected to detailed clinical examination. In other instances ECG should be recorded at rest and after exercise, and 24 hour ambulatory monitoring should be conducted. In conclusion stress tests are considered not to give additional information concerning PES.

C.M.

A84-26378#

PROBLEMS IN AERO-MEDICAL EVALUATION - SICK SINUS SYNDROME

K. V. S. MANI, P. M. SUNDARAM, M. RAJ (Directorate of Medical Services, New Delhi, India), and A. S. KASTHURI (Directorate General of Armed Forces, Medical Services, New Delhi, India) *Aviation Medicine*, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 93-98. refs

Sick sinus syndrome (SSS) is examined in three case reports, and developments in electrocardiology are briefly reviewed. Though SSS is more frequent in the elderly, the pilots in the case reports are between 25 and 30 years old. The first SSS case was asymptomatic and otherwise clinically normal. The second case was related to a tuberculosis infection, and the third case illustrated the flight safety hazards caused by aircrew reticence to disclose symptoms. A high degree of suspicion and a systematic approach are deemed essential for diagnosing SSS. In addition, scalar electrocardiography (ECG), electrophysiological studies, and dynamic ECG with a Holter monitor and telemetry are recommended as evaluation methods.

C.M.

A84-26379#

MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE - AN AERO MEDICAL PROBLEM

M. M. SINGH (Air Force Central Medical Establishment, New Delhi, India), S. SINGH (Air Force Hospital 5, Jorhat, India), J. S. KULKARNI (Indian Air Force, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, India), V. M. ALURKAR, and J. VASUDEVAN (Indian Air Force, Command Hospital, Bangalore, India) *Aviation Medicine*, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 99-104. refs

Mitral valve prolapse (MVP) was studied in twelve Indian Air Force personnel at the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. Eight subjects with a mean age of 24 years were from the flying branch, and four subjects with a mean age of 39 years were from the ground duty branch. All subjects except one exhibited mid to late systolic murmur in the apical region and/or along the left sternal region. Click was heard in 75 percent of the experimental group and ECG abnormality (i.e., T wave changes in inferolateral leads or cardiac arrhythmias) was detected in 58 percent. Twenty-five percent of MVP was attributed to papillary dysfunction due to coronary heart disease. Echocardiography detected MVP in 83 percent of the experimental group, and left ventricular angiogram confirmed the MVP diagnosis in 50 percent. The importance of MVP diagnosis in flying air force personnel is stressed, since the effects of +G on the ventricle can compromise the performance of normally asymptomatic individuals.

C.M.

A84-26380#

EXERCISE UNDER HYPOXIA - A STRESS TEST FOR EVALUATION OF CASES WITH ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE FOR REHABILITATION

M. AKHTAR (Air Force Hospital, Kanpur, India) and P. C. CHATTERJEE (Indian Air Force, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, India) *Aviation Medicine*, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 105-110. refs

A hypoxic stress test at the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, is used to successfully evaluate the working capability of individuals rehabilitated from ischemic heart disease and myocardial infarction. Drugs, dietetic restriction, normal response to maximal treadmill exercise, and risk factor correction preceded the Double Master Two Step exercise at a simulated altitude of 15,000 feet. Positive results occurred in 22.99 percent of the 187 air force servicemen tested. The individuals that passed the test and were consequently assigned to strenuous duties, including duties in mountainous regions, have not exhibited any clinical or electrocardiographic deterioration for periods up to and exceeding five years.

C.M.

A84-26382#

HIGH SUSTAINED POSITIVE G - FUTURE PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

K. RAI (Indian Air Force, Central Air Command, New Delhi, India) *Aviation Medicine*, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 115-122. refs

Research at the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, on positive pressure breathing (PPB) illustrates the benefits of using

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

20 mm Hg PPB as a protective technique during sustained high G with ten experienced fighter pilots (21-35 years old) exposed to +Gz on a human centrifuge. While 10 mm Hg PPB does not provide additional protection with the partial pressure (PP) suit, 20 mm Hg PPB does increase protection by 0.44 G. Compared to 20 mm Hg, 30 mm Hg PPB supplies an additional protection of .36 G, a valuable gain for aircraft missions requiring long periods of high G protection. Though nine out of the ten pilots prefer 20 mm Hg over 30 mm Hg PPB because of transmitting problems with the latter, both types of PPB are preferred over PP suits, which increase fatigue and cause discomfort. C.M.

N84-18892 City Univ., London (England). Dept. of Visual Sciences.

EYE SPECTRAL SENSITIVITY AND ITS VARIATION WITH LUMINANCE LEVEL

P. W. TREZONA and J. LAYCOCK Farnborough, England RAE 16 May 1983 39 p refs (RAE-TR-83043; RAE-FS(F)-205; BR88788) Avail: Issuing Activity

The variance of the human eyes' luminous efficiency, V (lambda) over the luminance range of emissive display devices was tested. Experiments on a 2 deg field, with a dark surround, were performed on 4 normal observers to determine the spectral sensitivity curve at each of 5 luminance levels ranging from 1 to 2000 fL. Spectral sensitivity curves used the flicker photometry method, and at 1 fL yield a curve similar to V (lambda) but higher for blues and greens. At 10 fL there is a marked decrease in red sensitivity and at 100 fL a much smaller decrease in green sensitivity. Curves at the higher levels are much narrower and more pointed than V (lambda) and show much lower precision and greater observer variability. Observer variation is greatest for blue wavelengths.

Author (ESA)

N84-18893 Defence Research Information Centre, Orpington (England).

ERGO-OPHTHALMOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE VDU: VISUAL STRAIN AND THE BLUE LIGHT LESION

L. BARCA and F. PASSANI Oct. 1983 13 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Atti della Fond. Giorgio Ronchi (Italy), Vol. 31, No. 1, 1982 p 107-115 (DRIC-T-6921; BR89834) Avail: Issuing Activity

Factors responsible for the sensation of weariness, visual fatigue and discomfort claimed by operators of visual display units after prolonged periods of watching the screen are discussed. The spectral emissions of the phosphors used are examined. Their potential risk, and the so-called blue light lesion, are considered.

Author (ESA)

N84-18894# Air Force Inst. of Tech., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. School of Engineering.

AIRBORNE PENETRATION OF RADIOACTIVE CLOUDS M.S. Thesis

T. R. KLING Mar. 1983 93 p (AD-A135848; AFIT/GNE/PH/83M-7) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 18H

This report evaluates the threat to aircrew members when their aircraft approaches and subsequently penetrates a descending radioactive cloud generated by a nuclear weapon surface burst. The re-development of Hickman's program consists of a remodeling of the computational methods for sky-shine dose and cloud model. The code also computes the ionizing dose rate an air crew member receives when flying through the radioactive cloud as a function of time. The code computes the doses by considering the cloud size, the aircraft's transit time, the ingestion rate of radioactive particles, the aircraft's distance to the burst, and the aircraft's altitude. A simple extension of the computer code computes the dose received from multiple bursts. The results show that at 9500 meters (about 31,000 feet), the total dose to each aircrew member is about 5 rem after flying through the cloud 1 hour after cloud stabilization. The multiple burst dose is approximately 204 rem under the same conditions as the single burst case. Both the

single and multiple burst case use a mission completion time of 8 hours after entering the cloud. GRA

N84-18895# Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Dept. of Engineering Mechanics.

ANALYSIS OF THE KINEMATIC PROPERTIES DATA OF THE SHOULDER COMPLEX DURING FORCED MOTION Final Report, 1 Jan. - 31 Jul. 1982

A. E. ENGIN Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio AMRL Aug. 1983 59 p (Contract F33615-81-C-0500; AF PROJ. 7231) (AD-A135913; AFAMRL-TR-83-067) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06B

This report, first, presents a brief introduction dealing with kinematics measured by means of sonic emitters and a special application of this technique to the shoulder complex. This is followed by a presentation of a new data collection methodology and analysis of the sonic emitters data by utilization of the three most accurate sonic emitters out of six located on the arm cuff of the test subject. Numerical results are provided for three male subjects in the form of plots showing passive resistance of the shoulder complex as functions of drawer displacements of the upper arm for its several orientations with respect to the torso.

Author (GRA)

N84-18896# California Univ., Irvine, Dayton, Ohio.

TOXIC HAZARDS RESEARCH UNIT REPORT, 1983 Annual Technical Report, Jun. 1982 - Jun. 1983

J. D. MACEWEN and E. H. VERNOT Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio Aerospace Medical Research Lab. Oct. 1983 224 p (Contract F33615-80-C-0512; AF PROJ. 6302) (AD-A136170; AFAMRL-TR-83-64; ATR-20) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 06T

The research program of the Toxic Hazards Research Unit (THRU) for the period of June 1982 through May 1983 is reviewed in this report. Chronic toxicity and oncogenic studies were carried out with hydrazine, Otto Fuel 2, JP-7, JP-8, and JP-TS. A series of acute toxicity studies was conducted on a variety of chemicals and chemical agents used by the Army, Air Force, and Navy. Neurotoxicity and subchronic inhalation studies were conducted on several hydraulic fluids.

GRA

N84-18897# SRI International Corp., Menlo Park, Calif. Life Sciences Div.

NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL BASES OF EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS Annual Report, 1 May 1982 - 30 Apr. 1983

C. S. REBERT, W. J. DONOVAN, K. H. PRIBRAM, and J. E. EVANS Jun. 1983 81 p Prepared in cooperation with Stanford Univ.

(Contract F49620-82-K-0016; AF PROJ. 2313) (AD-A135263; AFOSR-83-0902TR; AR-1) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06P

In order to more fully understand the physiological and psychological significance of event-related potentials, cortical and subcortical recordings are being obtained from monkeys performing in operant-conditioning tasks. Six animals were trained on initial phases of the cued reaction-time task at SRI International and were subsequently implanted with electrodes capable of recording transient and sustained evoked potentials and massed-unit activity. Two monkeys were trained on initial phases of an oddball task at Stanford University, and electrodes are being prepared so that the subcortical generators of the P300 wave can be assessed in these animals. An LSI-11/23 computer system was installed at SRI to implement the cued reaction-time task and to collect event-related potentials. Preliminary recordings of slow potentials and massed-unit activity were collected from the lateral geniculate nucleus of one cat to evaluate the performance of modified amplifiers, and transient (P300) and sustained (contingent negative variation) evoked potentials were recorded from the scalps of human subjects to confirm appropriate performance of the laboratory system.

Author (GRA)

N84-18898# Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C. Office of Aviation Medicine.

ANTHROPOMETRIC AND MASS DISTRIBUTION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ADULT FEMALE

J. W. YOUNG, R. F. CHANDLER, C. C. SNOW, K. M. ROBINETTE (AFAMRL), G. F. ZEHNER (Anthropology Research Project, Inc.), and M. S. LOFBERG (USAF Hospital George) 1983 109 p Sponsored in part by National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (AD-A135316; FAA-AM-83-16) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06N

This study of 46 living adult females is part of a long-range research program designed to establish valid analytical relationships between readily measured body dimensions and mass distribution characteristics of living populations. Presented in this report are data describing the mass distribution characteristics of primary and composite body segments. The report also contains sets of regression equations which can be used to predict segmental volumes and moments of inertia from anthropometric data. The data base is derived from both classical anthropometric measurements and from stereophotogrammetric techniques. Subjects were representative of a general United States population as defined by the 1971-74 Public Health Service, Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES). The data obtained described segment and segment composite volumes, centers of volume, intersegment cut centroids, principal inertial axes, and surface anatomical landmarks with respect to anatomical axes developed for each segment. Experiments designed to test the validity of research techniques and controls, and to measure the differences between stereophotometrically derived values and values obtained by direct measurement techniques are also described here.

GRA

N84-18899# EEG Systems Lab., San Francisco, Calif.

SINGLE TRIAL BRAIN ELECTRICAL PATTERNS OF AN AUDITORY AND VISUAL PERCEPTUOMOTOR TASK Interim Progress Report, 22 Feb. 1982 - 1 Jun. 1983

A. S. GEVINS, S. L. BRESSLER, B. A. CUTILLO, J. C. DOYLE, R. S. TANNEHILL, and G. M. ZEITLIN Jun. 1983 91 p (Contract F49620-82-K-0006; AF PROJ. 2313) (AD-A135545; AFOSR-83-1014TR) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06P

This past year the proposed auditory-visual preceptuomotor paradigm was designed and implemented, and 12 twenty-one channel pilot recordings were conducted. The objective was to compare spatiotemporal brain-potential patterns associated with: (1) the preparation to receive auditory or visual numeric stimuli, and (2) the processing of auditory and visual numeric stimuli. A bimodal paradigm sufficiently controlled for the application of a 49 channel Neurocognitive Pattern (NCP) Analysis has been finalized and participant screening sessions have begun. Sections 3 and 4 of this Interim Progress Report are comprised of published (Science, 220:97-99, 1983) and in preparation papers describing our recent visuospatial move/no-move study. The results of further signal processing studies on that data are described in Sections 5 and 6.

GRA

N84-18900# European Space Agency, Paris (France).

MICROGRAVITY AS AN ADDITIONAL TOOL FOR RESEARCH IN HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY WITH EMPHASIS ON SENSORIMOTOR SYSTEMS

G. CLEMENT (CNRS, Paris) and J. DROULEZ (CNRS, Paris) Sep. 1983 54 p refs (Contract ESA-82/17; ESA-82/18) (ESA-BR-15; ISSN-0250-1589) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01; ESA, Paris FF6 Member States, AU, CN and NO (+20% others)

Research in sensory systems (visual, vestibular, auditory and perception systems) and sensorimotor functions (sensorimotor coordination, balance, orientation, fatigue, motion sickness) as well as equipment to be deployed in the Spacelab Anthrorack are described. Past investigations on human sensorimotor system and the status of ground based microgravity simulation studies and techniques are reviewed. Measurements to be carried out during

spaceflights, and stimuli to be applied to the human test subject are listed.

Author (ESA)

N84-20133* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING: 1983 CUMULATIVE INDEX

Jan. 1984 428 p (NASA-SP-7037(170); NAS 1.21:7037(170)) Avail: NTIS HC \$10.00 CSCL 06E

This bibliography is a cumulative index to the abstracts contained in NASA SP-7037 (158) through NASA SP-7037 (169) of Aeronautical Engineering: A Continuing Bibliography. NASA SP-7037 and its supplements have been compiled through the cooperative efforts of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). This cumulative index includes subject, personal author, corporate source, contract, report number, and accession number indexes.

Author

N84-20134* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY: A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES (SUPPLEMENT 255)

Feb. 1984 86 p (NASA-SP-7011(255); NAS 1.21:7011(255)) Avail: NTIS HC \$7.00 CSCL 06E

This bibliography lists 278 reports, articles and other documents introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system in January 1984.

Author

N84-20135# Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Bethesda, Md. Life Sciences Research Office.

RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN MUSCLE ATROPHY Final Report

G. J. HERBISON and J. M. TALBOT Jan. 1984 89 p refs (Contract NASW-3728) (NASA-CR-175422; NAS 1.26:175422) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06P

A trophy of skeletal muscle; muscle a trophy associated with manned space flight; the nature, causes, and mechanisms of muscle atrophy associated with space flight, selected physiological factors, biochemical aspects, and countermeasures are addressed.

N.W.

N84-20136# Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, Kjeller. Toxicology Div.

A STUDY ON THE GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES AND THE GASTRIC ACID SECRETION DURING PHYSICAL STRESS IN MAN

O. OKTEDALEN 15 Dec. 1983 61 p refs (NDRE/PUBL-83/1001; ISSN-0085-4301) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

The influence of physical stressors on the secretion of gastric acid and on the blood levels of gastrointestinal peptides that control the functions of the digestive process were investigated. Since peptic ulcer disease in many ways was linked to an increase in the gastric acid, the peptide levels that are known to regulate the gastric acid secretion (gastrin) were measured, and the influence of gastric acid produced (secretin, group I pepsinogens) was studied. The blood levels of gastrointestinal peptides that have possible metabolic influence (vasoactive intestinal polypeptide and human pancreatic polypeptide) were measured.

N84-20137# Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, Kjeller. Toxicology Div.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY ON THE GASTROINTESTINAL HORMONES AND THE GASTRIC ACID SECRETION DURING PHYSICAL STRESS IN MAN

O. OKTEDALEN *In its A Study on the Gastrointestinal Hormones and the Gastric Acid Secretion During Phys. Stress in Man* p 9-41 15 Dec. 1983 refs

Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

The effect of prolonged physical stress and absolute fasting on the blood levels of gastrointestinal peptides and the secretion of gastric acid were studied. Especial attention was paid to peptide levels that influence, or are influenced by, the secretion of gastric acid (gastrin, secretin, pepsinogens I), or that probably have metabolic function (vasoactive intestinal polypeptide, pancreatic polypeptide). The hyperchlorhydria was not caused by the gastrin hormone, but the hypersecretion of gastric acid could account for approximately fifty per cent of the hypersecretinemia found during the stress. High plasma levels of secretin were also found during a 4 to 5 day period of absolute fasting. The high plasma levels of vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) were not influenced by the gastric acid secretion. Instead, the results indicated the VIP is a peptide of substrate need. The high fasting serum levels of human pancreatic polypeptide were modified by nutrient ingestion both during physical stress and absolute fasting. Author

N84-20138# Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, Kjeller. Toxicology Div.

THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL STRESS ON GASTRIC SECRETION AND PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE LEVELS IN MAN

O. OKTEDALEN, I. GULDVOG (National Hospital, Oslo), P. K. OPSTAD, A. BERSTAD (Lovisenberg Hospital, Oslo), D. GEDDE-DAHL (Diakonhjemmet Hospital, Oslo), and R. JORDE (Troms Univ. Hospital) *In its A Study on the Gastrointestinal Hormones and the Gastric Acid Secretion During Phys. Stress in Man* p 91-113 15 Dec. 1983 refs Sponsored in cooperation with the Norwegian Military Academy and the Norwegian Joint Medical Service

Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01

Twelve healthy subjects were exposed to a 4-day period of hard physical exercise, calorie supply deficiency, and severe sleep deprivation. The basal acid output (BAO), the sham-feeding induced acid output MAO (sub Sh) and the pentagastrin stimulated acid output MAO (sub Pg) were measured immediately after this stress period and in a control experiment performed several weeks later. The stress induced a 3-fold increase in the median BAO, an increase (p 0.05) in the MAO (sub Sh), which, however, was not significantly elevated when basal-subtracted. MAO (sub Pg) was unchanged. In contrast to acid, pepsin output was not influenced by stress. The human pancreatic polypeptide (hPP) level in serum increased 2-fold after the stress. The integrated hPP response induced by modified sham-feeding was higher (p=0.02) after the stress than in the control experiment. The results show that physical stress has separate influence on the gastric secretion of acid and pepsin. Author

N84-20139# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.

A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR OXYGEN TOXICITY IN MAN

M.S. Thesis

L. W. SIMMONS Sep. 1983 68 p

(AD-A137379) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 12A

In this thesis, mathematical models are established for the development of oxygen toxicity in divers. The study endeavors to derive the shape of the oxygen tolerance curve in terms of depth-time limitations by statistical analysis of existing data. By assuming a known distribution for the time-to-serious-symptom, mathematically predictive models are developed which allow a greater degree of predictability in mission profiles and allow the associated risk to divers to be evaluated. GRA

N84-20140# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, BIOMECHANICAL, AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF LIFTING AND REPETITIVE LIFTING: A REVIEW

J. KNAPIK Nov. 1983 53 p

(Contract DA PROJ. 3E1-62777-A-845)

(AD-A136689; USARIEM-T-7/83) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 06S

The literature relating to physiological and medical aspects of lifting and repetitive lifting is reviewed. Studies on maximal lifting capacity and maximal acceptable lift (MAL, the amount of weight that can be lifted repetitively over an 8h period) show that as the height to which the load is lifted increases, the amount of weight lifted decreases. As lifting frequency increases, MAL decreases but power output increases. MAL of females is 50 - 70% of male values. Cardiorespiratory and metabolic studies demonstrate that VO₂, HR, VE, and ratings of perceived exertion increase in a linear manner with increases in the load or frequency of lifting. The mechanical efficiency of repetitive lifting is 6-7%. MAL does not change with changes in the length or height of the load but as the load width increases, MAL decreases. VO₂ and HR increase with increasing load length or width. A biomechanical model for estimation of forces and torques at various joints is presented. Compressive forces on the L5/51 spinal segment are less for the squat lift (straight back, bent knees) than the stoop lift (straight back, bent knees). The free style and stoop techniques result in lower energy expenditures and higher power outputs than the squat. GRA

N84-20141# Technology, Inc., San Antonio, Tex. Life Sciences Div.

N1 AND P1 COMPONENTS OF THE VISUAL EVOKED RESPONSE IN HUMANS. A TOPOGRAPHICAL AND FUNCTIONAL COMPARISON Final Report, 1 Jan. - 1 May 1983

F. H. PREVIC, D. L. SCHAFER, C. A. SPENCER, and J. A. CHAMBERS Nov. 1983 15 p

(Contract F33615-80-C-0610; AF PROJ. 7757)

(AD-A137030; TR-118B-6183; SAM-TR-83-44) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06P

The N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response (VER) in humans were compared along several dimensions. To elicit the VER, square-wave gratings were presented in pattern-appearance/disappearance and phase-reversal stimulation modes. The gratings varied in terms of contrast, spatial and temporal frequency, and the region of the visual field in which they were presented. The results of these experiments indicated that the N1 and P1 components of the human VER possess similar functional and topographical characteristics, and may reflect a common neural origin. GRA

N84-20142# Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C. Human Performance Lab.

PATTERN-DIRECTED ATTENTION IN UNCERTAIN FREQUENCY DETECTION

J. H. HOWARD, JR., A. J. OTOOLE, R. PARASURAMAN, and K. B. BENNETT 14 Oct. 1983 41 p

(Contract N00014-79-C-0550; NR PROJ. RR0-4209)

(AD-A135905; TR-83-22-ONR) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05J

The role of early pattern components as cues in uncertain frequency detection was investigated in four probe-signal experiments. Listeners heard consecutive presentations of a 12-tone pattern in a noise background. One presentation of the pattern was complete whereas the other was missing the eleventh(primary) tone. Listeners were required to indicate which presentation was complete. On 20% of the test trials, the eleventh component of the complete pattern was replaced with one of four probe tones. The results indicated that listeners were more sensitive to the primary tone than to probe tones but this selective sensitivity changed on a trial-by-trial basis as a function of the attentional cues provided by early pattern components. The data suggested two cue functions: (1) an informational function in providing

information regarding which primary tone is likely to occur on a given trial, and (2) a frequency function that automatically directs listening to an appropriate frequency range and narrows or fine tunes the listening band. GRA

N84-20143# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Pensacola, Fla.

ULTRASTRUCTURAL EVALUATION OF THE RETINA IN RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURITY AND CORRELATIONS WITH VITAMIN E THERAPY Interim Report

W. A. MONACO 3 Aug. 1982 21 p
(AD-A135929; NAMRL-1294) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06E

Histological evidence of retinal damage associated with the clinical observation of Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP) grade III was documented in preterm infants receiving the minimum dosage of vitamin E recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics (5 mg/kg/day), and exposed to high concentration/duration of oxygen at birth. Matched infants that were provided a higher oral dosage of vitamin E (100 mg/kg/day) did not develop the serious grade of retinopathy (grade III) (1,2). In this paper cytological correlates are described which substantiate pre-existing theories concerning the pathological changes associated with the development of the disease at a light microscopic level. Moreover, observations made at the electromicroscopic level permit distinctions to be made concerning the newly formed retinal vessels, in treated versus non-treated infants, that have not been noted in the history of this disease. These retinal distinctions suggest that vitamin E may be efficacious in reducing the severity of ROP. Lastly, a mechanism is suggested for the action of vitamin E in reducing the severity of ROP. GRA

N84-20144# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Pensacola, Fla.

DISTRIBUTION OF VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NAVAL AVIATION PERSONNEL Final Report

A. G. BAISDEN and W. A. MONACO 5 Aug. 1983 27 p
(Contract NR PROJ. F58-524)
(AD-A135930; NAMRL-1301) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06E

Failure to meet required visual standards provides a significant source of rejections to naval aviation training and of disqualifications of designated aviators for Service Group I. It is important to assure these standards represent the visual abilities which are critical to mission performance, and to assure their proper application throughout the aviator's career. The purpose of this report is to assess the visual characteristics of stratified samples (active duty/retired) within the naval aviation community through the examination of health records, to determine the distribution of those characteristics, and to identify those characteristics that have been noted to change during the course of the naval aviator's career. The findings, based on an examination of 72 health records, show that with increasing age there are decreases in visual acuity and accommodative amplitude, increases in against-the-rule astigmatism and myopia, and stability in fusion-related variables and intraocular pressure. GRA

N84-20145# Colorado Univ., Denver. Health Sciences Center. **VENTILATION AND VENTILATORY CONTROL IN HIGH ALTITUDE PULMONARY EDEMA AND ACUTE MOUNTAIN SICKNESS** Final Report, Jul. 1981 - Oct. 1982

J. T. REEVES Apr. 1983 15 p
(Contract DAMD17-81-C-1057; DA PROJ. 3E1-62777-A-879)
(AD-A135941) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06E

When the 12 subjects were taken from low altitude (1600M in Denver, CO) to high altitude (4300M on Pike's Peak) they underwent acclimatization over 5 days. The surprising finding was that on day 4 and day 5 their ventilations were predicted by the acute isocapnic hypoxic response at low altitude. It was as though, after acclimatization, the relatively pure response to acute hypoxia was a major determinant of ventilation. On arrival at high altitude (Pike's Peak day 1) the ventilation showed only a small increase above the Denver value, as though the response to hypoxia were inhibited.

Total ventilation, however, was not the most sensitive measure of acclimatization because we found it was influenced by metabolic increases at rest and dead space increases during exercise. A more sensitive measure and one that provided useful inter-individual comparisons involved the use of an SaO_2 - PCO_2 stimulus response curve, similar to that proposed by Rahn and Otis. Examination of these curves in relation to high altitude values suggested that it was hypoxic depression at high altitude that was responsible for the poor ventilatory response and the development of symptoms in some individuals at high altitude. GRA

N84-20146# Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.

HEAT EXCHANGE DURING UPPER AND LOWER BODY EXERCISE

M. N. SAWKA, R. R. GONZALEZ, L. L. DROLET, and K. B. PANDOLF Nov. 1983 24 p
(Contract DA PROJ. 3E1-62777-A-879)
(AD-A136015; USARIEM-M-6/84) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06S

This study examined evaporative and dry heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise. Four male subjects performed arm crank (AC) or cycle (CY) exercise at the same oxygen uptake (approx 1.6 l/min) in an environment facilitating dry (R + C) heat exchange (18 C, rh = 78%), and an environment facilitating evaporate (Esk) heat loss (35 C, rh = 28%), both having a equal dew point temperature (14 C). R + C was determined from the torso with a net radiometer and from the limbs with heat flow discs; whereas, Esk was determined from the torso and limbs by dew-point hygrometry. In both environments, neither esophageal temperature nor mean skin temperature were different between exercise types ($P > 0.05$). Torso R + C was significantly ($P < 0.05$) greater during AC than CY exercise in both environments. Torso Esk, as well as arm R + C and arm Esk were not different ($p > 0.05$) between exercise type in each environment. Leg R + C was greater ($P > 0.05$) during CY and AC exercise in the 18 C environment, whereas, leg Esk was greater ($p < 0.05$) during CY and AC exercise in the 35 C environment. These data indicate that to compensate for greater torso sensible heat loss during upper body exercise, lower body exercise elicits additional R + C or Esk from the legs. The avenue for this compensatory sensible and insensible heat loss depends upon the differential heat transfer coefficients. GRA

N84-20147# New York Univ., New York.

NEUROMAGNETIC INVESTIGATION OF WORKLOAD AND ATTENTION Interim Technical Report, 1 Jan. - 31 Dec. 1982
L. KAUFMAN and S. J. WILLIAMSON 23 Apr. 1983 5 p
(Contract F49620-82-K-0014; AF PROJ. 2313)
(AD-A136172; AFOSR-83-0901TR) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 05J

Progress was made in the areas of instrumentation and techniques, and experiment on the auditory and visual neuromagnetic counterpart to the P300 complex, and in formulating new approaches to the study of brain activity related to workload and attention. A new system (MAGSCAN), used to hold a multisensor array of SCUID's and gradiometers was designed and is under construction. MAGSCAN will make possible the rapid measurement of the field normal to the scalp, and thereby allow an efficient and cost-effective construction of field maps that are needed for locating sources of neuromagnetic fields. This system will minimize effects of long-term changes in the state of a subject in the course of an experiment. Also, several computer programs were developed to implement experiments and provide a more sophisticated level of data analysis. R.J.F.

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

N84-20148# Professional Staff Association of the Rancho Los Amigos Hospital, Inc., Downey, Calif.

SHORT-TERM HUMAN RESPIRATORY EFFECTS OF NITROGEN DIOXIDE: DETERMINATION OF QUANTITATIVE DOSE-RESPONSE PROFILES. PHASE 1: EXPOSURE OF HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS TO 4 PPM NO/SUB 2 Final Report

W. S. LINN and J. D. HACKNEY 10 Jun. 1983 35 p refs (PB84-132299; CRC-APRAC-CAPM-48-83) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 06T

Twenty-five healthy volunteers were exposed twice to purified air (control) and to 4 ppm NO₂ (exposure) for periods of one hour, fifteen minutes, including light and heavy bicycle exercise (fifteen minutes each). No statistically significant effects of NO₂ on airway resistance, symptoms, heart rate, skin conductance, or self-reported emotional states were found. Systolic blood pressure showed a statistically significant difference between NO₂ exposure and control: a decrease with NO₂ of about 2 mm Hg. the lack of effect on airway resistance contrasts with published results from other laboratories. The health significance of the blood-pressure effect, if any, is unknown.

Author (GRA)

N84-20149 University of Northern Colorado, Greeley.

THE EFFECT OF AEROBIC CAPACITY ON VO₂ MAX VALUES MEASURED DURING LEG ERGOMETRY AND COMBINED ARM AND LEG ERGOMETRY Ph.D. Thesis

R. J. SABATH, III 1983 121 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8328509.

The effect of aerobic capacity on VO₂ max values measured during leg ergometry and combined arm-leg ergometry was examined. Thirty-six males, ages 18 to 31 years were divided into two groups on the basis of their VO₂ max values. Each subject performed three VO₂ max tests, two leg tests on a cycle ergometer and one combined test of arm cranking and leg pedaling. A two way ANOVA, corrected for repeated measures suggests a significant relationship between the level of aerobic capacity, the amount of muscle mass activated, and the VO₂ max values recorded. Less fit subjects demonstrated a significantly VO₂ max in tests of arm-leg ergometry as compared to leg only ergometry. Subjects with higher aerobic capacities failed to demonstrate similar differences.

Dissert. Abstr.

N84-20150 Miami Univ., Coral Gables, Fla.

EFFECT OF INSPIRATORY MUSCLE FATIGUE ON PERCEPTION OF ADDED LOADS IN HUMANS Ph.D. Thesis

W. R. REVELETTE 1983 62 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8328440

Studies have indicated that muscle fatigue alters the perception of added loads, and suggest that the primary source of load magnitude information is supplied by motor command signals. The effect that both adaptation to an extreme load and muscle fatigue had on the perception of inspiratory resistive loads was investigated. Effects on either threshold detection (TD) or magnitude estimation (ME) of added resistive loads were assessed following a two minute exposure to a very high resistive load and after inspiratory muscle fatigue. A third study, designed to parallel the resistive load ME experiment, involved estimation of weights lifted in the hand. Perceptual performance was assessed for the TD study using the Weber fraction based on mouth pressure. The exponent for Stevens' power law was used in the ME studies as a measure of performance. There was no significant difference in the Weber fractions for any condition.

Dissert. Abstr.

N84-20151 Louisiana State Univ., New Orleans.

THE EFFECTS OF HIGH FREQUENCY POSITIVE PRESSURE VENTILATION ON HYPOXIC PULMONARY VASOCONSTRICTION Ph.D. Thesis

S. M. HALL 1983 96 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8324424

The effects of two modes of ventilation on the distribution of blood flow in the lung were compared. High frequency positive pressure ventilation is compared to a method of ventilation more commonly used clinically, intermittent positive pressure ventilation. Eighteen dogs had electromagnetic flow probes chronically

implanted on their main (QT) and left (QL) pulmonary arteries. Catheters were placed in their left atria, and femoral and pulmonary arteries. They were ventilated via Cartens dual lumen endotracheal tubes inserted through tracheostomies, separating ventilation of the left and right lungs. Experiments were performed on three groups of these closed chest animals. (1) in the first group of experiments (N = 7), the fraction of the cardiac output perfusing the left lung (QL/QT) was determined during bilateral ventilation and during ventilation of the right lung while the left lung was collapsed. Ventilation was maintained with either a Harvard respirator or an Emerson airway vibrator.

Dissert. Abstr.

N84-20152 South Dakota State Univ., Brookings.

METABOLIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-EXERCISE KETOSIS: THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF TRAINING Ph.D. Thesis

M. A. BEATTIE 1983 182 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8325021

The metabolic characteristics of post-exercise ketosis was determined. Experiments dealing with both the trained and nontrained states in order to determine the trained induced adaptations which account for the differences seen in the two conditions are included. Trained and untrained rats were fasted overnight and then exercised for 90 minutes. Both groups began exercise with severely depleted liver glycogen stores, but only the untrained rats showed high levels of blood 3-oxybutyrate in the post-exercise period. Hepatic malonyl CoA levels were similar in the two groups at all points. Plasma free fatty acid and hepatic carnitine concentrations indicated that ketogenesis was proceeding at higher rates in untrained animals. Trained and untrained rats were also restricted to 18 g of food on the night before a 90 minute exercise bout. Rats fed ad lib were also exercised.

Dissert. Abstr.

N84-20153 Ball State Univ., Muncie, Ind.

EFFECTS OF DIETARY SODIUM INTAKE ON BODY AND MUSCLE POTASSIUM CONTENT IN UNACCLIMATIZED MEN DURING SUCCESSIVE DAYS OF WORK IN THE HEAT Ph.D. Thesis

L. E. ARMSTRONG 1983 113 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8327870

The influence of two levels of dietary sodium (Na⁺) intake on intramuscular and extracellular potassium (K⁻) content was examined. Nine unacclimatized college males exercised (90 minutes of treadmill walking, 5.6km/hr, 6% grade) in an environmental chamber maintained at 40.1 + or - .05 C and 23.5 + or - .4%RH, during two 8 day dietary acclimation regimens. The first regimen employed a high Na⁺ diet (399mEq/day), the second a low Na⁺ diet (98mEq/day); both diets contained 80mEq K⁻/day. Total body K⁻ stores increased during the high Na⁺ diet (+138mEq, 4.1%) and the low Na⁺ diet (+114mEq, 3.4%). By day 8 (D8) of both treatments, subjects exhibited a significantly lower (p<0.05) mean heart rate and rectal temperature. Oxygen consumption and sweat rate were unaltered but sweat responsiveness (ml/hr/C) progressively increased during the acclimation trials.

Dissert. Abstr.

53

BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Includes psychological factors; individual and group behavior; crew training and evaluation; and psychiatric research.

A84-23322

THE EFFECT OF HYPERBARIC OXYGENATION ON THE BEHAVIOR OF ANIMALS WHICH ARE PERFORMING AN EXTRAPOLATION TASK [VLIJANIE GIPERBARICHESKOI OKSIGENATSII NA POVEDENIYE ZHIVOTNYKH PRI RESHENII IMI EKSTRAPOLIATSIONNOI ZADACHI]

L. V. KRUSHINSKII, S. N. EFUNI, A. F. SEMIOKHINA, M. G. PLESKACHEVA, V. IU. TSAPIN, and E. A. DEMUROV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR; Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Moscow, USSR) Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Doklady (ISSN 0002-3264), vol. 274, no. 1, 1984, p. 237-240. In Russian. refs

A84-23621

RAPID DISCRIMINATION OF VISUAL PATTERNS

J. R. BERGEN (RCA David Sarnoff Research Center, Princeton, NJ) and B. JULESZ (Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, NJ) IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (ISSN 0018-9472), vol. SMC-13, Sept.-Oct. 1983, p. 857-863. refs

Experiments involving the rapid discrimination of visual patterns are used to infer the spatial information available to an observer within the first few hundred ms of inspection. Eye movements are prevented by a very brief presentation of the stimulus, and the inspection interval is terminated by a presentation of a masking pattern. It is shown that detection of a simple vertical target line segment, embedded in an array of differently oriented background segments, improves with the increase of mask delay. This improvement is rapid if the difference in angular orientation between the target and background segments is large, but it becomes much slower as this difference is reduced. For a 90 deg orientation difference, reliable detection of the target is obtained in about 60 ms, while for a 20 deg difference, over 200 ms is required. The reduction of the area in which the target may lie reduces the inspection time that is required to determine the target's presence or absence. The phenomena are invariant under changes of the spatial scale within the fovea and parafovea. Author

A84-23623

SIX FORMAL PROPERTIES OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL ANISOTROPIC VISUAL FILTERS - STRUCTURAL PRINCIPLES AND FREQUENCY/ORIENTATION SELECTIVITY

J. G. DAUGMAN (Harvard University, Cambridge, MA) IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (ISSN 0018-9472), vol. SMC-13, Sept.-Oct. 1983, p. 882-887. refs
(Contract F49620-81-K-0016)

Six formal properties of anisotropic linear two-dimensional filters are noted which are relevant for modeling the mechanisms of spatial visual information extraction. These properties concern the relationship between the organizational principle of a two-dimensional anisotropic spatial filter or neural receptive field (such as elongation, or concatenation of subunits, or differential operators mediated by lateral inhibition in neural laminae) and the resulting general consequences for spatial frequency and orientation selectivity. These properties are demonstrated without assuming particular two-dimensional filter functional forms; rather, they are shown as general principles associated with certain broad categories of two-dimensional filters. Such an analysis enhances the theoretical understanding of the two-dimensional receptive field organization of neurons in the visual cortex and permits the rejection of some candidate organizational principles on two-dimensional spectral grounds. Author

A84-23624

THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN MOTION DETECTION SYSTEM

A. J. VAN DOORN and J. J. KOENDERINK (Utrecht, Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht, Netherlands) IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (ISSN 0018-9472), vol. SMC-13, Sept.-Oct. 1983, p. 916-922. Research supported by the Nederlandse Organisatie voor Zuiver-Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek. refs

In contradistinction with technical pattern recognizers, humans are very apt at the detection of regions of coherent movements in changing images. They detect coherent patches in spatiotemporal white noise at threshold signal-to-noise ratios of one hundredth. Possible physiological mechanisms that sustain this ability are discussed in terms of simple mechanistic models, and the results of psychophysical experiments are presented. These results are compatible with two different mechanistic interpretations. The main result is that the human movement detectors are completely unlike the speedometer in an automobile: they are tuned, and a whole ensemble of mechanisms, tuned to different velocities, reside at any location in the visual field. Thus you may easily see two velocity vectors simultaneously at a given place. Segregation occurs when different detectors are stimulated at each side of a border. The spatiotemporal parameters that characterize these units are found: these limit the resolution in time and space, whereas the sensitivity depends on the number of units that participate in a detection. This number may range between a few (perhaps one) to a thousand or more. Apparently, resolution can be traded against noise immunity. It is argued that technical systems, developed on a similar basis, might be useful as preprocessors of sequences of images in order to detect features of interest (coherent regions) and to suggest a first rough segmentation.

Author

A84-23701

CERTAIN PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY [NEKOTORYE PSIKHOLOGICHESKIE PROBLEMY SISTEMNOGO PODKHODA PRI ANALIZE DEIATELNOSTI CHELOVEKA]

B. A. DUSHKOV (Universitet Druzhby Narodov, Moscow, USSR) Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal, vol. 4, July-Aug. 1983, p. 23-32. In Russian. refs

A84-23702

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WORK [O NEKOTORYKH ASPEKTAKH VZAIMOOTNOSHENIIA MEZHDU OSHCHEI PSIKHOLOGIEI I PSIKHOLOGIEI TRUDA]

W. HACKER (Dresden, Technische Universitaet, Dresden, East Germany) Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal, vol. 4, July-Aug. 1983, p. 33-39. In Russian. refs

A84-23703

AN OBSERVER'S USE OF ACOUSTIC AND MODALITY-NONSPECIFIC FEATURES OF SOUNDING FOR THE DIFFERENTIATION OF AUDITORY SIGNALS [ISPOL'ZOVANIE NABLUDATELEM AKUSTICHESKIH I MODAL'NO-NESPESIFICHESKIH PRIZNAKOV ZVUCHANIJA DLA RAZLICHENIIA SLUKHOVYKH SIGNALOV]

K. V. BARDIN and T. P. GORBACHEVA (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Psichologii, Moscow, USSR) Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal, vol. 4, July-Aug. 1983, p. 48-57. In Russian. refs

A84-23704

COMPLEX EVALUATION OF OPERATOR-TRAINING LEVEL [KOMPLEKSNAIA OTSENKA TRENIROVANNOSTI OPERATORA]

V. A. BODROV, IU. A. KUKUSHKIN, and A. S. KUZMIN (Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal, vol. 4, July-Aug. 1983, p. 58-63. In Russian.

A method for evaluating an operator's training level is described which is based on a set of indices characterizing the performance

53 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

quality, the structure of controlling motions, and the operator's nervous-emotional stress state. A pattern-recognition approach makes it possible to synthesize a complex index of training level, its normative value, and the information content of individual indices. The proposed method should make it possible: (1) to predict the number of training sessions needed to achieve a prescribed level of preparedness; (2) to compare various training methods; and (3) to more precisely determine the parameters and structure of the apparatus used in the training.

B.J.

A84-23705

PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY FACTORS RELATING TO THE DRIVING OF AUTOMOBILES AND PROBLEMS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DRIVERS [PSIKHOLOGICHESKIE FAKTORY NADEZHNOSTI UPRAVLENIIA AVTOBOMBILAMI I PROBLEMA OBSHCHENIIA MEZHDU VODITELIAMI]

V. F. VENDA, G. S. ULIKHANIAN (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Psichologii, Moscow, USSR), and R. V. ROTENBERG (Moskovskii Avtodorozhnyi Institut, Moscow, USSR) Psichologicheskii Zhurnal, vol. 4, July-Aug. 1983, p. 75-86. In Russian. refs

A84-23706

SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN THE EVALUATION OF ENGINEERING PERSONNEL IN AUTOMATED SYSTEMS FOR THE CONTROL OF DEVELOPING ENTERPRISES [SOTSIAL'NO-PSIKHOLOGICHESKIE PROBLEMY DIAGNOSTIKI INZHENERNYKH KADROV V AVTOMATIZIROVANNYKH SISTEMAKH UPRAVLENIIA RAZRABATYVAIUSHCHIKH PREDPRIATII]

E. S. CHUGUNOVA (Leningradskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Leningrad, USSR) and N. A. VIKTOROV Psichologicheskii Zhurnal, vol. 4, July-Aug. 1983, p. 87-95. In Russian. refs

A84-23707

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMPLEX MENTAL PROCESSES WITH THE FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BRAIN'S WORKINGS [SVIAZ' SLOZHNYKH PSIKHICHESKIKH PROTSESSOV S FUNKTSIONAL'NOI ORGANIZATSIEI RABOTY MOZGA]

T. N. USHAKOVA, L. A. SHUSTOVA (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Psichologii, Moscow, USSR), and N. E. SVIDERSKAI (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Vysshei Nervnoi Deiatel'nosti i Neirofiziologii, Moscow, USSR) Psichologicheskii Zhurnal, vol. 4, July-Aug. 1983, p. 119-133. In Russian. refs

Morphofunctional relationships in the brain during the performance of complex mental acts are examined. The Livanov EEG technique was used to investigate the role of different brain structures in the organization of ongoing mental activity. Three specific patterns of the activation of brain regions associated with the performance of three types of mental activity (verbal-productive, verbal-reproductive, and visual thinking) are identified. It is observed that virtually the entire brain is involved in the ongoing activity. A pronounced specificity of interhemispheric relations with different kinds of mental processes is remarked, and specific EEG manifestations are identified which are connected with differences in task difficulty.

B.J.

A84-23708

A RESPONSE TO PROFESSOR B. I. DODONOV (A FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF A NEED- INFORMATIONAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF EMOTIONS) [OTVET PROFESSORU B. I. DODONOVU /ESHCHE RAZ O POTREBNOSTNO-INFORMATSIONNOM PODKHODE K IZUCHENIIU EMOTSII/]

P. V. SIMONOV (Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Vysshei Nervnoi Deiatel'nosti i Neirofiziologii, Moscow, USSR) Psichologicheskii Zhurnal, vol. 4, July-Aug. 1983, p. 134-145. In Russian. refs

A84-23715

THE EFFECT OF MENTAL STRAIN ON THE CONDITION OF HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY AND WORK CAPACITY OF TECHNICUM STUDENTS [VLIJANIE UMSTVENNOI MAGRUZKI NA SOSTOIANIE VYSSHEI NERVNOI DEIATEL'NOSTI I RABOTOSPOSOBNOSTI UCHASHCHIKHSIA TEKHNIKUMA]

L. G. VATCHENKO (Zhovtnevaia Sanepidstantsia, Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrainian SSR) Gigiena i Sanitariia (ISSN 0016-9900), July 1983, p. 64-68. In Russian. refs

A84-23962

MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY [MATHEMATICHESKIE METODY V SOTSIAL'NOI PSIKHOLOGII]
S. S. PAPOVIAN Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1983, 344 p. In Russian. refs

This monograph opens with a review of methodological problems in the use of mathematical methods in social psychology. Attention is then given to measurement methods and models in social psychology with particular emphasis on scaling methods. The quantitative and qualitative mathematical analysis of group social-psychological characteristics is considered, and structural and dynamic models of social-psychological processes are discussed. The use of multivariate statistical methods in the analysis of social-psychological data is described; and aspects of strategy and tactics in the development of mathematical methods in social psychology are examined.

B.J.

A84-23984

EFFECTS OF TRAFFIC NOISE ON QUALITY OF SLEEP - ASSESSMENT BY EEG, SUBJECTIVE REPORT, OR PERFORMANCE THE NEXT DAY

R. T. WILKINSON and K. B. CAMPBELL (Medical Research Council, Psychophysiology Section, Cambridge, England) Acoustical Society of America, Journal (ISSN 0001-4966), vol. 75, Feb. 1984, p. 468-475. Research supported by the Commission of the European Communities and Medical Research Council of England. refs

A84-24731* University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

RESTRICTION OF PURSUIT EYE MOVEMENT RANGE DURING A CONCURRENT AUDITORY TASK

F. V. MALMSTROM (Southern California, University, Los Angeles, CA), L. E. REED (USAF, Human Resources Laboratory, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH), and R. J. RANDLE (NASA, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA) Journal of Applied Psychology (ISSN 0021-9010), vol. 68, no. 4, 1983, p. 565-571. NASA-USAF-supported research. refs

A two-part experiment was performed using 10 naive adult male subjects to determine the effects of a concurrent auditory dot/dash identification task on pursuit eye movements. Results indicated there was a significant (20 percent) but transitory task-induced restriction of the range of both an 18 deg horizontal and a 14 deg vertical pursuit eye movement visual angle. Furthermore, doubling the presentation rate of the concurrent task accounted for an additional 5 percent restriction of pursuit eye movement range. Results also indicated that the eye movement range is unaffected by both prior knowledge of the task and four consecutive practice trials. It is suggested that both the rapidity of target movement and the presence of concurrent mental tasks could significantly shrink an operator's pursuit eye movement ranges during viewing of dynamic visual displays such as airborne low-level television and forward-looking infrared.

Author

A84-24949* Illinois Univ., Champaign.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROCESSING REQUIREMENTS OF A COMPLEX PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR TASK

A. F. KRAMER, C. D. WICKENS, and E. DONCHIN (Illinois, University, Champaign, IL) Human Factors (ISSN 0018-7208), vol. 25, Dec. 1983, p. 597-621. refs
(Contract F49620-79-C-0233; JPL-955610)

Current concerns in the assessment of mental workload are discussed, and the event-related brain potential (ERP) is introduced as a promising mental-workload index. Subjects participated in a

series of studies in which they were required to perform a target acquisition task while also covertly counting either auditory or visual probes. The effects of several task-difficulty manipulations on the P300 component of the ERP elicited by the counted stimulus probes were investigated. With sufficiently practiced subjects the amplitude of the P300 was found to decrease with increases in task difficulty. The second experiment also provided evidence that the P300 is selectively sensitive to task-relevant attributes. A third experiment demonstrated a convergence in the amplitude of the P300s elicited in the simple and difficult versions of the tracking task. The amplitude of the P300 was also found to covary with the measures of tracking performance. The results of the series of three experiments illustrate the sensitivity of the P300 to the processing requirements of a complex target acquisition task. The findings are discussed in terms of the multidimensional nature of processing resources.

Author

A84-24950* Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

A COMPARISON OF RATING SCALE, SECONDARY-TASK, PHYSIOLOGICAL, AND PRIMARY-TASK WORKLOAD ESTIMATION TECHNIQUES IN A SIMULATED FLIGHT TASK EMPHASIZING COMMUNICATIONS LOAD

J. G. CASALI and W. W. WIERWILLE (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA) *Human Factors* (ISSN 0018-7208), vol. 25, Dec. 1983, p. 623-641. refs (Contract NAG2-17)

Sixteen potential metrics of pilot mental workload were investigated regarding their sensitivity to communication load and their intrusion on primary-task performance. A moving-base flight simulator was used to present three cross-country flights. The flights varied only in the difficulty of the communications requirements. Rating scale measures were obtained immediately postflight; all others were taken over a 7-min segment of the flight task. The results indicated that both the Modified Cooper-Harper Scale and the workload Multi-descriptor Scale were sensitive to changes in communications load. The secondary-task measure of time estimation and the physiological measure of pupil diameter were also sensitive. As expected, those primary-task measures that were direct measures of communicative performance were also sensitive to load, whereas aircraft control primary-task measures were not, attesting to the task specificity of such measures. Finally, the intrusion analysis revealed no differential interference between workload measures.

Author

A84-24954

THE USE OF RELAXATION/DESENSITIZATION IN TREATING ANXIETY ASSOCIATED WITH FLYING

J. R. AITKEN (U.S. Navy, Naval Regional Medical Center, LeJeune, NC) and J. W. BENSON (U.S. Navy, Naval Aerospace Medical Institute, Pensacola, FL) *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine* (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 196-199. refs

The use of relaxation/desensitization therapy in treating anxiety associated with flying is described. Treated were 46 male and 1 female flight students who attended 3-6 sessions lasting 1 hour each. This therapy uses a behavioral approach in treating anxiety associated with flying. Relaxation/desensitization incorporates the use of relaxation exercises and in-depth mental imagery. Six months after completion of therapy, all subjects were followed up to determine the therapy's effectiveness. There was a high success rate (79 percent) of subjects successfully completing training.

Author

A84-24960

PILOT DISORIENTATION AND THE USE OF A PERIPHERAL VISION DISPLAY

R. MALCOLM (Maltech Research Corp., Oakville, Ontario, Canada) *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine* (ISSN 0095-0562), vol. 55, March 1984, p. 231-238.

A new method of presenting cockpit information, called peripheral vision display (PVD), that reduces disorientation and pilot overload is described. Stabilization of the eyes in space during

head movement by the semicircular canals is explained and it is maintained that 90 percent of orientation is provided by visual information, of which 90 percent is peripheral. The PVD involves a laser that shines a bar of light across the cockpit's instrument panel. The bar of light is kept steady in relation to the horizon outside the aircraft even when the pilot cannot see the horizon himself. Various tests are being conducted that demonstrate the benefits of PVD. A test flight under a cloudy sky during which pilots are required to fly toward a stationary ship's light with all instrument lights off is not possible for more than two minutes unless the PVD is functioning. With the PVD, pilots are able to fly within 2 deg of heading, 2 deg of pitch and roll, and 5 kn of airspeed for five to ten minutes.

C.M.

A84-25103

STRATEGY OF PSYCHIC ADAPTATION IN ANTARCTIC CONDITIONS [STRATEGIIA PSIKHICHESKOI ADAPTATSII V USLOVIIAKH ANTARKTIDY]

A. A. ALDASHEVA (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Leningrad, USSR) *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 16-22. In Russian. refs

A strategy of behavioral adaptation for Antarctic workers is considered. It is shown that the individual structure of psychic adaptation is determined by the initial personality profile, and a definite correlation dynamics is observed during the adaptation process. Different components of the initial personality structure are found to be activated at different stages of the winter stay: the emotional and communication components at the beginning; mainly the emotional component in the middle stage; and the intellectual component at the end. At the end of the winter stay, the psychic adaptation is achieved through the totality of the personality-structure variables, the dominant role of individual characteristics being reduced.

B.J.

A84-25104

FUNCTIONAL CONDITION OF OPERATORS AND ITS SYSTEMS-ENGINEERING DETERMINANTS [FUNKTSIONAL'NOE SOSTOIANIE OPERATOROV I EGO SISTEMOTEKHNIKESKIE DETERMINANTY]

V. S. AVERIANOV, O. V. VINOGRADOV, K. G. KAPUSTIN, V. A. LEONOV, N. S. MALAKHOV, A. S. ILVES, V. I. CHERNSHEV, and R. M. IAROVAIA (Nauchno-Proizvodstvennoe Ob'edinenie Neftekhimicheskikh Protsessov, Leningrad, USSR) *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 23-30. In Russian. refs

An experimental study of the functional condition of operators at automated oil-processing plants is presented. It is shown that the scale of quantitative criteria of neural-psychic strain needs to take into account the specific characteristics of the operator activity, and it is found that the level of neural-psychic work strain can be determined more precisely by taking account of subjective assessment by the operator of time expended on the main types of work. The relationship between the psychophysiological indicators and the characteristics of the hardware and operational complexity of the plants is analyzed, and a regression formula is proposed which can be used to predict the functional condition of operators.

B.J.

A84-25107

ELECTROSLEEP AS A METHOD FOR THE PROPHYLAXIS OF NERVOUS-PSYCHIC OVERSTRAIN AND THE RESTORATION OF MENTAL WORK CAPACITY IN OPERATORS [ELEKTROSON KAK METOD PROFILAKTIKI NERVNO-PSIKHICHESKOI PRENAPRIAZHENIIA I VOSSTANOVLENIIA UMSTVENNOI RABOTOSPOSOBNOSTI U OPERATOROV]

A. M. GONCHARENKO, I. S. KANDROR, I. I. POPOVA, V. M. SHAKHNAROVICH (Vsesoiuznyi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Zheleznodorozhnoi Gigienny, Moscow, USSR), and S. R. ROITENBURD *Fiziologiiia Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 47-51. In Russian. refs

53 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

A84-25122

SPATIAL-TEMPORAL STRUCTURE OF A 'QUANTUM' OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AND ITS PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS [PROSTRASTVENNO-VREMENNAIA STRUKTURA 'KVANTA' PROIZVODSTVENNOI DEIATEL'NOSTI I EGO FIZIOLOGICHESKOE OBESPECHENIE]

G. V. RYZHIKOV and S. IA. KLAZINA (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) *Fiziologija Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 144-152. In Russian. refs

The 'quantized' structure of industrial activity was investigated on the example of the activity of quality controllers of electrooptical systems. The activity of the controllers (women 20-24 years of age) involved a series of periodically repeated manipulations, each of which was characterized by an electromyogram of the hands. Systemic 'quantization' was achieved by isolation of the moments when the control operation was concluded. The systemic 'quantum' was shown to be represented as a sequence of discrete control phases, each of which has its vegetative basis. The spatial structure of the systemic 'quantum' is determined by the number and order of succession of these control phases; while the temporal structure is characterized by the relationship between the durations of the control phases. B.J.

A84-25124

CHANGES OF OCCUPATIONALLY IMPORTANT QUALITIES IN OPERATORS AT OIL-PROCESSING PLANTS DURING ADAPTATION TO WORK [OB IZMENENII PROFESSIONAL'NO VAZHNYKH KACHESTV U OPERATOROV NEFTEPERERABATYVAIUSHCHIKH USTANOVOK V PROTSESSSE ADAPTATSII K TRUDU]

E. P. KORABLINA (Leningradskoe Nauchno-Proizvodstvennoe Ob'edinenie Neftekhimicheskikh Protsessov, Leningrad, USSR) *Fiziologija Cheloveka* (ISSN 0131-1646), vol. 10, Jan.-Feb. 1984, p. 166-168. In Russian. refs

A84-25184#

AN ANALYSIS OF JASDF AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS DATA FROM HUMAN FACTORS ASPECT. II - AN ANALYSIS OF PILOT ERRORS AND PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS

Y. KAKIMOTO, Z. KATO, T. NAKABAYASHI, and H. IWAMOTO (Japan Air Self-Defense Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Tachikawa, Tokyo, Japan) Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858), vol. 24, Sept. 1983, p. 153-175. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

Pilot errors in aircraft accident reports and their underlying psychophysiological factors are reported. The overall pilot error analysis covers the period from April 1955 to March 1981 and eighty-two cases among them from April 1970 to March 1980 were used for the psychophysiological analysis. The pilot error rate in aircraft accident causes was found to be a nearly constant 53 percent over the entire period under consideration. Decision errors constituted about 40 percent of pilot errors per 100,000 flying hours, the balance being due to operation and procedure errors. While decision errors have been showing the same rate, the operation and procedure rate has steadily decreased. Attention and emotional items were seen as important factors in pilot error. J.N.

A84-25359

EVALUATION OF THE PSYCHIC STATES OF ATHLETES [K OTSENKE PSIKHICHESKIKH SOSTOIANII SPORTSMENOV]

M. N. NILOPETS and V. P. PANIUSHKIN (Vsesoiuznyi Nauchno-Issledovat'skii Institut Fizicheskoi Kul'tury, Moscow, USSR) *Teoriia i Praktika Fizicheskoi Kul'tury* (ISSN 0040-3601), Aug. 1983, p. 5, 6. In Russian. refs

Miasishchev's triad approach for investigating the psychic states of athletes is described. This approach comprises the evaluation of vegetative shifts, subjective experiences, and quantitative and qualitative indicators of activity. B.J.

A84-25360

THE USE OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS TO PREDICT THE SUCCESSFULNESS OF COMPETITIVE ACTIVITY [ISPOL'ZOVANIE PSIKHOFIZIOLOGICHESKIKH POKAZATELEI Dlia PROGNOZA USPESHNOSTI SOREVNOVATEL'NOI DEIATEL'NOSTI]

V. P. NEKRASOV and IU. B. NIKIFOROV (Vsesoiuznyi Nauchno-Issledovat'skii Institut Fizicheskoi Kul'tury, Moscow, USSR) *Teoriia i Praktika Fizicheskoi Kul'tury* (ISSN 0040-3601), Aug. 1983, p. 7-9. In Russian. refs

A84-25372

CONSTANCY AND FUNCTIONAL LABILITY OF PERCEPTION [KONSTANTNOST' I FUNKTSIONAL'NAIA GIBKOST' VOSPRIIATIIA]

A. I. MIRAKIAN (Akademiiia Pedagogicheskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) *Voprosy Psichologii* (ISSN 0042-8841), July-Aug. 1983, p. 104-111. In Russian. refs

The constant/nonconstant perception of magnitudes is considered as an immediate-sensory perceptual process consisting of successive microacts, generating opposite anisotropic relations between compared magnitudes. Further transformations of these relations result either in constant perception or nonconstant perception, as well as in depth perception and the perception of distance between objects, i.e., in the functional lability of the perception of spatial relations between objects. B.J.

A84-25373

NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF VISUAL-PICTORIAL THINKING [NEIROPSIKHOLOGICHESKOE ISSLEDOVANIE NAGLIADNO-OBRAZNOGO MYSHLENIIA]

T. SH. GAGOSHIDZE and E. D. KHOMSKAIA (Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Moscow, USSR) *Voprosy Psichologii* (ISSN 0042-8841), July-Aug. 1983, p. 119-127. In Russian. refs

Brain mechanisms for visual-pictorial thinking associated with the performance of tasks requiring the mental manipulation of three-dimensional geometric shapes are examined with particular emphasis on the role of the right and left hemispheres in the organization of the corresponding thinking operations. The dominance of the right hemisphere has been established, which is probably connected with the fact that the simultaneous synthesis of incoming information occurs there. Performance errors are correlated with different neuropsychological symptoms of disturbed visual-spatial functions. B.J.

A84-25374

THE GROUP - PSYCHOLOGY AND ETYMOLOGY [GRUPPA - PSIKHOLOGIIA I ETIMOLOGIIA]

A. I. DONTSOV (Moskovskii Gosudarstvennyi Universitet, Moscow, USSR) *Voprosy Psichologii* (ISSN 0042-8841), July-Aug. 1983, p. 132-137. In Russian. refs

The specific characteristics of the psychological approach to the study of small social groups are defined. The etymology and transformations of the meaning of the term 'group' in the main European languages during the 18th and 19th centuries is examined, with particular emphasis on the works of Pushkin and Lenin. It is concluded that the primary goal of psychological analyses of social communities should be the study of mechanisms of the generation, reproduction, and development of the psychological integrity of groups. B.J.

A84-25375

THE SPEED OF FORGETTING [O SKOROSTI ZABYVANIIA]

V. N. LANGE *Voprosy Psichologii* (ISSN 0042-8841), July-Aug. 1983, p. 142-145. In Russian. refs

A conceptual model of forgetting based on a probabilistic approach is proposed. A parameter interpreted as the relative speed of information loss or the speed of forgetting is discussed, and values of this parameter for 'neutral' information and for emotionally charged information (a meaningful text) are determined. The speed of forgetting is found to be approximately 10 times less for emotionally charged information. B.J.

A84-25400

HELICOPTER WARNING SIGNALS - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP INTERVIEWS [LA SIGNALISATION DES ALARMES SUR HELICOPTERE - ETUDE COMPARATIVE DE L'ENTRETIEN INDIVIDUEL ET DE L'ENTRETIEN DE GROUPE]

B. GANGLOFF and J. P. PAPIN (Centre d'Enseignement et de Recherches de Medecine Aeronautique, Paris, France) Ergonomics (ISSN 0014-0139), vol. 27, Jan. 1984, p. 81-87. In French. refs

The effectiveness of group and individual interviewing techniques in the ergonomic evaluation of helicopter VDU warning systems is investigated. Six commanders, seven pilots, and seven flight engineers were interviewed individually for about 45 min; one three-member crew and one group comprising three commanders, three pilots, and two flight engineers were interviewed for about 2 h. Subjects discussed included the detection of the warning display (by whom and with what priorities), the presentation of the warning (location, lighting, size, audio signal, indication of procedure to be followed), and missing or defective warnings. Individual interviews are found to produce more complete information on VDU problems, while group interviews are more effective in identifying solutions. The use of complementary group and individual interviews is recommended. T.K.

A84-25910

SYSTEMS PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL PSYCHOLOGY [SISTEMNYE PROBLEMY RAZVITIIA MATEMATICHESKOI PSIKHOLOGII]

G. E. ZHURAVLEV Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1983, 288 p. In Russian. refs

The foundations of mathematical psychology are examined, and it is noted that the systems principle should serve as the basis of this psychology. Particular consideration is given to the problem of the synthesis of mathematics and psychology; the relation to artificial intelligence; systems problems in the interaction of psychology, semiotics, and information theory; choice reaction as an information process; and the adaptive transmission of messages as a model of human behavior. A complex approach based on mathematical modeling is elaborated which makes it possible to effectively describe information processing by humans and to construct adequate models of human adaptation to the environment. B.J.

A84-26381#

'PILOT ERROR' ACCIDENT: A CASE REPORT - NEED FOR INFILIGHT PHYSIOLOGICAL MONITORING

R. R. KAPUR (Air India, Bombay, India) Aviation Medicine, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 111-114.

'Pilot error' accidents are on the increase in the Indian Air Force, and accident-prone pilots are frequently the cause. Such pilots usually have a past history of 'pilot error' incidents and/or accidents. Many of them keep flying because policy regarding their disposal is not well defined. Invariably their routine medical examinations do not show any mental, physical or behavioral abnormality. A case report is discussed. Inflight physiological monitoring of EEG for such cases is recommended to detect pilot limitations under actual flying stresses. Author

A84-26384#

PERSONALITY PROFILE OF AN IAF PILOT - ITS USEFULNESS IN PILOT SELECTION

N. RAMACHANDRAN, J. M. WADHAWAN, V. CHANDRAMOHAN, P. L. N. RAO (Indian Air Force, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, India), and V. KUMAR (Air Force Hospital 5, Jorhat, India) Aviation Medicine, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 131-139. refs

A84-26385#

ISOLATION STRESS-INDIVIDUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY IN TERMS OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS

J. M. WADHAWAN, N. RAMACHANDRAN, V. CHANDRAMOHAN, D. T. SHAKUNTHALA, P. L. N. RAO (Indian Air Force, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, India), and E. M. IYER Aviation Medicine, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 140-150. refs

Personality type and response to isolation stress is studied in 22 male volunteers (20-40 years old) from the Indian Air Force. The volunteers were subjected to 72 hours of isolation at the isolation stress laboratory, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The experimental group was divided into extroverts and introverts and psychological, physiological and biochemical tests were employed to correlate personality type and response to isolation stress. Compared to introverts extroverts showed higher levels of urinary 17 OHCS during isolation as well as better performance on the NRC stresslyser. During isolation all subjects demonstrated stimulus searching behavior and improved performance on the vigilance task. In addition, isolation effects included a mean weight loss of 1.35 kg and a transient impairment of cognitive processes. C.M.

A84-26386#

MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL - A PRELIMINARY STUDY

S. P. DESHMUKH (Indian Air Force, Bangalore, India) and N. RAMACHANDRAN (Indian Air Force, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, India) Aviation Medicine, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 151-157. refs

A study on air traffic control officers at HAL Airport, Bangalore, India, was conducted to identify job related problems for the purpose of establishing a methodology for future, more detailed studies. Sixteen air traffic control officers, 43-57 years old, with approximately fifteen and one-half years experience, were asked to answer a biographical and work-related questionnaire as well as a personality test. It is maintained that future questionnaires should be designed to elicit more specific responses. A problem encountered was the noncommittal answers from air traffic control officers approaching retirement and consequently unconcerned about work improvements. Two major stresses, were identified: the variety of aircraft landing at the same time, and the rise in fuel prices which provokes argument from pilots asked to hover. C.M.

N84-18250# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va. COSMONAUT TRAINING

A. G. NIKOLAYEV *In its USSR Rept.: Space (JPRS-USP-84-001)* p. 15-19 26 Jan. 1984 Transl. into ENGLISH from Zemlya i Vselennaya (Moscow), no. 2, Mar. - Apr. 1983 p 2-7 Avail: NTIS HC A06

Training cosmonauts for their professional activities is now accomplished along the following main avenues: training for control of space vehicles and orbital stations, together with operation of onboard systems; training to conduct planned scientific and technical research and experiments; training the cosmonaut's body for the effects of spaceflight factors; the formation of the cosmonaut's personality and his psychological preparation for flight. Training for multiple expedition space flights entails a number of special features and difficulties. This is associated primarily with the need to train a large number of crews simultaneously (including the backup crews). Second, consideration must be given to the differences in the training programs for each expedition in terms both of volume and of tasks. Third, it is necessary to coordinate in time those training tasks connected with the interaction of the crews on the main expedition and those of the visiting expeditions. Author

53 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

N84-18251# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
BEREGOVY ON COSMONAUT TRAINING

A. G. BEREGOVY *In its USSR Rept.: Space* (JPRS-USP-84-001) p 20-24 26 Jan. 1984 Transl. into ENGLISH from Aviatsiya i Kosmonavtika (Moscow), no. 4, Apr. 1983 p 1-2 Avail: NTIS HC A06

With the growth of our knowledge about space and its effect on man, the methods for training cosmonauts were refined and new facilities created. For example, after it was discovered that a cosmonaut's blood rushes to his head during the period of adaptation to weightlessness, new training methods utilizing special devices were developed. And after the first extended flight it turned out that it is difficult for the body to get used to Earth's gravity. The specialists then found methods to ease the cosmonaut's re-encounter with Earth. Cosmonauts stay in orbit for months. This does not mean simple flying, but also performing extremely diversified and complicated research. In order to do this they must have extensive knowledge in the most variegated fields of science and technology. This knowledge is acquired during the stage of general space training, which is conducted in groups according to an overall program. During this period the cosmonauts' individual special features are studied; this is necessary for the selection of future crews, since mutual psychological compatibility must also be taken into consideration. Author

N84-18901# Air Force Human Resources Lab., Brooks AFB, Tex. Operations Training Div.
VELOCITY CONTROL DECISION-MAKING ABILITY: RELATIONSHIP TO FLYING CAPABILITY AND EXPERIENCE
Interim Report, 1 Jun. 1981 - 1 Dec. 1982
J. C. DEMAIO Dec. 1983 19 p
(Contract AF PROJ. 2313)
(AD-A136546; AFHRL-TP-83-32) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 051

Research investigated the ability of pilots of differing experience and capability to make vehicle control decisions. Three groups of pilots and three groups of pilot trainees performed the flight decision making assessment task (FDAT). The FDAT is a microcomputer based, discretetime vehicle control task. Differences in FDAT performance were found as a function of pilot capability. Results are discussed in terms of pilot capability and of decision factors involved in vehicle control. Author (GRA)

N84-18902# Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. Dept. of Psychiatry.
POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR IN A THREE-PERSON MICROSOCIETY
H. H. EMURIAN, J. V. BRADY, J. L. MEYERHOFF, and E. H. MOUGEY 1 Dec. 1983 62 p Submitted for publication
(Contract NGR-21-001-111; N00014-80-C-0467; NR PROJ. 170-910)
(NASA-CR-173164; NAS 1.26:173164; AD-A135262; TR-ONR-9)
Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 051

Three-person groups of males (G1, G2, and G4) and females (G3) resided for 6 to 12 days in a continuously programmed environment. Subjects followed a behavioral program that determined the sequential and contingent relationships within an inventory of activities. During a positive reinforcement day, each work unit completed by a subject incremented a group account that was divided evenly among the 3 participants at the study's conclusion. During a negative reinforcement day, no money was earned, and the group was assigned a work unit criterion to accomplish to avoid a reduction in accumulated earnings. During avoidance days, subjects exhibited aggressive responses, which differed in magnitude among the 4 groups, as determined from several distinct behavioral measures that reflected the overall status of the microsociety. These effects appear to fall within the conceptual and procedural framework that encompasses analyses of by-products of aversive control, and they suggest that similar variables are operative. GRA

N84-18903# Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C. Lab. for Human Performance.

THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURED CONTEXTUAL TONES ON PSYCHOPHYSICAL FREQUENCY DISCRIMINATION
K. B. BENNETT, J. A. BALLAS, and J. H. HOWARD, JR. 14 Oct. 1983 39 p
(Contract N00014-79-C-0550; NR PROJ. 196-159; RR0420901)
(AD-A135433; TR-83-21-ONR) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05J

Six musically and six non-musically trained observers listened to patterns composed of 11 tones of short duration (40 ms). Using a same-different psychophysical procedure observers were asked to report frequency changes in the middle tone of the pattern. Three experimental conditions were formed: constant, random, and structured. In the constant condition observers listened to a single pattern. The observers in the structured and random conditions listened to 12 patterns, but the tonal patterns in the structured condition were arranged to reflect structural rules. Musical training made no difference, but magnitude of the frequency change was highly significant in discrimination performance. A non-parametric statistical analysis revealed a significant effect among the three conditions. It was demonstrated that a structured pattern of tones provided a knowledge source from which observers could effectively abstract information for frequency discrimination judgements. Author (GRA)

N84-20154*# Maryland Univ., College Park. Remote Sensing Systems Lab.
REMOTE SENSING TRAINING FOR CORPS OF ENGINEERING PERSONNEL: THE UNIVERSITY TRAINING MODULE CONCEPT
Final Report, Jul. 1981 - Jul. 1982
Aug. 1982 34 p refs Sponsored in part by Corps of Engineers
(Contract NAS5-26650)
(NASA-CR-175204; NAS 1.26:175204) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 051

A concept to permit Corps of Engineers personnel to obtain and maintain an appropriate level of individual proficiency in the application of remote sensing to water resource management is described. Recommendations are made for specific training courses and include structure and staffing requirements, syllabi and methods of operation, supporting materials, and procedures for integrating information systems management into the University Training Modules. Author

N84-20155*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.
EVALUATION OF RIDE QUALITY PREDICTION METHODS FOR HELICOPTER INTERIOR NOISE AND VIBRATION ENVIRONMENTS
J. D. LEATHERWOOD, S. A. CLEVENSON, and D. D. HOLLENBAUGH (USAACOM Research and Technology Labs.) Mar. 1984 47 p refs
(Contract DA PROJ. 1L2-62209-AH-76)
(NASA-TP-2261; L-15661; NAS 1.60:2261; AVSCOM-TR-84-D-2)
Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05H

The results of a simulator study conducted to compare and validate various ride quality prediction methods for use in assessing passenger/crew ride comfort within helicopters are presented. Included are results quantifying 35 helicopter pilots discomfort responses to helicopter interior noise and vibration typical of routine flights, assessment of various ride quality metrics including the NASA ride comfort model, and examination of possible criteria approaches. Results of the study indicated that crew discomfort results from a complex interaction between vibration and interior noise. Overall measures such as weighted or unweighted root-mean-square acceleration level and A-weighted noise level were not good predictors of discomfort. Accurate prediction required a metric incorporating the interactive effects of both noise and vibration. The best metric for predicting crew comfort to the combined noise and vibration environment was the NASA discomfort index. Author

N84-20156# Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando, Fla.
PART-TASK TRAINING STRATEGIES IN SIMULATED CARRIER LANDING FINAL APPROACH TRAINING Final Report, 1 Mar. 1982 - 30 Apr. 1983
 D. C. WIGHTMAN Nov. 1983 75 p
 (AD-A136670; NAVTRAEEQUIPC-IH-347) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05!

This experiment manipulated task simplification variables of lag and approach length in order to examine their influence on training of the perceptual motor skills of a simulated carrier landing in the transfer of a training experiment. In addition, the subject's level of motor skills was assessed as a means of controlling for individual differences and testing for any interactions that might exist between the training strategies and the subject's aptitude. Strong transfer effects were found for both motor-skill levels and the segmentation technique, while lag manipulation produced no main effects. Several interactions of the aptitude by treatment type between subject's motor-skill levels and training manipulation were discovered. The results suggest that low-motor-skill subjects are unable to adapt to changes presented during training and are unable to break bad habits acquired during the course of training. GRA

N84-20157# Michigan State Univ., East Lansing.
PERFORMANCE FEEDBACK EFFECTS UNDER VARYING CONDITIONS OF GOALS, FEEDBACK TYPE, AND CHOICE Interim Technical Report
 D. R. ILGEN and C. F. MOORE Dec. 1983 47 p Prepared in cooperation with Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.
 (Contract N00014-83-K-0756)
 (AD-A136703; TR-83-6; REPT-2002) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05J

Three studies were conducted to investigate the effects of goal setting and feedback on quality and quantity performance dimensions of a task. The purpose of the research was to: (1) demonstrate the interactive effect of goals and feedback on performance, (2) investigate the effects of different types of feedback on motivation and learning in the presence of goals, and (3) explore the effects on motivation, learning and performance variables on allowing individuals the freedom to choose to receive feedback. In all three experiments, subjects used a microcomputer to respond to a proofreading task. The results indicated that goal setting and feedback do interact to affect performance and that the cognitive processes involved in the interaction are more likely to be strategy-oriented rather than motivational. Author (GRA)

N84-20158# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.
THE EFFECT OF NOISE AND DISPLAY ORIENTATION ON COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE M.S. Thesis
 S. H. CHOI Sep. 1983 57 p
 (AD-A136808; AD-E301284) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05J

Military personnel encounter a variety of noise environments. During exercises, high intensity noise levels are often encountered. 24 subjects were required to respond to symbols presented under two levels of task difficulty, two levels of presentation rate, two levels of display orientation, and three levels of noise intensity. The purpose of the experiment was to determine whether noise intensity and display orientation had any effect on short-term memory task. Results showed that continuous white noise at intensity levels of 30, 85, and 105 dB had no effect on the short-term memory task. Presentation rate and task difficulty demonstrated a significant relationship with task performance as did their two-way interaction. This two-way interaction between presentation rate and task difficulty exhibited a different pattern for the two levels display orientation. GRA

N84-20159# Perceptrronics, Inc., Woodland Hills, Calif.
MENTAL REPRESENTATION OF CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN PROCEDURAL KNOWLEDGE Annual Report
 R. E. GEISELMAN, M. G. SAMET, and T. D. WICKENS Dec. 1983 60 p
 (Contract N00014-81-C-0590)
 (AD-A136876; PATR-1109-83-12) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05J

This work is concerned with the knowledge that electronics technicians possess of electronic equipment, and more generally, with how people operate in tasks that draw upon a complex spatial symbolic knowledge base. A technician's knowledge base is postulated to consist of three types of related knowledge: structural/functional knowledge, which pertains to the actual configuration of a circuit and the role that its components play in the operation of the device; prototypical knowledge, which pertains to the general properties common to circuits of a given type; and procedural knowledge, which pertains to the way that a circuit can be modified and to the interaction among knowledge elements of all three types of knowledge. The present report focuses on an experiment conducted to investigate individual differences in procedural knowledge. Novice and expert subjects performed tasks in which they had to either locate and correct an error in a circuit, change the function of a circuit, or complete a missing segment in a circuit. On all tasks, experts were found to be far more accurate than novices; but more important, experts were classified, on the basis of verbal protocols, to be considerably more systematic, orderly and directed in their problem solving strategies. The productive procedures used by experts were then translated into specific guidelines toward improving circuit troubleshooting, and the effectiveness of these guidelines will be evaluated in a subsequent experiment. The results of this research program should help in providing guidelines for training electronic technicians to better understand and troubleshoot complex equipment. GRA

N84-20160# Seville Training Systems Corp., Pensacola, Fla.
PROCESSES OF SKILL PERFORMANCE: A FOUNDATION FOR THE DESIGN AND USE OF TRAINING EQUIPMENT Final Report, Jun. 1978 - Jul. 1982
 W. D. SPEARS Nov. 1983 172 p
 (Contract N61339-78-C-0113)
 (AD-A136879; SEVILLE-TR-82-06; NAVTRAEEQUIPC-78-C-0113-4)
 Avail: NTIS HC A08/MF A01 CSCL 05I

The purpose was to lay a foundation for the design of low-cost training devices through an analysis of skill performance. Cognitive motor skills are analyzed in terms of the processing of information. Cognitive processes involved in both types of skills include task recognition; task comprehension; goal setting; planning performance; initiating, monitoring, and regulating performance; stimulus encoding and elaboration; attentional processes; retention and retrieval of information; hierarchical schemata for discrimination and generalization; motivation; and skill integration and automatization. For motor skills, special attention is given to structural characteristics of movements; temporal characteristics of movements; signal discrimination and generalization; roles of sensory modes and their interactions; and patterns of skill integration. Empirically based concepts are used throughout to provide an operational means of manipulating variables during training, and examples are given of methods for empirically assessing the roles of various processes. It is concluded that the analyses could be readily extrapolated to a training technology in general and to the design of training devices in particular. Selected research topics illustrate what could be involved in the extrapolation. Author (GRA)

N84-20161# Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.
EFFORT AND ACCURACY IN CHOICE
 E. J. JOHNSON and J. W. PAYNE Jan. 1984 60 p
 (Contract N00014-80-C-0114)
 (AD-A136881; 84-1) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05A

Individuals often use several different strategies such as the expected value rule, conjunctive rule, and elimination-by-aspects,

53 BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

to make decisions. It has been hypothesized that strategy selection is, in part, a function of the ability of a strategy to produce an accurate response and the strategy's demand for mental resources or effort. We examine effort and accuracy and their role in strategy selection. Several strategies that may be used to make choices under risk are simulated using a production system framework. This framework allows the estimation of the effort required to use the strategy in a choice environment, while simultaneously measuring its accuracy relative to a normative model. A series of Monte-Carlo studies varied several aspects of the choice environments, including the complexity of the task and the presence or absence of dominated alternatives. These simulations identify strategies which approximate the accuracy of normative procedures while requiring substantially less effort. These results, however, are highly contingent upon characteristics of the task environment. Finally, we discuss the potential of production system models in understanding task effects in decisions and the learning of effort/accuracy tradeoffs.

Author (GRA)

N84-20162# Chicago Univ., Ill. Center for Decision Research.
LEARNING IN A PROBABILISTIC ENVIRONMENT: A NEW APPROACH, AND SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

J. KLAYMAN May 1983 29 p Presented at the Meeting of the Midwest. Psychol. Assoc., Chicago, May 1983
(Contract N00014-81-K-0314)

(AD-A137031; TR-7) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05J

Many studies of 'probability learning' have led to the conclusion that human learners cannot find the 'rule' amidst the 'noise' (Brehmer, 1980). It is hypothesized that under more natural conditions, learners do develop rules which are probabilistically predictive, and improve chiefly through the addition of new predictive variables. The present study represents natural learning situations by including: instructions and rewards that emphasize gradual development of understanding, rather than discovery of the right rule; and a large number of cues, which must be discovered, rather than a few cues explicitly given. Results with 12 college-student subjects indicate significant learning in a computer-displayed task, over approximately 10 hours of experience. Learning was incremental, and was accompanied by the addition of valid factors to existing rules. These results contrast with findings that people fail to utilize information effectively in probabilistic situations. Earlier studies do not, however, model situations in which learning requires the discovery and validation of predictive cues, processes critical for the development of real-world expertise.

GRA

N84-20163# Chicago Univ., Ill. Center for Decision Research.
A THEORY OF DIAGNOSTIC INFERENCE Final Report

H. J. EINHORN and R. M. HOGARTH Nov. 1983 36 p
(Contract N00014-81-K-0314)

(AD-A137032; TR-8) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05J

The essential aspects of diagnostic inference are that they are causal rather than correlational, backward rather than forward (one goes from effects to prior causes), concerned with a specific rather than the general case, and constructive (one can synthesize, enlarge, or otherwise develop new hypotheses). We have developed and tested models of two aspects of diagnostic inference: judgments of the causal strength of a hypothesis/explanation, and how probabilistic assessments concerning the occurrence of a past event are made on the basis of (often conflicting) evidence received from less than perfectly reliable sources. The psychological rationales, quantitative formulations, and implications of these models are presented in this report together with a description of various experiments designed to test the models. We also discuss several commonalities between the two lines of research: the use of cognitive anchoring-and-adjustment strategies to cope with complex inference tasks; the constructive nature of diagnosis; the importance of surprise in inference; and the relation of the present work to normative standards of judgment and choice.

GRA

N84-20164# Washington Univ., Seattle. Dept. of Psychology.
SELF-MONITORING. COGNITIVE PROCESSES AND PERFORMANCE

I. G. SARASON and E. H. POTTER, III 12 Dec. 1983 30 p
(Contract N00014-80-C-0522)
(AD-A137043; CO-ONR-009) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05J

The findings of two laboratory experiments and three field studies conducted at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy dealing with the effects of self-monitoring are reported. The laboratory studies showed a significant relationship between self-monitoring, task persistence, and cognitive interference. The field studies showed significant differences between positive and negative self-monitoring with regard to how new Coast Guard Academy cadets respond to entry into a complex, stress-arousing organizational setting. The five studies reveal that positive self-monitoring has a salutary effect on performance, cognitive interference, and self evaluation. The research suggests that both psychological theory and organizational effectiveness might be significantly advanced with an increase in knowledge about how people deal with self-related attentional cues.

Author (GRA)

N84-20165# Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. School of Organization and Management.

A NORMATIVE MODEL OF WORK TEAM EFFECTIVENESS
Interim Report

J. R. HACKMAN Nov. 1983 74 p

(Contract N00014-80-C-0555)

(AD-A136398; AD-E000556; SOM-TR-2) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05A

Descriptive research on group performance has produced neither a set of empirical generalizations sturdy enough to guide the design and management of work teams, nor interventions that reliably improve team effectiveness. As an alternative, a normative model of group effectiveness is proposed and discussed. The model identifies potentially manipulable aspects of the group and its context that are particularly potent in promoting team effectiveness, and organizes those factors to make them useful in diagnosing the strengths and weaknesses of task-performing teams. The final section of the paper explores the implications of the normative model, and outlines the beginnings of an action model for creating and maintaining effective work groups in organizations.

Author (GRA)

N84-20166# Air Force Inst. of Tech., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

TOWARD AN INTERPERSONAL PARADIGM FOR SUPERIOR-SUBORDINATE COMMUNICATION Ph.D. Thesis

T. L. BANGS Nov. 1983 205 p

(AD-A135863; AFIT/CI/NR-83-77D) Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 05J

The purpose of this dissertation is to report formulative research on an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication. The suggested paradigm goes beyond traditional structural approaches to leadership and rests on the interpersonal perception theory of Laing, Phillipson, and Lee. The following theoretical propositions were tested: (1) Highly confirming behavior by a superior, as perceived by an immediate subordinate, is related to a high degree of subordinate feedback. (2) Highly confirming behavior by a superior, as that behavior is perceived by a subordinate, is related to greater communication of creativity from the subordinate to the superior. (3) High superior disclosure, as perceived by a subordinate, is related to a high degree of subordinate feedback. (4) A high degree of superior accessibility, as perceived by a subordinate, is related to greater communication of creativity from the subordinate to the superior. (5) A high degree of superior accessibility, as perceived by a subordinate, is related to a high degree of subordinate feedback.

GRA

54 MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

N84-20167# Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. School of Organization and Management.

AN INTERGROUP PERSPECTIVE ON GROUP DYNAMICS

Interim Report

C. P. ALDERFER Oct. 1983 94 p

(Contract N00014-82-K-0715)

(AD-A135582; SOM-WP-57) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01

CSCL 05J

Intergroup perspectives began to shape the understanding of human behavior from the beginning of the twentieth century. Intergroup theory provides interpretations for individual, interpersonal, group, intergroup, and organizational relations. The version of intergroup theory given here uses a definition of group that is concerned with both internal and external properties. It explains intergroup dynamics in terms of group boundaries, power, affect, cognition, and leadership behavior. It examines the nature of identity and organization groups. It relates the state of intergroup relations to the suprasystem in which they are embedded. It presents an understanding of the changing relations among interdependent groups and their representatives through the operation of parallel and unconscious processes. The theory relates to a wide array of social and organizational problems, including the development of effective work teams, the definition and management of organizational culture, and the teaching of organizational behavior in Management schools. GRA

N84-20168# Instructional Science and Development, Inc., San Diego, Calif.

AUTOMATED INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA SELECTION (AIMS)

H. D. KRISS, A. C. SIMPSON, and L. J. MARK Oct. 1983 110 p

(Contract N61339-79-C-0104; NR PROJ. 871-1)

(AD-A135749; NAVTRAEEQUIPC-79-C-0104-1) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 05I

As part of an overall automated aids to instructional systems development project, the Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) model was developed. The model was designed to be flexible and widely applicable. It allows the user to define the media pool of up to 90 potential media, and 90 instructional characteristics. All aspects of the media pool are updatable. A user's guide is included for using the system. Author (GRA)

N84-20169# Mathetics, Inc., San Diego, Calif.

PILOT BEHAVIOR MODELS FOR LSO (LANDING SIGNAL OFFICER) TRAINING SYSTEMS Final Report, 30 Jun. 1980 - 30 Oct. 1981

J. T. HOOKS and W. S. McMURRY Oct. 1983 235 p

(Contract N61339-80-C-0063)

(AD-A135823; NAVTRAEEQUIPC-80-C-0063-2) Avail: NTIS HC A11/MF A01 CSCL 05I

This report promulgates results of a project to develop pilot/aircraft behavior models for an automated LSO training system. Data supporting the identification of critical LSO task conditions were collected through literature search, accident report review and survey of the LSO community. Results of data collection and their implications to model development are presented. Pilot/aircraft models, a listing of key LSO learning concepts and a functional design for the models are included. An extensive bibliography is also included. Author (GRA)

N84-20170# Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Pensacola, Fla.

PERFORMANCE CONSISTENCY ON A PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR TASK AS A CORRELATE OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION

G. B. THOMAS and R. W. CLIPPER 17 Jun. 1983 29 p

(Contract NR PROJ. F58-528)

(AD-A135933; NAMRL-1299) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

CSCL 05J

A series of studies involving Student Naval Aviators, Naval Flight Officers and Aviation Officer Candidates was conducted to determine whether consistency of performance on a perceptual-motor task was related in any way to scores on traditional pencil-and-paper tests of achievement motivation. The

results indicated that a particular choice RT paradigm repeatedly resulted in correlations of 0.43 to 0.69 ($p < 0.05$) between performance consistency and TAT-based measures of achievement motivation and that the test-retest reliability of the consistency measure was on the order of 0.70. No other relationships appeared repeatedly throughout the five studies. A very limited validation study relating relevant measures with the ultimate performance consistency measure might be a useful supplement to existing selection tests in predicting success in flight training. It is recommended that additional research be conducted to replicate and refine the RT consistency measure with the ultimate goal being an objective measure of achievement motivation. GRA

N84-20171# Technische Hogeschool, Delft (Netherlands). Dept. of Aerospace Engineering.

ACCURACY OF VISUALLY PERCEIVED ROLL ANGLE AND ROLL RATE USING AN ARTIFICIAL HORIZON AND PERIPHERAL DISPLAYS

R. J. A. W. HOSMAN and J. C. VANDERVAART Mar. 1983 24 p refs

Presented at 2nd European Ann. Conf. on Human Decision Making and Manual Control, Bonn, 2-4 Jun. 1982

(VTH-LR-377) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01

In computer controlled ground tests, jet transport pilots were required to make accurate and fast estimates of roll attitude or roll rate presented at short intervals on a central cathode ray tube display (artificial horizon). The influence of exposure time and, in the case of the roll rate perception task, the influence of the presence of displays in the peripheral field of vision, were investigated. Results show that roll attitude perception is more accurate and can be accomplished at much shorter exposure times than roll rate perception. Reaction time for roll attitude perception is 0.1 sec shorter than for roll rate perception using the central display. Peripheral displays improve roll rate perception and decrease reaction time. Author (ESA)

N84-20172# Research Inst. of National Defence, Stockholm (Sweden). Dept. 5.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN USA WITHIN THE AREAS OF ANTI-TANK HELICOPTER OPERATIONS AND MAN-COMPUTER INTERACTIONS: STUDY TRIP TO USA, MAY-JUNE 1983

H. MARMOLIN and A. CARLSTROEM Nov. 1983 31 p refs

In SWEDISH; ENGLISH summary

(FOA-C-53012-H2; ISSN-0347-7665) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

Selection and training of pilots, cooperation between pilot and gunner and the use of training simulators are discussed.

Author (ESA)

54

MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

Includes human engineering; biotechnology; and space suits and protective clothing.

A84-23620

MODELING AND SIMULATION OF VERTEBRATE PRIMARY VISUAL SYSTEM BASIC NETWORK

M. N. OGUZTORELI (Alberta, University, Edmonton, Canada) IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (ISSN 0018-9472), vol. SMC-13, Sept.-Oct. 1983, p. 766-781. Sponsorship: Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. refs (Contract NSERC-A-4345)

An attempt is made to study the neuronal activities in the primary visual system in vertebrates by mathematical modeling and simulations. The eight-cell model, called the basic network, is governed by eight coupled nonlinear integro-differential difference equations. Five of the cells in the basic network are from the

54 MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

retina, and the remaining three are from the lateral geniculate nucleus and the visual cortex, forming a functional unit to process the visual information. This functional unit has two local circuitries, the retinal pathway and the thalamocortical pathway connected by the optic nerve. Each cell in the basic network is characterized by its structure and interaction with other cells. The modeling of the basic network is described. The system equations are derived from the more general neuronal network equations studied in earlier work by taking into account the main characteristics of the neurons, the form of the connections, and the manner of the interactions. The experimental determination of the system parameters is briefly discussed. The simulations are considered under different conditions, as well as the responses of the system to certain rectangular and periodic incoming light intensities. Author

A84-23625

PERTURBATION ANALYSIS APPLIED TO EYE, HEAD, AND ARM MOVEMENT MODELS

S. L. LEHMAN and L. W. STARK (California, University, Berkeley, CA) IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (ISSN 0018-9472), vol. SMC-13, Sept.-Oct. 1983, p. 972-979. refs

Four types of human movements are compared: eye saccades, horizontal head rotations, the twisting motion of the forearm about its long axis, and the horizontal rotation of the forearm about the axis of the elbow. Each is a rotation about a single axis of a load, driven by muscle-generated torques. In each case, investigators have modeled the load as a second-order linear system and have taken care in identifying the three parameters of the model. The aim of the present study is to develop a hierarchy of descriptions of each kind of movement. The strategy is to apply perturbation theory to the four second-order models. The amplitude, time, and maximum net torques to get a single-parameter equation for each movement system. Asymptotic series solutions are developed for the response of each system to a step input, in terms of the single (small or large) parameter. The low-order terms of the expansions give the simplest approximations to the behavior of each system. These low-order approximate trajectories are used to compare the systems and to understand control strategies for different movements. Author

A84-23712

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE AIR ON THE OXIDIZING EFFECT OF OZONE IN BUILDINGS [VLIJANIE KHIMICHESKOGO SOSTAVA VOZDUKHA NA OKISLITEL'NYI EFFEKT OZONA V POMESHCHENIIAKH]

M. P. ZAKHARENKO (Voeno-Meditsinskaya Akademiiia, Leningrad, USSR) and M. T. DMITRIEV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), July 1983, p. 4-6. In Russian. refs

Mass spectroscopy and chromatography were used to analyze the air in buildings with different densities of inhabitants and artificial ozonation of the air. It is shown that the oxidizing effect of ozone can be used to sanitize the air; the oxidizing effect is inversely proportional to the chemical composition of the air in the indoor environment; i.e., the better the composition, the less manifest the ozone effect. It is noted that artificial ozonation should be implemented with due regard to the maximum equilibrium concentration of ozone, as it can affect human health. B.J.

A84-23713

SUBSTANTIATION OF MICROCLIMATE NORMS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE CATEGORY OF OPERATOR-WORK LOAD [OBOSNOVANIE NORM MIKROKLIMATA PROIZVODSTVENNYKH POMESHCHENII S UCHETOM KATEGORII NAPRIAZHENNOSTI OPERATORSKOGO TRUDA]

F. M. SHLEIFMAN, M. I. ZAKHARENKO, and A. A. LASHCHUK (Kievskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut, Gigienu Truda i Profzabolevanii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), July 1983, p. 9-11. In Russian. refs

A84-23719

INDIVIDUAL RADIATION DOSES FOR CERTAIN GROUPS OF PERSONNEL [INDIVIDUAL'NYE DOZY OBLUCHENIIA NEKOTORYKH GRUPP PERSONALA]

V. A. ALEKSEEVA, V. G. ERKIN, and O. V. LEBEDEV (Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniia SSSR, Leningradskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Radiatsionnoi Gigienu, Leningrad, USSR) Gigiena i Sanitaria (ISSN 0016-9900), July 1983, p. 93, 94. In Russian.

A thermoluminescence dosimetry method and a unified method of data analysis and processing were used to evaluate individual doses for three groups of personnel working at tasks involving exposure to radiation: (1) workers with medical X-ray apparatus; (2) personnel involved with X-ray and gamma-ray flaw inspection; and (3) workers engaged in the burial of radioactive wastes. Results indicate that the distribution of individual doses is log-normal in character. B.J.

A84-23728

RHEOSTAT TESTS OF DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND THE HYGIENIC EVALUATION OF THESE TESTS [REOSTATNYE ISPYTANIIA TEPOVOZOV I IKH GIGIENICHESKAIA OTSENKA]

E. I. GOLDMAN, E. A. DMITRIEV, and A. B. SUKHACHEVA (Institut Zheleznodorozhnoi Gigienu, Moscow, USSR) Gigiena Truda i Professional'nye Zabolevaniiia, Aug. 1983, p. 27-31. In Russian.

Investigations of operating conditions during rheostat tests of diesel locomotives have shown that the workers are exposed to the adverse effects of hot microclimate, temperature drops, toxic chemicals, and noise and vibrations, the levels of which exceed permissible ones. Remote monitoring in the testing of diesel locomotives is shown to be hygienically preferable. The implementation of measures of environment protection during rheostat tests is considered. B.J.

A84-23737

BIOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR THE USE OF NEW PROTEIN SOURCES IN MEAT PRODUCTS [BIOLOGICHESKIE KRITERII RATSIONALIZATSII ISPOL'ZOVANIIA NOVYKH ISTOCHNIKOV BELKA V MIASNYKH PRODUKTAKH]

A. M. SAFRONOVA, V. A. SHATERNIKOV, V. G. VYSOTSKII, A. CHOLAKOVA, and N. NESTOROV (Akademiiia Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Moscow, USSR; Institut Miasnoi Promyshlennosti, Bulgaria) Voprosy Pitaniia (ISSN 0042-8833), July-Aug. 1983, p. 38-44. In Russian. refs

A84-23800

EFFECTS OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND TASK COMPLEXITY ON PROSPECTIVE REMEMBERING

H. WICHMAN and A. OYASATO (Claremont McKenna College, Claremont, CA) Human Factors (ISSN 0018-7208), vol. 25, Oct. 1983, p. 583-591. Research supported by the Claremont McKenna College. refs

A median split of scores on the personality dimension was used to divide seventy-nine high school students into two groups (internals and externals). Participants were required to perform a planned action at specified times while performing an intensive intervening activity. The difficulty of intervening task alternated between simple and complex, and the type of memory activity was either habitual or episodic. Internals performed less well with a simple task and habitual remembering than when they have a simple task and the more challenging episodic memory condition. The results suggest that the locus of control might be an important personnel selection variable when dealing with intensive tasks that are at the extremes of simplicity and complexity. J.N.

A84-24388#**AUTOMATIC SLEEP STAGE ANALYZER TO DETERMINE THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SLEEP PROFILE IN MAN, MONKEY AND IN RATS**

T. SCHLEGEL, K. HECHT, M. POPPEI, J. VESPER, and E. WACHTEL (Berlin Humboldt-Universitaet, Berlin, East Germany) (International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983) *Physiologist, Supplement (ISSN 0031-9376)*, vol. 26, Dec. 1983, p. S-159, S-160.

A84-24637#**ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT (ECLS) DESIGN OPTIMIZATION APPROACH**

H. F. BROSE (United Technologies Corp., Hamilton Standard Div., Windsor Locks, CT) IN: *Space station: Policy, planning and utilization; Proceedings of the Symposium*, Arlington, VA, July 18-20, 1983. New York, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, 1983, p. 189-194.

The design of environmental-control and life-support (ECLS) systems for the proposed space station is discussed. Design constraints imposed by the overall station concept include crew size and tour of duty, evolutionary vs. integral development, power concept, orbit-keeping and ACS concept, and EVA requirements. The design process involves selecting the station scenario or range of scenarios to be realized, setting the ECLS standards, reviewing concepts capable of meeting these standards, performing payback analysis, and selecting the technologies using specific criteria. Basic, intermediate, and growth versions of a station ECLS system are presented in block diagrams and characterized. A flexible design approach applicable to different scenarios is recommended.

T.K.

A84-24957**THERMAL PROTECTION PERFORMANCE OF SURVIVAL SUITS IN ICE-WATER**

J. S. HAYWARD (Victoria, University, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada) *Aviation, Space, and Environmental Medicine (ISSN 0095-0562)*, vol. 55, March 1984, p. 212-215. refs

A84-25010* Ohio State Univ., Columbus.**A COMPARISON OF VISUAL AND KINESTHETIC-TACTUAL DISPLAYS FOR COMPENSATORY TRACKING**

R. J. JAGACINSKI, J. M. FLACH, and R. D. GILSON (Ohio State University, Columbus, OH) *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics (ISSN 0018-9472)*, vol. SMC-13, Nov.-Dec. 1983, p. 1103-1112. Army-sponsored research. refs

(Contract NSG-2179)

Recent research on manual tracking with a kinesthetic-tactile (KT) display suggests that under certain conditions it can be an effective alternative or supplement to visual displays. In order to understand better how KT tracking compares with visual tracking, both a critical tracking and stationary single-axis tracking tasks were conducted with and without velocity quickening. In the critical tracking task, the visual displays were superior, however, the quickened KT display was approximately equal to the unquickened visual display. In stationary tracking tasks, subjects adopted lag equalization with the quickened KT and visual displays, and mean-squared error scores were approximately equal. With the unquickened displays, subjects adopted lag-lead equalization, and the visual displays were superior. This superiority was partly due to the servomotor lag in the implementation of the KT display and partly due to modality differences.

Author

A84-25182#**THE IMPACT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF JASDF NEW LIGHT WEIGHT HELMET**

K. SHIMIZU, W. OGAWA, N. KAWABATA, K. TAGAMI, and F. TOMITA (Japan Air Self-Defense Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Tachikawa, Japan) *Japan Air Self Defence Force, Aeromedical Laboratory, Reports (ISSN 0023-2858)*, vol. 24, Sept. 1983, p. 133-140. In Japanese, with abstract in English. refs

The total impact energy attenuational characteristics of the FHG-1 protective helmet for aircrew of JASDF were evaluated using the Z90.1 impact test method of the American National Standard Institute. The experiment used two steel anvils (hemispherical and flat) and five free fall heights (1.0, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, and 1.8 m). To measure the impact acceleration, the signal from an acceleration transducer placed in the headform was analyzed and recorded on the external memory of a personal computer. The helmet showed sufficient impact attenuation characteristics in the hemispherical anvil test from the drop height of 1.8 m, and also cleared six tests from 1.0 m to the same location of the helmet.

J.N.

A84-25366**HYGIENIC EVALUATION OF FIRE-RESISTANT POLYESTER FIBER [GIGIENICHESKAIA OTSENKA OGNESTOIKOGO POLIEFIRNOGO VOLOKNA]**

T. A. CHUDINSKAIA, K. A. RAPOORT, and N. G. SHUBENKIN (Vsesoiuznyi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Sinteticheskikh Volokon, Kalinin; Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk, Moscow, USSR) *Gigiena i Sanitariia (ISSN 0016-9900)*, Aug. 1983, p. 18-20. In Russian. refs

A toxicological and hygienic evaluation of polyester fabric with low-level fire resistance was carried out, and various compounds added to the fabric to make it more fire-resistant were investigated. In particular, the hygienic characteristics of fire-resistant polyester fabric containing decabrom diphenyloxide were analyzed. The additive is shown to have an irritating, skin-resorptive effect, producing changes in the nervous system, cholinesterase activity, and blood serum total protein level. The fabric sample possesses high vapor permeability, and low hygroscopicity and water-retaining capacity. The use of the fabric in industry is recommended. B.J.

A84-25511**SMART STICK CONTROLLERS**

D. W. REPPERGER (USAF, Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH) IN: *American Control Conference*, San Francisco, CA, June 22-24, 1983, Proceedings. Volume 2. New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1983, p. 807-812. refs

In an effort to apply computers to aid the control of aircraft, a study is being conducted on the use of a computer to change the dynamics of a hand controller as a function of several variables. Such a stick could be termed a 'Smart Stick', if its dynamic properties could change by computer control as a function of measured variables. The variables considered here are the G fields experienced and the pilot's biodynamic response characteristics. By varying the stick controller's dynamic properties, it is possible to obtain more than one definition of closed loop (man-machine) system optimality. Several designs are considered, using analog representations of mechanical systems and the use of methods from circuit theory. The main purpose here is to obtain insight on how to dynamically change the controller's characteristics, using computer control to improve the closed loop man-machine system response under acceleration field stress.

Author

A84-26383#**BACKACHE IN CHETAK CREW AND SUGGESTED ERGONOMIC IMPROVEMENTS IN AIRCRAFT SEAT DESIGN**

R. SINGH (Indian Air Force, Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore, India) *Aviation Medicine*, vol. 27, Dec. 1983, p. 123-130. refs

A survey of helicopter seat comfort, conducted on the Indian Chetak crew, produced a modified seat design and recommendations for mainly minimizing backache. The seatback

54 MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

inclination angle was reduced from 106 deg to 96 deg, the accompanying cushion's height was increased by approximately 15 cm, and an adjustable lumbar pad was provided to prevent lower back pain. The seatpan cushion was redesigned so that its inclination (from the horizontal) was 8 deg instead of 16 deg, and an adjustable headrest was provided that does not interfere with the pilot's visibility. Recommendations for future designs include a helmet oxygen mask connector, relocation of hot air feed pipes, and spinal exercises to reduce backache. C.M.

N84-18462# Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, Toulouse (France).

ELECTROMAGNETIC DESIGN OF A REMOTE MANIPULATOR ARM FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS [CONCEPTION ELECTROMAGNETIQUE D'UN BRAS TELEMANIPULATEUR POUR APPLICATIONS SPATIALES]

L. PETITJEAN and J. C. BINDER (Crouzet, Valence, France) /n
ESA First European Space Mech. and Tribology Symp. p 63-71
Dec. 1983 In FRENCH

Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01

The electromagnetic design of a satellite remote manipulator arm for handling other satellites in orbit is discussed. A design in which the chaser satellite roughly positions the arm relative to the target, and then guides the arm using optical or extremely high frequency sensors is considered. A decentralized dc drive motor is proposed. Potentiometers are used for position detection, tachometric generators for velocity detection. A parallel fixed axes configuration is retained for the joints. Author (ESA)

N84-18904# Naval Submarine Medical Research Lab., Groton, Conn.

COLD WEATHER GOGGLES. 6: EFFECTIVENESS OF YELLOW FILTERS Interim Report

S. M. LURIA, J. WONG, and R. RODRIGUEZ 22 Nov. 1983
23 p

(Contract M00-95)

(AD-A136241; NSMRL-1011-6) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 06Q

The visibility of bright and dark targets was compared when viewed through yellow filters whose excitation purity ranged from 0.06 to 0.98 as well as a neutral filter and whose total transmittances had been roughly equated. The visibility of large bright targets was enhanced by all the yellow filters but only to a very small degree. The visibility of the dark targets was also slightly enhanced, but these differences were not statistically significant. The color perception of both color normals and red green dichromats was not affected by yellow filters whose excitation purity was less than 0.20. GRA

N84-18905# Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, Pa. Leg Lab.
DYNAMICALLY STABLE LEGGED LOCOMOTION Progress Report, Oct. 1982 - Oct. 1983

M. H. RAIBERT, H. B. BROWN, JR., M. CHEPPONIS, E. HASTINGS, J. KOECHLING, K. N. MURPHY, S. S. MURTHY, and A. J. STENTZ 13 Dec. 1983 142 p

(Contract MDA903-82-K-0153; ARPA ORDER 4148)

(AD-A136644; CMU-RI-TR-83-20) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01
CSCL 05H

This report documents recent progress in exploring active balance for dynamic legged systems. Balance in 3D can be achieved with a very simple control system. The control system has three separate parts, one that controls forward running velocity, one that controls body attitude, and one that controls hopping height. Experiments with a physical 3D machine that hops on just one leg show that it can hop in place, travel at a specified rate, follow simple paths, and maintain balance when disturbed. Top recorded running speed was 2.2 m/sec (4.8 mph). The 3D control algorithms are direct generalizations of those used earlier in 2D, with surprisingly little additional complication. Computer simulations of a simple multi-legged system suggest that many of the concepts that are useful in understanding locomotion with one leg can be used to understand locomotion with several legs. A planar model with two legs trots and bounds with the same three part control

decomposition used for the one-legged systems. We have designed a four-legged running machine in order to experiment with balance in systems with more than one leg. The machine is arranged like a large dog, with narrow hips, and a long body. We have begun to study gait in terms of coupled oscillations. We have found that changes in the ratio of leg stiffness to hip stiffness change the pattern of rocking and swaying motions. For legged systems to be maneuverable, they must be able to traverse arbitrary paths in the horizontal plane. GRA

N84-18906# Texas A&M Univ., College Station.

SCIENCE OF INTEGRATION Final Report, 29 Apr. 1982 - 1 Jul. 1983

W. A. HYMAN, R. D. HUTCHINGSON, C. LESSARD, and B. DAS Sep. 1983 25 p

(Contract F33615-78-D-0629; AF PROJ. 7930)

(AD-A135590; SAM-TR-83-32) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 05H

This project identified under the term integration, rules, guidelines, and management processes which, when followed, would result in optimal system performance and the avoidance of certain types of problems which presently exist in aircrew life support equipment. The occurrence of burdensome of otherwise problematical equipment is frequently a result of poorly defined design constraints rather than lack of integration. Therefore, lack of integration is not necessarily the cause of equipment problems, nor will integration necessarily alleviate them. Integration, the combining of tasks of system hardware so as to optimize a system design with respect to preselected parameters, requires a detailed specification of the critical parameters and sufficient design alternatives such that the optimum design can be selected. Both technical and managerial research, development, and implementation control are necessary to (a) properly define subsystem design constraints, (b) identify existing subsystems that can or must be redesigned to accommodate other new subsystems, and (c) test any resultant system for overall compliance with total function and total constraints. GRA

N84-18907# California Univ., San Diego, La Jolla. Inst. for Cognitive Science.

USER CENTERED SYSTEM DESIGN

L. BANNON, E. CONWAY, A. CYPHER, S. DRAPER, J. GRAHAM, S. GREENSPAN, M. L. MONTY, D. A. NORMAN, C. O'MALLEY, and R. W. ROOT Nov. 1983 35 p Presented at the 1983 CHI Conf. on Human Factors in Computer Systems, Boston, Dec. 1983

(Contract N00014-79-C-0323; NR PROJ. 667-437)

(AD-A136131; ICS-8305) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05E

This report includes four papers by the UCSD Project on Human-Computer Interfaces presented at the 1983 Conference on Human Factors in Computer Systems (Boston, December 1983). The first paper, Evaluation and Analyses of User's Activity Organization (Bannon, Cypher, Greenspan, and Monty), analyzes the activities performed by users of computer systems. The second paper, A Proposal for User Censored System Documentation (O'Malley, Smolensky, Bannon, Conway, Graham, Sokolov, and Monty), outlines a set of proposals for the development of system documentation based on an analysis of user needs. The third paper, Questionnaires as a Software Evaluation Tool (Root and Draper), reports on a study investigating the strengths and weaknesses of questionnaires as software evaluation tools. The fourth paper, Design Principles for Human-Computer Interfaces (Norman), discusses some of the properties that useful principles should have and presents examples of a tradeoff analysis. GRA

54 MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

N84-18908# Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa. Aircraft and Crew Systems Technology Directorate.

USN/USAFA ANTI-G-SUIT CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM Final Report

J. Z. LEWYCKYJ 22 Aug. 1983 23 p
(AD-A136138; NADC-83076-60) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 06Q

As a result of a Standardization meeting between the US Air Force and the US Navy, it was decided that a joint specification would be prepared for an Anti-G Suit. To this end, each service would evaluate the other Services Anti-G Suit and the best features would be combined. This report provides some of the background and a comparison of both suits. It provides a test program on the Air Force CSU-13/P Anti-G Suit to be conducted by NAVAIRDEVcen.

Author (GRA)

N84-19428# Dornier-Werke G.m.b.H., Friedrichshafen (West Germany).

SPACELAB/ORBITER ATMOSPHERE REVITALIZATION SUBSYSTEM COMMONALITY AND FLIGHT EXPERIENCE

P. LAUTENBACH, R. VAETH, and J. E. SWIDER (Hamilton Standard, Windsor Locks, Conn.) *In* ESA Environ. and Thermal Control Systems for Space Vehicles p 271-279 Dec. 1983
(Contract ERNO-CC-DS-000-100)

Avail: NTIS HC A25/MF A01

The Spacelab/orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem cabin and avionics air loops are described, and performance during STS flights is described. The cabin loop contains a fan, a CO₂ control assembly, humidity and temperature controls, a water separator, condensate storage, an overboard dumping assembly, and an air distribution assembly. The avionics loop includes fans, heat exchangers, smoke sensors, a rack cooling assembly, and fire suppression system. Differences between orbiter and Spacelab requirements are indicated.

Author (ESA)

N84-19429# Dornier-Werke G.m.b.H., Friedrichshafen (West Germany).

THE COMPLEMENTARY ROLES OF EXISTING AND ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL, THERMAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY FOR SPACE STATIONS

A. I. SKOOG and H. F. BROSE (Hamilton Standard, Windsor Locks, Conn.) *In* ESA Environ. and Thermal Control Systems for Space Vehicles p 281-288 Dec. 1983 refs

Avail: NTIS HC A25/MF A01

The role of existing technology, especially Shuttle and Spacelab equipment, and the evolution to incorporation of advanced hardware in a closed loop environmental thermal control and life support (ETCLS) system are discussed. Analyses of regenerative and closed loop systems performed during Space Operations Center, Manned Space Platform, Space Station and Spacelab programs are reviewed. Cabin atmosphere, hygiene, water management, and galley requirements are considered. It is concluded that a considerable amount of existing ETCLS equipment can be used for space stations.

Author (ESA)

N84-19634# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

OPERATOR WORKLOAD MEASUREMENT VALIDATION FOR THE MARK IV DSCL MONITOR AND CONTROL SUBSYSTEM

M. LEMAY (Montclair State Coll.), E. E. HIRD, and B. Y. RODRIGUEZ *In its* The Telecommun. and Data Acquisition Rept. p 132-140 15 Feb. 1984 refs

Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 05H

The validation of some proposed measures of operator workload in a large interactive computer system is described. The tests were conducted on MARK III deep space network (DSN) equipment using experienced operators as subjects. The significant operator workload measure are identified and useful guidelines are obtained on operator task scheduling.

E.A.K.

N84-19894# Patras Univ. (Greece). Dept. of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

RESEARCHING THE MAN-MACHINE SYSTEM AS A FUNCTION OF SOIL-ENVIRONMENT SYSTEM

A. MASSINAS and P. DRAKATOS (MIT) *In* Shock and Vibration Inform. Center The Shock and Vibration Bull., part 3 p 1-8 May 1983 refs

Avail: SVIC, Code 5804, Naval Research Lab., Washington, D.C. 20375 CSCL 05H

A stochastic model which describes the functional relationship between the man-machine system (MMS) and the soil environment system(SES) with respect to earth moving equipment is developed. The Vashy-Buchingham theorem was applied and nondimensional P sub i terms resulted. This model was approved by means of a series of experiments that are valid for a large range of values.

Author

N84-19895# Patras Univ. (Greece). Dept. of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

A STOCHASTIC MODEL FOR THE MAN-MACHINE-SOIL-ENVIRONMENT SYSTEM (MMSES) AND THE INFLUENCE OF VIBRATIONS

A. MASSINAS and P. DRAKATOS (MIT) *In* Shock and Vibration Inform. Center The Shock and Vibration Bull., part 3 p 9-18 May 1983 refs

Avail: SVIC, Code 5804, Naval Research Lab., Washington, D.C. 20375 CSCL 05H

A stochastic model which describes the interaction of different parameters involved in the man-machine-soil-environment system (MMSES), with respect to the efficiency of the earth moving equipment is described. There is a large number of dependent and independent variables that effect the systems. However, only those which were thought to be influential in the operation of the system were taken into consideration. The Vashy-Buckingham theorem was applied and nondimensional Pm terms were resulted. Employing the general form of curvilinear regression equation and the method of least squares through the use of a special computer program the functional relationships that govern the MMSE system were determined. Experiments using six operators, five types of soil and three different machines under different environmental conditions were carried out and various results obtained. The effects of vibrational acceleration were also taken into consideration. The validity of the model was justified by experimental results gathered from various sources during a five year period and also from the data obtained from various experiments made ad hoc.

M.G.

N84-19896# Concordia Univ., Montreal (Quebec). Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

AN OPTIMUM SEAT-SUSPENSION FOR OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

S. RAKHEJA and S. SANKAR *In* Shock and Vibration Inform. Center The Shock and Vibration Bull., part 3 p 19-34 May 1983 refs

Avail: SVIC, Code 5804, Naval Research Lab., Washington, D.C. 20375 CSCL 05H

Low frequency terrain induced vibration transmitted to off-road vehicle operators are quite severe and exceed International Standards Organization (ISO) specified fatigue-decreased-proficiency limits. Design of an optimum seat-suspension to protect the drivers from incoming injurious vibrations in bounce, longitudinal, lateral, roll, and pitch modes, is presented. The existing bounce seat-suspension is modeled as a two-degree-of-freedom, nonlinear system. Configuration of a horizontal isolator attachable to the existing bounce isolator to attenuate longitudinal and lateral vibration is proposed and modeled including nonlinearities. The nonlinear models in the three translational modes are linearized, and design parameters are selected through parametric optimization. Optimization problem is formulated to maintain the acceleration power spectral densities within the ISO specified limits, corresponding to 4 hours exposure while constraining the relative displacements to a minimum possible. Isolation of roll and pitch vibrations is sought through a gimbal arrangement mounted to the bounce isolator. Parametric

54 MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

optimization of the linear rotational model is carried out to maintain bounce acceleration response within 4 hours exposure limit (ISO), subject to constrained pitch and roll accelerations. M.G.

N84-20173# Laboratorio de Acustica e Sonica, Sao Paulo (Brazil).

VIBRATION EXPOSURES CONCERNING THE DRIVERS OF TRUCKS AND VEHICLES OPERATED BY RODOTIGRE

L. X. NEPOMUCENO 11 Oct. 1983 31 p In PORTUGUESE; ENGLISH summary

Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01

The results of the vibration levels in third octave bands, related to the exposure the drivers of vehicles suffer are presented. The results comprise various types of pavements in different roads, from asphalt to totally untreated roads. The results indicate some limited time for driving, according to the type of pavement on the different roads, as the drivers are normally on the wheel during eight hours daily. Author

N84-20174*# Nelson and Johnson Engineering, Inc., Boulder, Colo.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND BASIS OF HUMAN FACTORS GUIDELINES FOR AUTOMATED SYSTEMS IN AERONAUTICAL OPERATIONS

J. A. CICIORA, S. D. LEONARD, N. JOHNSON, and J. AMELL Feb. 1984 403 p

(Contract NAS2-11523)

(NASA-CR-166560; NAS 1.26:166560) Avail: NTIS HC A18/MF A01 CSCL 05H

In order to derive general design guidelines for automated systems a study was conducted on the utilization and acceptance of existing automated systems as currently employed in several commercial fields. Four principal study area were investigated by means of structured interviews, and in some cases questionnaires. The study areas were aviation, a both scheduled airline and general commercial aviation; process control and factory applications; office automation; and automation in the power industry. The results of over eighty structured interviews were analyzed and responses categorized as various human factors issues for use by both designers and users of automated equipment. These guidelines address such items as general physical features of automated equipment; personnel orientation, acceptance, and training; and both personnel and system reliability. Author

N84-20175*# Stanford Univ., Calif.

PRECISE CONTROL OF FLEXIBLE MANIPULATORS
Semiannual Progress Report

R. H. CANNON, JR. Mar. 1984 36 p refs

(Contract NAG1-322)

(NASA-CR-175389; NAS 1.26:175389) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05H

Experimental apparatus were developed for physically testing control systems for pointing flexible structures, such as limber spacecraft, for the case that control actuators cannot be collocated with sensors. Structural damping ratios are less than 0.003, each basic configuration of sensor/actuator noncollocation is available, and inertias can be halved or doubled abruptly during control maneuvers, thereby imposing, in particular, a sudden reversal in the plant's pole-zero sequence. First experimental results are presented, including stable control with both collocation and noncollocation. Author

N84-20176*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

AN EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF THE STERNBERG TASK AS A WORKLOAD METRIC FOR HELICOPTER FLIGHT HANDLING QUALITIES (FHQ) RESEARCH

J. C. HEMINGWAY Mar. 1984 39 p refs

(NASA-TM-85884; A-9634; NAS 1.15:85884) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05H

The objective was to determine whether the Sternberg item-recognition task, employed as a secondary task measure of spare mental capacity for flight handling qualities (FHQ) simulation

research, could help to differentiate between different flight-control conditions. FHQ evaluations were conducted on the Vertical Motion Simulator at Ames Research Center to investigate different primary flight-control configurations, and selected stability and control augmentation levels for helicopters engaged in low-level flight regimes. The Sternberg task was superimposed upon the primary flight-control task in a balanced experimental design. The results of parametric statistical analysis of Sternberg secondary task data failed to support the continued use of this task as a measure of pilot workload. In addition to the secondary task, subjects provided Cooper-Harper pilot ratings (CHPR) and responded to workload questionnaire. The CHPR data also failed to provide reliable statistical discrimination between FHQ treatment conditions; some insight into the behavior of the secondary task was gained from the workload questionnaire data. Author

N84-20177*# Hamilton Standard, Windsor Locks, Conn.

PREPROTOTYPE SAWD SUBSYSTEM Final Report

T. A. NALETTE Feb. 1984 124 p

(Contract NAS9-13624)

(NASA-CR-171760; NAS 1.26:171760; SVHSER-8921) Avail: NTIS HC A06/MF A01 CSCL 06K

A regenerable, three man preprototype solid amine, water desorbed (SAWD) CO₂ removal and concentration subsystem was designed, fabricated, and successfully acceptance tested by Hamilton Standard. The preprototype SAWD incorporates a single solid amine canister to perform the CO₂ removal function, an accumulator to provide the CO₂ storage and delivery function, and a microprocessor which automatically controls the subsystem sequential operation and performance. The SAWD subsystem was configured to have a CO₂ removal and CO₂ delivery capability at the rate of 0.12 kg/hr (0.264 lb/hr) over the relative humidity range of 35 to 70%. The controller was developed to provide fully automatic control over the relative humidity range via custom software that was generated specifically for the SAWD subsystem. The preprototype SAWD subsystem demonstrated a total of 281 hours (208) cycles of operation during ten acceptance tests that were conducted over the 3 to 70% relative humidity range. This operation was comprised of 178 hours (128 cycles) in the CO₂ overboard mode and 103 hours (80 cycles) in the CO₂ reduction mode. The average CO₂ removal/delivery rate met or exceeded the design specification rate of 0.12 kg/hr (0.254 lb/hr) for all ten of the acceptance tests. Author

N84-20178# Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa. Aircraft and Crew Systems Technology Directorate.

DEVELOPMENT OF A PRESSURIZED ANTI-EXPOSURE BARRIER SYSTEM Interim Report, Oct. 1981 - May 1983

J. Z. LEWYCKYJ 1 May 1983 77 p

(AD-A137130; NADC-83055-60) Avail: NTIS HC A05/MF A01 CSCL 06Q

A protective foam barrier was conceived to serve as a normal flight garment to enhance flame resistance, reduce adverse thermal conduction, and provide flotation during emergency conditions. Preliminary studies investigated feasibility of utilizing pressurized foam between two layers of cloth to envelop the wearer's torso and limbs. GRA

N84-20179# Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn. **STANDARDS FOR PROTECTIVE GOGGLES FOR USE IN THE COLD Final Report**

S. M. LURIA 21 Dec. 1983 12 p

(Contract DA PROJ. M00-95)

(AD-A137288; NSMRL-1014) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06Q

The characteristics of goggles needed to protect the eyes in cold environments are specified, based on laboratory investigations, field studies, and a survey of the literature. The transmittance of the filters, the magnitude of distortion, the degree of chromaticity, resistance to fogging, and the physical standards of the filters are considered. GRA

54 MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

N84-20180# Human Engineering Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

MISSILE COMPONENT REPAIR WHILE WEARING NBC PROTECTIVE CLOTHING Final Report

J. D. WAUGH and P. W. KILDUFF Jan. 1984 50 p
(AD-A137315; AD-E500606; HEL-TM-1-84) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 15B

The US Army Human Engineering Laboratory assessed possible degradation in the performance of missile repair persons while wearing NBC protective clothing. Nine male soldiers, just graduated from the Advanced Individual Training Course in Missile Repair, were required to perform repair tasks in three replications. Two repair tasks were chosen; one considered nondifficult whose activities concentrated on procedural diagnostics and fault isolation; the second considered difficult, required manipulating small machine parts and hand tools requiring fine eye-hand coordination. The experimental results and subsequent comparative statistical analysis showed no degradation in performance of the easier procedures and diagnostic task. The time to complete the more difficult task was degraded (increased) on the average of 45% in MOPP 4 with a definite contribution to degradation attributed to the mask/hood and the protective gloves by themselves. A significant improvement attributed to learning from the first to the second presentation was found, but not from the second to the third presentation. The participants' degree of learning was neither enhanced nor held back while in protective clothing as compared to working in the duty uniform. GRA

N84-20181# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Computer Science Industrial Engineering/Operations Research.

GENIE: A COMPUTER-BASED TASK FOR EXPERIMENTS IN HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION

T. E. LINDQUIST, R. G. FAINTER, M. T. HAKKINEN, S. R. GUY, and J. F. MAYNARD Oct. 1983 52 p
(Contract N00014-81-K-0143; RR0-4209)
(AD-A137473; CSIE-83-10) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05H

The results of many human-computer interaction studies are often not generalizable because the task environment in which they are run does not possess characteristics common to other interfaces. In this paper we describe a generalized task environment that is directly applicable to several interesting real-world tasks, and that contains elements appearing in almost every system having a human-computer interface. The environment is implemented through a software system called GENIE (Generic Environment for Interactive Experiments), and is based on controlling the motion of vehicle through three-dimensional space. Aside from providing a task with common characteristics, GENIE's implementation was designed to allow for adaptation to a variety of studies. The user's interface to the system has been constructed in such a way as to minimize the effort necessary for change. The paper first describes the development of the GENIE software system and then presents its structure. The user's view of the system is discussed followed by a presentation of the facilities available to the experimenter. Software components of the system are described from a functional level, and finally, three example experiments that use the system are described. Author (GRA)

N84-20182# Illinois Univ., Urbana. Lab. for Engineering-Psychology Research.

THE LIMITS OF MULTIPLE RESOURCE THEORY: THE ROLE OF TASK CORRELATION/INTEGRATION IN OPTIMAL DISPLAY FORMATTING

C. D. WICKENS and D. B. BOLES Dec. 1983 25 p
(Contract N00014-79-C-0658; NR PROJ. 196-158)
(AD-A136692; EPL-83-5/ONR-83-5) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 05J

This report presents a theory of the optimal display format for tasks that have multiple stimulus elements. Our previous research indicates that these various elements should be presented to display channels that employ separate resources (e.g., be distributed between auditory and visual modalities). In this report we suggest that this distribution should not be done to the extent

that (1) the values of the various display elements are correlated (e.g., temperature and pressure of gas in a pipe), (2) the separate elements must be integrated into a single mental model of the environment. Collectively, we define these two conditions as the degree of correlation/integration. As correlation/integration increases, the relative advantages of separate resources decreases. The research in our own and other laboratories that supports this concept is reviewed.

Author (GRA)

N84-20183# Illinois Univ., Urbana. Lab. for Engineering-Psychology Research.

A COMPARISON OF HOMOGENEOUS AND HETEROGENEOUS DISPLAY FORMATS IN INFORMATION INTEGRATION AND NONINTEGRATION TASKS

D. B. BOLES and C. D. WICKENS Dec. 1983 36 p
(Contract N00014-79-C-0658; NR PROJ. 196-158)
(AD-A136693; EPL-83-6/ONR-83-6) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05H

The multiple resources model states that dual-task performance improves if the component tasks are made minimally similar with respect to the mental resources the demand. The lesser the overlap between stimulus modality, central processing, and response modality resources, the lesser the predicted interference between concurrent tasks. Although the model has generally received support from dual-task experiments, it has not been known whether it generalizes to task environments requiring the combination or integration of information sources prior to response. Here two experiments made use of three tasks varying in terms of integration demands, and presented via four visual display formats for numeric information, presumably varying in the homogeneity of resource demands. These results conceptually replicate previous findings in showing that dual-task environments benefit from the use of nonoverlapping (heterogeneous) resources, presumably because they allow for greater noninterfering parallel processing. Yet when information integration is required, this is no longer true; under certain conditions, benefit is obtained when the information sources to be integrated use overlapping (homogeneous) resources. It appears that the design of optimal displays in applied settings must take into account the degree to which information is to be integrated or responded to separately.

GRA

N84-20184# BioTechnology, Inc., Falls Church, Va.

A REVIEW OF MAJOR ISSUES RELATING TO HUMAN-MACHINE INTEGRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY SYSTEMS Final Research Note

H. E. PRICE, C. R. SAWYER, and J. S. KIDD Dec. 1983 46 p
(Contract MDA903-81-C-0541; DA PROJ. 2Q1-62722-A-791)
(AD-A136739; ARI-RN-83-51) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05H

This paper discusses recurrent problems and deficiencies related to the adequate consideration of human factors, manpower, personnel and training issues in the development of military systems. It provides a brief review and a discussion of these issues from a number of differing perspectives of the varied participants in the development and acquisition community.

Author (GRA)

N84-20185# Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

APPLIED COGNITIVE SCIENCE

E. E. SMITH and A. COLLINS Dec. 1983 41 p
(Contract N00014-81-C-0019; N00014-79-C-0338)
(AD-A136780; BBN-5499; TR-2-ONR) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05J

One focus of modern cognitive science is the interaction between people and complex systems, such as computer and electronic systems. American society is becoming inundated with more and more complex systems. The skills required to design, operate, and fix these systems have become necessary ones for anyone to function successfully in our society. Teaching people to deal with these systems, and designing the systems so that they are easy for people to use, are important goals for an applied cognitive psychology. In this paper we present a framework for

54 MAN/SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY AND LIFE SUPPORT

understanding the research in the cognitive sciences on human interaction with systems, and describe some of the best research carried out in this area.

Author (GRA)

N84-20186# Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

EXPLAINING COMPLEX ENGINEERED DEVICES

D. S. WELD Dec. 1983 50 p

(Contract N00014-79-C-0338)

(AD-A136790; BBN-5489; TR-ONR-7) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 09B

This paper presents the outline of an algorithm which generates summary explanations of and answers questions about complex engineered devices. The algorithm uses two domain models: an expert model of the machine, and a model of the student's device understanding. Also required is an inference engine which can perform qualitative simulations of the device engine from the expert model. Given these prerequisites, the algorithm recursively describes the device in a series of ever more detailed passes. In each pass the device is depicted with a strict sequence of topics: the device's role, function, structure, and then its mechanism. The explanatory algorithm is interesting not only for its potential utility in computer aided instruction but also for the constraints it sets on the contents of an expert tutor's mental model of an engineered device.

Author (GRA)

N84-20187# Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, Calif.

GUIDE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING DATA RETRIEVAL SYSTEM Interim Report, 1 Oct. 1981 - 30 Sep. 1982

D. MEISTER and R. E. BLANCHARD Nov. 1983 44 p

(Contract F57-526)

(AD-A136918; NRPDC-TR-84-4) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 05E

This report describes the functional specifications for the development of a human factors engineering (HFE) data retrieval system to be used by system acquisition managers, designers, and HFE specialists. The system is organized around the following requirements: system must be responsive to the needs of a variety of users, include data of the type presently available in MIL STD 1472C plus quantitative estimates of human performance, maintenance and logistics data, specifications and standards, and analytical and evaluational techniques, include data from operational Navy sources not presently found in any HFE data base, be formatted in three tracks, with Track 1 consisting of abstracts of individual studies, Track 2 containing data from the same sources but in a highly synthesized form, and Track 3 containing all other ancillary information such as HFE specifications and standards.

GRA

N84-20188# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Computer Science Industrial Engineering/Operations Research.

ISSUES IN INTERACTION LANGUAGE SPECIFICATION AND REPRESENTATION

D. H. JOHNSON and H. R. HARTSON Nov. 1983 75 p

(Contract N00014-81-K-0143; RR0-4209)

(AD-A136943; AD-E001638; CSIE-83-15) Avail: NTIS HC

A04/MF A01 CSCL 05H

Interaction between a human and a computer necessarily involves the use of a language in which the two can communicate. For application systems which are created under the Dialogue Management System (DMS), this language is usually an interaction language. Issues in the implementation of interaction languages are discussed, including language design, language specification and representation schemes, and language recognition. Components of an interaction language are classified into categories which are analyzed in terms of their specification needs. A model for interaction language specification is presented which depicts several inter-related submodels as a communication path between a dialogue author and an end-user. Because the dialogue author who is creating the user interface for application systems is not expected to be a language specialist, an automated tool to

facilitate interaction language design, specification, representation, and parsing is being incorporated into the Author's Interactive Dialogue Environment (AIDE). An interactive example-based interface for syntax specification, Language-By-Example (LBE), guides the dialogue author at design-time in specifying an interaction language for an application system. An example of the use of LBE for defining command strings is presented.

Author (GRA)

N84-20189# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Computer Science Industrial Engineering/Operations Research.

THE BEHAVIORAL DEMONSTRATOR: A REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION EXECUTOR

J. E. CALLAN, III May 1983 62 p

(Contract N00014-81-K-0143; RR04209)

(AD-A136944; AD-E001638; CSIE-83-14) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 09B

This report presents a design for tools which aid in the requirements verification of computer systems. These tools use a very high level graphical requirements specification language and a system development methodology for human-computer systems. The report moves from an abstract design to actual implementation and uses a sample application system throughout the illustration.

Author (GRA)

N84-20190# Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg. Computer Science Industrial Engineering/Operations Research.

DIALOGUE MANAGEMENT: NEW CONCEPTS IN HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERFACE DEVELOPMENT

H. R. HARTSON and D. H. JOHNSON Nov. 1983 56 p

(Contract N00014-81-K-0143; RR04209)

(AD-A136945; AD-E001638; CSIE-83-13) Avail: NTIS HC A04/MF A01 CSCL 05H

Dialogue Management is an emerging field which emphasizes a specialization in the development of quality human-computer interfaces. It encompasses the design, implementation, simulation, execution, maintenance, and metering of dialogues in an integrated environment. Several key concepts in dialogue management have been identified in response to the need for improved human-computer interfaces. These concepts are surveyed here, and their importance to dialogue design and management is discussed. Dialogue independence and internal and external dialogue are manifest in the separation of the dialogue components of a software system from the computational components. In a new system design role, a dialogue author is responsible for creating the dialogue which constitutes the human-computer interface of an application system. A holistic methodological approach to system development places emphasis on the development of both dialogue and computational components of an application system. Systems are now being built which incorporate many of these important concepts in the management of dialogues for human-computer systems. Several of these systems are mentioned as examples of concepts application, and one such system is described in some detail.

Author (GRA)

N84-20191# Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Robot Systems Div.

COORDINATED RESEARCH IN ROBOTICS AND INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING Annual Report, 1 Aug. 1982 - 31 Jul. 1983

D. E. ATKINS and R. A. VOLZ 31 Jul. 1983 135 p

(Contract F49620-82-C-0089; AF PROJ. 2306)

(AD-A137042; RSD-TR-17-83; AFOSR-83-1340TR; AR-1) Avail: NTIS HC A07/MF A01 CSCL 13H

The research procured under this contract is oriented toward the understanding and development of the flexible robot based manufacturing cells or islands which will increasingly become a basic blocks for the building of modern parts production and assembly facilities. Present work spans a hierarchy of sub-systems oriented toward the development and integration of high performance manipulators into flexible manufacturing cells. These subsystems may be divided into several levels of abstraction: Level 1: The mechanical structure and low-level (small time-constant) control of high-performance manipulators; The sensor sub-systems (force, tactile, thermal, and vision); Computer architecture and

languages which form the basis of robot systems and manufacturing cells; Level 2: Integration of mechanical structure, computer system and sensor to form flexible robot systems; Level 3: The integration of systems with production and assembly machines and information contained in the manufacturer's computer-aided design database; and Level 4: Integration of the factory-wide distributed database which is central to the design, production and business functions of manufacturing.

GRA

N84-20192# Air Force Human Resources Lab., Brooks AFB, Tex.

NONLINEAR PREDICTION OF HEAD MOVEMENTS FOR HELMET-MOUNTED DISPLAYS Final Technical Paper

U. H. LIST Dec. 1983 25 p

(Contract AF PROJ. 2743)

(AD-A136590; AFHRL-TP-83-45) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01
CSCL 051

In head-and eye-slaved visual systems, lag times in the visual feedback loop are more apparent than they are in conventional fixed display systems. The available technology of digital image generators does not permit lag times to be reduced to the required amount. Therefore, appropriate prediction algorithms have to be developed. Accelerometers were used to measure the step response of the head in three axes of rotation. It could be shown that linear prediction does not provide the necessary accuracy in the simulated position. A further analysis of the recorded data revealed that it is possible to take advantage of the head's latency to improve the prediction. A simple nonlinear prediction algorithm based on acceleration data was successfully implemented in the fiber optic helmet-mounted display.

Author (GRA)

N84-20193# Research Inst. of National Defence, Stockholm (Sweden). Dept. 5.

REPORT ON STUDY TRIP TO FRANCE, 28 JUNE-9 JULY 1983

B. C. R. STROEMBLAD and L. E. LARSSON Nov. 1983 38 p

Partly in ENGLISH, SWEDISH and FRENCH

(FOA-C-59007-H1; ISSN-0347-7665) Avail: NTIS HC A03/MF
A01

High altitude clothing, acceleration protection, chemical warfare protection, anti-wind blast suits, oxygen masks and oxygen regulators are discussed. A lightweight pressure controlled oronasal mask-helmet system with an automatically operating device for keeping the mask against the face is described.

Author (ESA)

N84-20194 California Univ., Berkeley.

MODEL REFERENCE ADAPTIVE CONTROL OF MECHANICAL MANIPULATORS Ph.D. Thesis

R. HOROWITZ 1983 259 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8328915

The use of techniques to the dynamic control of mechanical manipulators is demonstrated and evaluated. The mathematical modeling of mechanical manipulators is discussed and the dynamic equations of mechanical manipulators are derived. Making use of the fundamental properties of the manipulator equations, a simple continuous time adaptive algorithm is developed for compensating nonlinear terms in the dynamic equations and for decoupling the dynamic interactions. In addition, an alternate discrete time model reference adaptive control algorithm, based on the independent tracking and regulation design, is presented. A computer simulation study, using a three degree of freedom manipulator model, is conducted to evaluate the performance of both the continuous and discrete time manipulator control systems. Simulation results show that both adaptive control schemes are effective in reducing the sensitivity of the manipulator performance to configuration and payload variations.

Dissert. Abstr.

55

PLANETARY BIOLOGY

Includes exobiology; and extraterrestrial life.

N84-19639*# Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

SETI INVESTIGATIONS AT JODRELL BANK, ENGLAND: SEPTEMBER THROUGH NOVEMBER 1983

G. S. DOWNS and S. GULKIS *In its* The Telecommun. and Data Acquisition Rept. p 196-205 15 Feb. 1984 refs

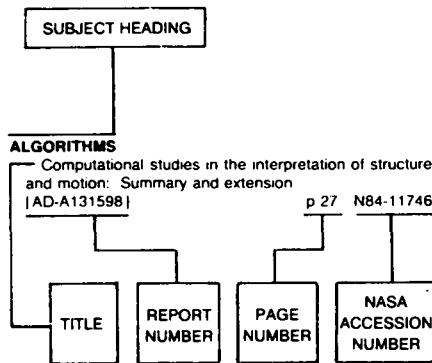
Avail: NTIS HC A10/MF A01 CSCL 22A

The radiofrequency interference RFI environment was examined in the frequency band 1404 to 1444 MHz using the DSN Advanced Systems' Radio Frequency Interference Surveillance System. An uncooled FET amplifier was placed on the 12.8-m antenna, and unlimited observing time was made available to the SETI project. One night of observing at 1667 MHz was made available on the 76 m antenna. Preliminary results of four investigations are reported: (1) full scans of the horizon, cataloging RFI events between 1404 and 1444 MHz; (2) lunar reflections of terrestrial RFI signals between 1424 and 1444 MHz; (3) noise background distortions caused by galactic neutral hydrogen emission at 1420.4 MHz; and (4) low sensitivity search for spectral features of F, G, and K stars.

E.A.K.

SUBJECT INDEX

Typical Subject Index Listing



The subject heading is a key to the subject content of the document. The title is used to provide a description of the subject matter. When the title is insufficiently descriptive of the document content, the title extension is added, separated from the title by three hyphens. The (NASA or AIAA) accession number and the page number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document. Under any one subject heading, the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first.

A

ABIOGENESIS

Abiotic microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic? p 181 A84-24736

ABSTRACTS

NASA Space Biology Program. Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts [NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

ACCELERATION (PHYSICS)

Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays [AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

ACCELERATION PROTECTION

Physiological methods for protection against high sustained Gz acceleration p 203 A84-24330

ACCELERATION STRESSES (PHYSIOLOGY)

Physiological methods for protection against high sustained Gz acceleration p 203 A84-24330

Venous afferent elicited skeletal muscle pumping - A new orthostatic venopressor mechanism p 174 A84-24349

Reversible effects of an altered gravity field on myofibrillar proteins of skeletal muscles of various phenotypes p 175 A84-24361

The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 A84-24375

Homeostasis in primates in hyperacceleration fields p 190 N84-18852

ACCELERATION TOLERANCE

Heart rate response during +Gz overload on the human centrifuge and during maximum bicycle ergometer load p 203 A84-24331

Interserosal forces, the pressure environment of the central circulations and natures internal 'G suit'. I p 172 A84-24332

Resistance of mature *Arabidopsis* plants to mechanical deformation in relation to g-force during development p 178 A84-24383

The effect of emotional stress prior to the onset of centrifugation on acceleration tolerance in pilots p 179 A84-24389

Homeostasis in primates in hyperacceleration fields p 190 N84-18852

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers p 222 A84-23705

ACID BASE EQUILIBRIUM

The combined effect of environmental factors on the acid-base balance of the blood p 199 A84-23473

ACIDS

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man [NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

ACTIVITY (BIOLOGY)

The bioelectrochemical activity of the brain at the surface of metal electrodes p 170 A84-23734

EEG variants during changes in the functional condition of the brain p 209 A84-25120

ACTUATORS

Precise control of flexible manipulators [NASA-CR-175389] p 234 N84-20175

ADAPTATION

Problem of adaptation and health spa therapy - Russian book p 202 A84-23957

Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G p 204 A84-24336

Evolutionary and physiological adaptation to gravity p 174 A84-24343

Strategy of psychic adaptation in Antarctic conditions p 223 A84-25103

General features of adaptation of miners of the Donets coal basin p 207 A84-25109

Changes of occupationally important qualities in operators at oil-processing plants during adaptation to work p 224 A84-25124

Aging and the human digestive system p 212 A84-25636

ADAPTIVE CONTROL

Model reference adaptive control of mechanical manipulators p 237 N84-20194

ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE

Cellular localization of Na(+), K(+)-ATPase in the mammalian vestibular system p 194 N84-18860

ADRENAL GLAND

Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex p 212 A84-25600

ADRENAL METABOLISM

Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 tor p 202 A84-23936

Glucocorticoid sensitivity, disuse, and the regulation of muscle mass p 174 A84-24356

Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

ADRENOCORTICOTROPIN (ACTH)

Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex p 212 A84-25600

AERODYNAMICS

Aeronautical Engineering: 1983 cumulative index [NASA-SP-7037(170)] p 217 N84-20133

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Aeronautical Engineering: 1983 cumulative index [NASA-SP-7037(170)] p 217 N84-20133

The historical development and basis of human factors guidelines for automated systems in aeronautical operations [NASA-CR-166560] p 234 N84-20174

AEROSOLS

Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols; improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory [FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

AEROSPACE ENVIRONMENTS

Structural development and gravity p 188 N84-18842

Bone loss in tail-suspended rats in restricted to the unweighted limbs p 188 N84-18843

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

The effects of spaceflight on the mineralization of rat incisor dentin p 189 N84-18845

Influence of stress, weightlessness, and simulated weightlessness on differentiation of preosteoblasts p 189 N84-18846

AEROSPACE MEDICINE

Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems --- Russian book on monitoring of cosmonauts by ground personnel p 202 A84-23959

International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983, and Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, August 28-September 3, 1983, Proceedings p 203 A84-24326

Cardiovascular responses to spaceflight p 205 A84-24351

The sickle cell trait in relation to the training and assignment of duties in the armed forces. I - Policies, observations, and studies p 206 A84-24951

The use of relaxation/desensitization in treating anxiety associated with flying p 223 A84-24954

Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

Medication and flying: A pilot's guide - Book p 212 A84-25775

Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

Analysis of the kinematic properties data of the shoulder complex during forced motion [AD-A135913] p 216 N84-18895

Aerospace Medicine and Biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 255) [NASA-SP-7011(255)] p 217 N84-20134

AFFERENT NERVOUS SYSTEMS

Venous afferent elicited skeletal muscle pumping - A new orthostatic venopressor mechanism p 174 A84-24349

AGE FACTOR

Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352

A study of maximal oxygen consumption in Chinese males p 207 A84-24958

Features of energetic and hemodynamic provision of submaximal physical load in males of a mature age p 209 A84-25118

Dependence of the functional condition of workers on age and occupational factors p 211 A84-25367

Features of anaerobic energy supply in physical loads in individuals of various ages p 212 A84-25637

Mechanisms for the increase in arterial pressure in old age p 212 A84-25639

The effect of adrenaline, insulin, and estradiol dipropionate on the electrical activity and excitability of hypothalamic nuclei in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25643

Features characterizing the effect of vasopressin on vascular smooth muscles in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25644

Morphofunctional changes in the heart of adult and senescent rabbits when the hypothalamus is stimulated over several days p 185 A84-25646

Circulating immune complexes in experimental hypertension and in hypertension combined with the administration of cholesterol in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25648

AGING (BIOLOGY)

Antioxidants and an increase in lifetime

p 183 A84-25631

S
U
B
J
E
C
T

AIR POLLUTION

The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632
 Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633
 A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals p 184 A84-25634
 Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635
 Aging and the human digestive system p 212 A84-25636
 Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640
 Neurotrophic mechanisms of aging p 184 A84-25641
 Aging and the human orienting response p 212 A84-25642

AIR POLLUTION

Short-term human respiratory effects of nitrogen dioxide: Determination of quantitative dose-response profiles. Phase 1: Exposure of healthy volunteers to 4 PPM NO₂ sub 2 [PB84-132299] p 220 N84-20148

AIR QUALITY

The influence of the chemical composition of the air on the oxidizing effect of ozone in buildings p 230 A84-23712

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS (PERSONNEL)

Medical problems of air traffic control - A preliminary study p 225 A84-26386
 Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems [AD-A135823] p 229 N84-20169

AIRBORNE/SPACEBORNE COMPUTERS

Smart Stick controllers p 231 A84-25511

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

An analysis of JASDF aircraft accidents data from human factors aspect. II - An analysis of pilot errors and psycho-physiological factors p 224 A84-25184

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

'Pilot error' accident: A case report - Need for inflight physiological monitoring p 225 A84-26381

AIRCRAFT CONTROL

Smart Stick controllers p 231 A84-25511

AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT

Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

AIRCRAFT LANDING

Part-task training strategies in simulated carrier landing final approach training [AD-A136670] p 227 N84-20156

Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems [AD-A135823] p 229 N84-20169

AIRCRAFT NOISE

Evaluation of ride quality prediction methods for helicopter interior noise and vibration environments [NASA-TP-2261] p 226 N84-20155

AIRCRAFT PILOTS

Physiological methods for protection against high sustained Gz acceleration p 203 A84-24330
 High sustained positive G - Future problems and solutions p 215 A84-26382

Backache in Chetak crew and suggested ergonomic improvements in aircraft seat design p 231 A84-26383

Personality profile of an IAF pilot - Its usefulness in pilot selection p 225 A84-26384

Distribution of visual characteristics of Naval aviation personnel [AD-A135930] p 219 N84-20144

Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation [AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

AIRLINE OPERATIONS

The historical development and basis of human factors guidelines for automated systems in aeronautical operations [NASA-CR-166560] p 234 N84-20174

ALDOSTERONE

Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 torr p 202 A84-23936

Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

The bonding of aldosterone by kidney cell receptors in adult and senescent rats p 185 A84-25647

ALGAE

Identification of a volatile phytotoxin from algae p 194 N84-18876

Prochloron research [NASA-CR-173264] p 197 N84-20113
 Prochloron on synapta p 197 N84-20114

A comparative study of the fatty acid composition of prochloron lipids p 197 N84-20115
 Prochloron p 197 N84-20116
 Prochloron-ascidian symbioses: Photosynthetic potential and productivity p 197 N84-20117
 Diurnal rhythm in the cell-division frequency of prochloron (prochlorophyta) in nature p 197 N84-20118

Chlorophyll and carotenoid pigments of prochloron (prochlorophyta) p 197 N84-20119
 Prochloron expedition p 197 N84-20120

Report of Prochloron research p 198 N84-20121
 Report of prochloron research, IPE-7 (Palau, February 1982) p 198 N84-20122

IPE 7 p 198 N84-20123
 Prochloron expedition p 198 N84-20124

ALGORITHMS

Explaining complex engineered devices [AD-A136790] p 236 N84-20186
 Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays [AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

ALKALOIDS

Failure of vincristine induce twinning p 193 N84-18872

ALTITUDE ACCLIMATIZATION

The physiology of work in the mountains - Problems and prospects p 207 A84-25102
 Individual features of the vegetative tonus and its interrelationship with the functional condition of the central nervous system p 211 A84-25364

Strength and cycle time of high-altitude ventilatory patterns in unacclimatized humans p 213 A84-26188
 Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

ALTITUDE SICKNESS

Ventilation and ventilatory control in high altitude pulmonary edema and acute mountain sickness [AD-A135941] p 219 N84-20145

ALTITUDE SIMULATION

Exercise under hypoxia - A stress test for evaluation of cases with ischaemic heart disease for rehabilitation p 215 A84-26380

ALVEOLI

Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

The combined effect of environmental factors on the acid-base balance of the blood p 199 A84-23473
 Thermoneutral zone and scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals p 173 A84-24341

AMINES

The role of biogenic brain monoamines in the regulation of hibernation p 171 A84-23741
 Prototype SAWD subsystem [NASA-CR-171760] p 234 N84-20177

AMINO ACIDS

A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals p 184 A84-25634

Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

AMMONIA

Nitrite reduction in paracoccus halodenitrificans: Evidence for the role of a cd-type cytochrome in ammonia formation [NASA-TM-85883] p 198 N84-20125

AMPHIBIA

Cytoplasmic rearrangements associated with amphibian egg symmetrization p 192 N84-18867

AMPLITUDE DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

Amplitude distributions of the spider heartpulse in response to gravitational stimuli p 188 N84-18841

ANALYZERS

Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats p 231 A84-24388

ANEMIAS

The sickle cell trait in relation to the training and assignment of duties in the armed forces. I - Policies, observations, and studies p 206 A84-24951

Sulfhydryl groups in burn anemia p 182 A84-25136

ANIMALS

NASA Space Biology Program: Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts [NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

ANTARCTIC REGIONS

Strategy of psychic adaptation in Antarctic conditions p 223 A84-25103

ANTHROPOMETRY

Anthropometric indices and physical work capacity p 208 A84-25116
 Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

ANTIADRENERGICS

The therapeutic effect of the beta-adrenergic blocker corgard (nadolol) and its influence on hemodynamics in patients with hypertension p 210 A84-25352
 Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

ANTIBODIES

The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat p 177 A84-24377

ANTIOXIDANTS

Prevention of stress-related damage and enhancement of the endurance of the body to physical load by means of chemical factors p 182 A84-25132
 The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362
 Antioxidants and an increase in lifetime p 183 A84-25631

ANXIETY

The use of relaxation/desensitization in treating anxiety associated with flying p 223 A84-24954

AORTA

Heterogeneity of aortal and arterial endothelium in humans - A quantitative investigation using scanning electron microscopy p 210 A84-25358

APPLICATIONS OF MATHEMATICS

Mathematical methods in social psychology -- Russian book p 222 A84-23962

APPROACH

Part-task training strategies in simulated carrier landing final approach training [AD-A136670] p 227 N84-20156

ARM (ANATOMY)

Perturbation analysis applied to eye, head, and arm movement models p 230 A84-23625
 The effect of aerobic capacity on VO₂ max values measured during leg ergometry and combined arm and leg ergometry p 220 N84-20149

ARMED FORCES (UNITED STATES)

The sickle cell trait in relation to the training and assignment of duties in the armed forces. I - Policies, observations, and studies p 206 A84-24951

ARRHYTHMIA

A study of pre-excitation syndrome in healthy aircrew p 215 A84-26377
 Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

ARTERIES

Heterogeneity of aortal and arterial endothelium in humans - A quantitative investigation using scanning electron microscopy p 210 A84-25358

Mechanisms for the increase in arterial pressure in old age p 212 A84-25639
 Arterial hypertension (A clinical and experimental analysis) -- Russian book p 213 A84-25918

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

Development of cholesterol atherosclerosis in the secondary immunodeficient condition in rabbits p 186 A84-26366

ARTHROPODS

Rheoceptive mediators of graviperception in a water flea: Morphological implications of antennal-socket setae in daphnia magna p 195 N84-18883

ASSAYING

Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols; improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory [FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

ASTRONAUT PERFORMANCE

Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems -- Russian book on monitoring of cosmonauts by ground personnel p 202 A84-23959
 Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G p 204 A84-24336

ATAxia

The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

ATHLETES

Evaluation of the psychic states of athletes p 224 A84-25359

ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION

The combined effect of environmental factors on the acid-base balance of the blood p 199 A84-23473
 The influence of the chemical composition of the air on the oxidizing effect of ozone in buildings p 230 A84-23712

Breathing pattern in humans - Elevated CO₂ or low O₂ on positive airway pressure p 214 A84-26197

ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE

Dependence of the functional condition of workers on age and occupational factors p 211 A84-25367

ATROPHY

The validity of an animal model for experiments related to weightlessness p 173 A84-24337

SUBJECT INDEX

Muscle and the physiology of locomotion -- in zero gravity p 175 A84-24363
 Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849
 Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors p 195 N84-18884
 Research opportunities in muscle atrophy [NASA-CR-175422] p 217 N84-20135

ATTENTION
 Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection [AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142
 Neuromagnetic investigation of workload and attention [AD-A136172] p 219 N84-20147
 The limits of multiple resource theory: The role of task correlation/integration in optimal display formatting [AD-A136692] p 235 N84-20182

AUDIO FREQUENCIES
 Biological effect of noise of identical levels with different spectral characteristics p 200 A84-23729
 The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903
 Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection [AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

AUDITORY DEFECTS
 Noise characteristics on the ground run-up test by current combat aircraft and protection program for hearing loss p 210 A84-25183

AUDITORY PERCEPTION
 An observer's use of acoustic and modality-nonspecific features of sounding for the differentiation of auditory signals p 221 A84-23703
 Temporary threshold shifts after onset and offset of moderately loud low-frequency maskers p 202 A84-23987

Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors -- Russian book p 213 A84-25925

Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task [AD-A135545] p 217 N84-18899

Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection [AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

AUDITORY SIGNALS
 An observer's use of acoustic and modality-nonspecific features of sounding for the differentiation of auditory signals p 221 A84-23703
 Helicopter warning signals - Comparative study of individual and group interviews p 225 A84-25400

AUDITORY TASKS
 Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 A84-24731
 Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection [AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
 Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers p 222 A84-23705

B

BACK INJURIES
 Backache in Chetak crew and suggested ergonomic improvements in aircraft seat design p 231 A84-26383

BACTERIA
 Biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels p 178 A84-24380
 Archaeabacteria - A new kingdom of living organisms p 183 A84-25627

Fast components of the electric response signal of bacteriorhodopsin protein p 185 A84-25760

Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols: improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory [FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

BALANCE
 Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

BARORECEPTORS
 Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345

BENDING
 Gravitropism in leafy dicot stems p 191 N84-18857
 Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing p 191 N84-18859

Biophysical mechanism of differential growth during gravitropism p 191 N84-18861

BIBLIOGRAPHIES
 Aeronautical Engineering: 1983 cumulative index [NASA-SP-7037(170)] p 217 N84-20133
 Aerospace Medicine and Biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 255) [NASA-SP-7011(255)] p 217 N84-20134

BIOACOUSTICS
 Muscle sounds p 169 A84-23697

BIOASSAY
 Bioassay, isolation and studies on the mechanism of action of neurite extension factor p 195 N84-18881

BIOASTRONAUTICS

International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983, and Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, August 28-September 3, 1983, Proceedings

p 203 A84-24326

Subcellular investigation of the influence of real and modulated weightlessness upon performance and regeneration processes in muscular tissue

p 173 A84-24338

Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect p 175 A84-24365

Demographic considerations in gravitational biology p 176 A84-24371

Biological rhythms and the organization of human life in space -- Russian book p 213 A84-25924

Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems [ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

BIOCHEMISTRY

Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849

Prochloron p 197 N84-20116

BIOCONTROL SYSTEMS

Effects of locus of control and task complexity on prospective remembering p 230 A84-23800

Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Saliut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

Cardiovascular responses to bicycle exercise during lower body negative pressure p 204 A84-24348

BIODYNAMICS

Perturbation analysis applied to eye, head, and arm movement models p 230 A84-23625

Muscle sounds p 169 A84-23697

A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 A84-24354

Analysis of the kinematic properties data of the shoulder complex during forced motion [AD-A135913] p 216 N84-18895

Physiological, biomechanical, and medical aspects of lifting and repetitive lifting: A review [AD-A136689] p 218 N84-20140

BIOELECTRIC POTENTIAL

The relationship between complex mental processes with the functional organization of the brain's workings p 222 A84-23707

The bioelectrochemical activity of the brain at the surface of metal electrodes p 170 A84-23734

An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task p 222 A84-24949

EEG variants during changes in the functional condition of the brain p 209 A84-25120

BIOELECTRICITY

Electrical activity of subcortical structures and the cerebral cortex during fasting p 171 A84-23740

Investigation of the neuron firing rate in the human brain -- Russian book p 202 A84-23955

Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiorthostatic test p 204 A84-24347

Fast components of the electric response signal of bacteriorhodopsin protein p 185 A84-25760

BIOENGINEERING

Main findings and prospects relating to the ecological physiology of humans p 207 A84-25101

US Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, fiscal year 1983 [AD-A136926] p 189 N84-20129

BIOFEEDBACK

Voluntary control of current lung ventilation by instrumented feedback p 209 A84-25121

BIOINSTRUMENTATION

Muscle sounds p 169 A84-23697

Analysis of the kinematic properties data of the shoulder complex during forced motion [AD-A135913] p 216 N84-18895

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Biological effect of noise of identical levels with different spectral characteristics p 200 A84-23729

BLOOD CIRCULATION

Subcellular investigation of the influence of real and modulated weightlessness upon performance and regeneration processes in muscular tissue p 173 A84-24338

Biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels p 178 A84-24380

Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation p 178 A84-24381

Clinostat effects on shoot and root of *Arabidopsis* p 179 A84-24384

Mechanical regulation of plant growth and development p 191 N84-18858

The roles of callose, elicitors and ethylene in thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism p 191 N84-18860

Ultrastructural effects of radiation on cells and tissues: Concluding remarks [DEB84-003454] p 199 N84-20131

Aerospace Medicine and Biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 255) [NASA-SP-7011(255)] p 217 N84-20134

BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

Evolutionary and physiological adaptation to gravity p 174 A84-24343

Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic? p 181 A84-24736

Archaeabacteria - A new kingdom of living organisms p 183 A84-25627

Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

End-Cretaceous brachiopod extinctions in the chalk of Denmark p 185 A84-25791

Terminal Cretaceous extinctions in the Hell Creek area, Montana - Compatible with catastrophic extinction p 185 A84-25792

BIOLOGICAL MODELS (MATHEMATICS)

Perturbation analysis applied to eye, head, and arm movement models p 230 A84-23625

A response to Professor B. I. Dodonov (A further consideration of a need- informational approach to the study of emotions) p 222 A84-23708

Mathematical model of the simultaneous combined effect of ionizing radiation and hyperthermia p 169 A84-23722

Spatial-temporal structure of a 'quantum' of industrial activity and its physiological basis p 224 A84-25122

The speed of forgetting p 224 A84-25375

Systems problems in the development of mathematical psychology -- Russian book p 225 A84-25910

Alterations of hypertrophied myocardium and its blood vessels during experimental infarction p 186 A84-26365

BIOLOGY

Aerospace Medicine and Biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 255) [NASA-SP-7011(255)] p 217 N84-20134

BIOGRAPHY

Synergistic effect of gamma rays and a constant magnetic field -- on plant growth p 170 A84-23724

BIOIMAGING

A method for the long-term precision thermometry of animal brain structures in chronic experiments p 181 A84-24698

BIOPHYSICS

Biophysical mechanism of differential growth during gravitropism p 191 N84-18861

BIOSATELLITES

General principles and methods of animal experiments flown on Cosmos biosatellites p 176 A84-24370

BIOSYNTHESIS

Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis p 172 A84-24099

NASA Space Biology Program. Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts [NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

Aromatic biosynthesis in pine tissues p 192 N84-18866

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans p 194 N84-18879

Isolation and characterization of beta-glucan synthase: A potential biochemical regulator of gravistimulated differential cell wall loosening p 195 N84-18882

BLOOD

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 190 N84-18856

BLOOD CIRCULATION

Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334

The role of tissue receptors and specific structures of medulla oblongata in the fluid distribution p 179 A84-24391

Interserosal forces: The pressure environment of the central circulations and nature's internal 'G suits'. II - The thoracic containers, analysis via the DSR -- Dynamic Spatial Reconstruction p 180 A84-24392

Circulating immune complexes in experimental hypertension and in hypertension combined with the administration of cholesterol in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25648

BLOOD COAGULATION

Hypoxia alters blood coagulation during acute decompression in humans p 214 A84-26193

BLOOD FLOW

The role of coronary vascular reactivity in the regulation of myocardial blood supply p 183 A84-25357

Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

The effects of high frequency positive pressure ventilation on hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction p 220 N84-20151

BLOOD PLASMA

The combined effect of environmental factors on the acid-base balance of the blood p 199 A84-23473

Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

BLOOD PRESSURE

Venous afferent elicited skeletal muscle pumping - A new orthostatic venopressor mechanism p 174 A84-24349

Mechanisms for the increase in arterial pressure in old age p 212 A84-25639

High sustained positive G - Future problems and solutions p 215 A84-26382

BLOOD VESSELS

Alterations of hypertrophied myocardium and its blood vessels during experimental infarction p 186 A84-26365

BLOOD VOLUME

Hormonal and metabolic responses to simulated weightlessness p 203 A84-24328

Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

BODY COMPOSITION (BIOLOGY)

Balance of iron, copper, and manganese in the bodies of young athletes p 200 A84-23714

Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854

BODY FLUIDS

Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 A84-24333

Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334

Distribution of fluids in the body of the centrifuged rat p 176 A84-24369

The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

The role of tissue receptors and specific structures of medulla oblongata in the fluid distribution p 179 A84-24391

Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

BODY SIZE (BIOLOGY)

Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854

Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

Rat body size, composition and growth at hypo- and hypergravity [NASA-CR-175393] p 198 N84-20126

BODY TEMPERATURE

A method for the long-term precision thermometry of animal brain structures in chronic experiments p 181 A84-24698

Caloric test, its modern versions, merits and shortcomings - labyrinth therapy p 211 A84-25599

Heat production during sleep p 214 A84-26194

Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects p 214 A84-26196

Set-point changes in hierarchically-arranged thermogenic systems p 190 N84-18853

BODY WEIGHT

Thermoneutral zone and scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals p 173 A84-24341

Glucocorticoid sensitivity, disuse, and the regulation of muscle mass p 174 A84-24356

Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 A84-24372

Biological scaling from cells to environment - A prelude to gravitational explanations p 180 A84-24394

Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854

BONE DEMINERALIZATION

Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect p 175 A84-24365

BONE MINERAL CONTENT

Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect p 175 A84-24365

The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (M. nemestrina) p 176 A84-24367

Mechanisms of osteodystrophy in weightlessness p 182 A84-25133

BONES

Structural development and gravity p 188 N84-18842

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

Regulation of bone mass by mechanical strain [NASA-CR-173363] p 196 N84-18888

Control of bone remodelling by applied dynamic loads [NASA-CR-173287] p 196 N84-18889

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983 [NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

BRADYCARDIA

Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

BRAIN

The relationship between complex mental processes with the functional organization of the brain's workings p 222 A84-23707

The role of biogenic brain monoamines in the regulation of hibernation p 171 A84-23741

Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

Responses and organization of receptive fields of neurons in the frog tegmentum's basal optic nucleus during visual stimulation p 180 A84-24692

Delayed effect of synthetic tetrapeptidamide on the brain motor system p 181 A84-24695

A method for the long-term precision thermometry of animal brain structures in chronic experiments p 181 A84-24698

Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

Neuromagnetic investigation of workload and attention [AD-A136172] p 219 N84-20147

BRAIN DAMAGE

EEG variants during changes in the functional condition of the brain p 209 A84-25120

Diagnosis of critical craniocerebral trauma in extended cruise conditions p 210 A84-25150

Neuropsychological investigation of visual-pictorial thinking p 224 A84-25373

The effect of X-rays on chromatin histones and acidic proteins in rabbit brains p 166 A84-26364

BRAIN STEM

The role of tissue receptors and specific structures of medulla oblongata in the fluid distribution p 179 A84-24391

BURNS (INJURIES)

The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 A84-25134

The effect of nicotinic acid on hormone-level changes in burn disease p 182 A84-25135

Sulfhydryl groups in burn anemia p 182 A84-25136

C

CALCIFEROL

Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D3 active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

CALCIUM

Inhibition of gravitropism in oat coleoptiles by calcium chelation p 187 N84-18831

Calcium elicited asymmetric auxin transport in gravity influenced root segments p 187 N84-18835

Mechanism of shoot gravitropism p 187 N84-18836

CALCIUM METABOLISM

The effect of the deficiency of food protein and group B vitamins on the content of calcium-binding protein in the mucosa of the small intestine p 170 A84-23738

Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D3 active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenous p 181 A84-24696

Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849

CALORIC REQUIREMENTS

The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM

Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

Glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in muscles from immobilized limbs p 171 A84-23931

Glucocorticoid sensitivity, disuse, and the regulation of muscle mass p 174 A84-24356

Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

CARBON DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION

Prototype SAWD subsystem [NASA-CR-171760] p 234 N84-20177

CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL

Prototype SAWD subsystem [NASA-CR-171760] p 234 N84-20177

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies p 183 A84-25371

CARDIAC VENTRICLES

Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 A84-25138

Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

CARDIOGRAPHY

Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

Recent advances in diagnostic techniques in cardiology p 215 A84-26376

Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

CARDIOLOGY

A technique for evaluating the rhythm-dependent characteristics of the mechanical activity of the myocardium p 181 A84-24699

Heterogeneity of aortal and arterial endothelium in humans - A quantitative investigation using scanning electron microscopy p 210 A84-25358

Cholinergic regulation of the cardiovascular system in old age p 185 A84-25645

Recent advances in diagnostic techniques in cardiology p 215 A84-26376

Mitral valve prolapse - An aero-medical problem p 215 A84-26379

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females p 201 A84-23932

Weightlessness induced changes in human cardio-respiratory system p 203 A84-24329

Cardiovascular responses to spaceflight p 205 A84-24351

Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352

Haemodynamics under changed gravity p 206 A84-24395

Features of energetic and hemodynamic provision of submaximal physical load in males of a mature age p 209 A84-25118

Cholinergic regulation of the cardiovascular system in old age p 185 A84-25645

Arterial hypertension (A clinical and experimental analysis) - Russian book p 213 A84-25918

Alterations of hypertrophied myocardium and its blood vessels during experimental infarction p 186 A84-26365

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983 [NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

CAROTENE

Chlorophyll and carotenoid pigments of prochlorophyta (prochlorophyta) p 197 N84-20119

CASE HISTORIES

'Pilot error' accident: A case report - Need for inflight physiological monitoring p 225 A84-26381

CATECHOLAMINE

The influence of hypokinesia on the asymmetric distribution of noradrenaline in the neocortex, hippocampus and subrenals of rats p 179 A84-24386

SUBJECT INDEX

CATHODE RAY TUBES

Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion
[DRIIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

CELL DIVISION

Diurnal rhythm in the cell-division frequency of prochloron (prochlorophyta) in nature
p 197 N84-20118

CELLS (BIOLOGY)

Graviperception in plant cells p 174 A84-24344
Is there an orientation of the nuclei in microplasmida of *Physarum polycephalum*? p 177 A84-24374
Cells, embryos and development in space p 191 N84-18862

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes p 192 N84-18868

Rodent CNS neuron development: Timing of cell birth and death p 193 N84-18870

Fluid mechanical aspects of cell culture
[NASA-CR-171749] p 195 N84-18886
IPE 7 p 198 N84-20123

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

The effect of mental strain on the condition of higher nervous activity and work capacity of technicium students p 222 A84-23715

Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

Voluntary control of current lung ventilation by instrumented feedback p 209 A84-25121

Individual features of the vegetative tonus and its interrelationship with the functional condition of the central nervous system p 211 A84-25364

Rodent CNS neuron development: Timing of cell birth and death p 193 N84-18870

CENTRIFUGES

Avian embryonic development in hyperdynamic environments
[NASA-CR-173339] p 195 N84-18885

CENTRIFUGING

Twinning of amphibian embryos by centrifugation p 193 N84-18873

Rat body size, composition and growth at hypo- and hypergravity
[NASA-CR-175393] p 198 N84-20126

CENTRIFUGING STRESS

The role of chronic acceleration in gravitational physiology p 173 A84-24340

Sleep-wake responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 174 A84-24355

Distribution of fluids in the body of the centrifuged rat p 176 A84-24369

Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 A84-24372

The effect of hypergravitation on nucleic acid metabolism in the rat liver p 177 A84-24373

The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat p 177 A84-24377

The effect of hypergravity on the prenatal development of mammals p 177 A84-24378

The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation p 178 A84-24381

Resistance of mature *Arabidopsis* plants to mechanical deformation in relation to g-force during development p 178 A84-24383

The effect of emotional stress prior to the onset of centrifugation on acceleration tolerance in pilots p 179 A84-24389

Influence of the long-term repeated centrifugation stress (-2Gx) on blood components in rats p 183 A84-25181

CEREBRAL CORTEX

The bioelectrochemical activity of the brain at the surface of metal electrodes p 170 A84-23734

The conditioned reflex and motivation p 170 A84-23735

Electrical activity of subcortical structures and the cerebral cortex during fasting p 171 A84-23740

The influence of hypokinesia on the asymmetric distribution of noradrenaline in the neocortex, hippocampus and subrenals of rats p 179 A84-24386

CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENTS

Diagnosis of critical craniocerebral trauma in extended cruise conditions p 210 A84-25150

CHELATION

Inhibition of gravitropism in oat coleoptiles by calcium chelation p 187 N84-18831

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

The effect of meat pates of different compositions on the gastric secretion function. p 170 A84-23739

CHEMICAL EFFECTS

Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies p 183 A84-25371

Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849

CHEMILUMINESCENCE

Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols; improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory
[FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

CHEMORECEPTORS

Presynaptic neurotransmitter and chemosensory responses to natural stimuli p 172 A84-23934

The bonding of aldosterone by kidney cell receptors in adult and senescent rats p 185 A84-25647

CHEMOTHERAPY

Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy
[AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

CHICKENS

Avian embryonic development in hyperdynamic environments
[NASA-CR-173339] p 195 N84-18885

CHLOROPHYLLS

Prochloron research
[NASA-CR-173264] p 197 N84-20113

Chlorophyll and carotenoid pigments of prochloron (prochlorophyta) p 197 N84-20119

Prochloron expedition p 197 N84-20120

CHLOROPLASTS

Pea amyloplast DNA is qualitatively similar to pea chloroplast DNA p 194 N84-18877

Prochloron p 197 N84-20116

CHOLESTEROL

Circulating immune complexes in experimental hypertension and in hypertension combined with the administration of cholesterol in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25648

Development of cholesterol atherosclerosis in the secondary immunodeficient condition in rabbits p 186 A84-26366

CHOLINERGICS

Cholinergic regulation of the cardiovascular system in old age p 185 A84-25645

CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures p 207 A84-25108

Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 A84-25138

CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS

Circadian rhythms of body resistance and work capacity in seamen p 199 A84-23475

Balance of iron, copper, and manganese in the bodies of young athletes p 200 A84-23714

The effect of the natural-light regime on biorhythms in polar workers p 209 A84-25119

Biological rhythms and the organization of human life in space -- Russian book p 213 A84-25924

Heat production during sleep p 214 A84-26194

Diurnal rhythm in the cell-division frequency of prochloron (prochlorophyta) in nature p 197 N84-20118

CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge
[AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

CIRCUITS

Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge
[AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

CLINICAL MEDICINE

Improvement of the treatment of furunculosis using data of immunological indicators p 200 A84-23710

Sleep regulation -- Russian book p 172 A84-23968

Possibilities of the correction of circulatory disorders in traumatic shock by the combined application of vasoactive agents p 182 A84-25137

Arterial hypertension (A clinical and experimental analysis) -- Russian book p 213 A84-25918

CLOSED ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

Identification of a volatile phytotoxin from algae p 194 N84-18876

The complementary roles of existing and advanced environmental, thermal control and life support technology for space stations p 233 N84-19429

Biological life support system --- for space stations p 196 N84-19430

CLOUDS

Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds
[AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

CLUMPS

Changes in the aggregation of erythrocytes and thrombocytes under ultraviolet radiation p 183 A84-25146

COGNITION

User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

A theory of diagnostic inference [AD-A137032] p 228 N84-20163

Self-monitoring. Cognitive processes and performance [AD-A137043] p 228 N84-20164

A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintelligent tasks [AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

Applied cognitive science [AD-A136780] p 235 N84-20185

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Systems problems in the development of mathematical psychology -- Russian book p 225 A84-25910

Applied cognitive science [AD-A136780] p 235 N84-20185

COLD ACCLIMATIZATION

Thermoregulation in cold- and noncold-acclimated rats cold exposed in hyperbaric fields p 180 A84-24393

Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia p 180 A84-24694

The effect of various regimes of thermal adaptation on thermogenesis in albino rats p 181 A84-24697

Strategy of psychic adaptation in Antarctic conditions p 223 A84-25103

Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures p 207 A84-25108

Influence of physical training on nonspecific adaptation mechanisms p 209 A84-25148

The effect of swimming in a therapeutic pool on thermoregulatory reactions p 211 A84-25363

COLD WEATHER

Cold weather goggles. 6: Effectiveness of yellow filters [AD-A136241] p 232 N84-18904

COLOR VISION

The effect of railroad work on the condition of peripheral color fields of vision in workers in locomotive brigades p 201 A84-23733

Effects of extended hypoxia on night vision p 206 A84-24953

Cold weather goggles. 6: Effectiveness of yellow filters [AD-A136241] p 232 N84-18904

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS

Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products p 183 A84-25369

COMMONALITY

Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience p 233 N84-19428

COMMUNICATING

Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers p 222 A84-23705

Toward an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication [AD-A135863] p 228 N84-20166

COMPENSATORY TRACKING

A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking p 231 A84-25010

COMPETITION

The use of psychophysiological indicators to predict the success of competitive activity p 224 A84-25360

COMPUTER AIDED MANUFACTURING

Coordinated research in robotics and integrated manufacturing [AD-A137042] p 236 N84-20191

COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

Explaining complex engineered devices [AD-A136790] p 236 N84-20186

COMPUTER GRAPHICS

The behavioral demonstrator: A requirements specification executor [AD-A136944] p 236 N84-20189

COMPUTER NETWORKS

Operator workload measurement validation for the MARK IV DSCC monitor and control subsystem p 233 N84-19634

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

COMPUTER PROGRAMS

Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds [AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

COMPUTER TECHNIQUES

Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing
p 191 N84-18859

Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS)
[AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

COMPUTERIZED SIMULATION

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR
[AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

CONCENTRATION (COMPOSITION)

Mechanism of shoot gravitropism p 187 N84-18836

CONDITIONED REFLEXES

The conditioned reflex and motivation
p 170 A84-23735

CONFERENCES

International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983, and Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, August 28-September 3, 1983, Proceedings
p 203 A84-24326

NASA Space Biology Program. Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts
[NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

User centered system design
[AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

CONSISTENCY

Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation
[AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

CONSTANTS

Rubner's constant as a criterion of specific life span
p 184 A84-25638

CONSUMABLES (SPACECREW SUPPLIES)

Biological life support system --- for space stations
p 196 N84-19430

CONTRACTION

Microdifferential holography and the polysarcomeric unit of activation of skeletal muscle
p 172 A84-24100

The effect of hypokinesis and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats
p 175 A84-24362

A technique for evaluating the rhythm-dependent characteristics of the mechanical activity of the myocardium
p 181 A84-24699

CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Smart Stick controllers
p 231 A84-25511

CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERES

Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience
p 233 N84-19428

COORDINATION

Influence of optokinetic stimulation and immersion on eye-head coordination in man
p 205 A84-24353

CORN

Calcium elicited asymmetric auxin transport in gravity influenced root segments
p 187 N84-18835

Protein and carotenoid synthesis and turnover in gravistimulated root caps
p 188 N84-18837

CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women
p 210 A84-25356

CORONARY CIRCULATION

The role of coronary vascular reactivity in the regulation of myocardial blood supply
p 183 A84-25357

Alterations of hypertrophied myocardium and its blood vessels during experimental infarction
p 186 A84-26365

CORRELATION

Dependence of the functional condition of workers on age and occupational factors
p 211 A84-25367

Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation
[AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

CORTICOSTEROIDS

Effect of an exercise regimen on development of hypertension in rats
p 171 A84-23930

COSMIC RAYS

Contribution of cosmic rays to radiation exposure of the population
p 185 A84-25762

COSMONAUTS

Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method
p 212 A84-25761

Cosmonaut training
p 225 N84-18250

Beregovoy on cosmonaut training
p 226 N84-18251

Biomedical experiments on Soviet-French flight
p 186 N84-18254

COSMOS SATELLITES

General principles and methods of animal experiments flown on Cosmos biosatellites
p 176 A84-24370

CREW WORK STATIONS

Environmental control and life support (ECLS) design optimization approach
p 231 A84-24637

CRITICAL FLICKER FUSION

Individual features of the vegetative tonus and its interrelationship with the functional condition of the central nervous system
p 211 A84-25364

CROP GROWTH

In vitro seed to seed growth on clinostats
p 192 N84-18863

Isolation and characterization of beta-glucan synthase: A potential biochemical regulator of gravistimulated differential cell wall loosening
p 195 N84-18882

CRYOGENICS

Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials
[AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

CUES

Learning in a probabilistic environment: A new approach, and some preliminary findings
[AD-A137031] p 228 N84-20162

CULTURE TECHNIQUES

Cells, embryos and development in space
p 191 N84-18862

Fluid mechanical aspects of cell culture
[NASA-CR-171749] p 195 N84-18886

IPE 7

p 198 N84-20123

CURVATURE

The role of gravity in leaf blade curvatures
p 192 N84-18865

CYTOCHROMES

Nitrite reduction in paracoccus halodenitrificans: Evidence for the role of a cd-type cytochrome in ammonia formation
[NASA-TM-85883] p 198 N84-20125

CYTOGENESIS

Cytoplasmic rearrangements associated with amphibian egg symmetrization
p 192 N84-18867

CYTOLOGY

Improvement of the treatment of furunculosis using data of immunological indicators
p 200 A84-23710

Radiosensitizing and damaging effects of hyperthermia on various biological systems - Radiosensitizing and damaging effect of hyperthermia on mouse leukosis La cells
p 170 A84-23723

Subcellular investigation of the influence of real and modulated weightlessness upon performance and regeneration processes in muscular tissue
p 173 A84-24338

Is there an orientation of the nuclei in microplasmida of Physarum polycephalum?
p 177 A84-24374

Biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels
p 178 A84-24380

The bonding of aldosterone by kidney cell receptors in adult and senescent rats
p 185 A84-25647

Effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia in pigs
p 186 A84-26192

CYTOPLASM

Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation
p 178 A84-24381

Cytoplasmic rearrangements associated with amphibian egg symmetrization
p 192 N84-18867

D

DAMAGE

Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy
[AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

DAMPING

Importance of gravity for plant growth and behavior
p 192 N84-18864

DATA ACQUISITION

On the principles underlying the choice and evaluation of physiological indicators of the functional condition of the organism
p 199 A84-23472

DATA BASES

Guide to the development of a human factors engineering data retrieval system
[AD-A136918] p 236 N84-20187

DECISION MAKING

Velocity control decision-making ability: Relationship to flying capability and experience
[AD-A136546] p 226 N84-18901

Effort and accuracy in choice
[AD-A136881] p 227 N84-20161

DECODING

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983
[NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

DEEP SPACE NETWORK

Operator workload measurement validation for the MARK IV DSCC monitor and control subsystem
p 233 N84-19634

DEHYDRATION

Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin
p 181 A84-24730

Thermoregulatory responses to exercise in dehydrated dogs
p 186 A84-26191

DEHYDROGENATION

Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension
p 189 N84-18849

DELAY

Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays
[AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

DEMOGRAPHY

Demographic considerations in gravitational biology
p 176 A84-24371

DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID

Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis
p 172 A84-24099

Pea amyloplast DNA is qualitatively similar to pea chloroplast DNA
p 194 N84-18877

DERMATOLOGY

Improvement of the treatment of furunculosis using data of immunological indicators
p 200 A84-23710

DESENSITIZING

The use of relaxation/desensitization in treating anxiety associated with flying
p 223 A84-24954

DESIGN ANALYSIS

Explaining complex engineered devices
[AD-A136790] p 236 N84-20186

DESYNCHRONIZATION (BIOLOGY)

Biological rhythms and the organization of human life in space -- Russian book
p 213 A84-25924

DETECTION

Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols; improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory
[FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection
[AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

DIAGNOSIS

Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation
p 199 A84-23709

Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems -- Russian book on monitoring of cosmonauts by ground personnel
p 202 A84-23959

Diagnosis of critical craniocerebral trauma in extended cruise conditions
p 210 A84-25150

Recent advances in diagnostic techniques in cardiology
p 215 A84-26376

DIAPHRAGM (ANATOMY)

Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men
p 201 A84-23935

DIESEL ENGINES

Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests
p 230 A84-23728

DIESEL FUELS

Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983
[AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

DIETS

Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life
p 184 A84-25633

A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals
p 184 A84-25634

Effects of dietary sodium intake on body and muscle potassium content in unacclimatized men during successive days of work in the heat
p 220 N84-20153

DIFFERENTIAL INTERFEROMETRY

Microdifferential holography and the polysarcomeric unit of activation of skeletal muscle
p 172 A84-24100

DIFFERENTIATION (BIOLOGY)

Growth and differentiation of mammalian embryonic tissues exposed to hypergravity in vivo and in vitro
p 193 N84-18869

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Aging and the human digestive system
p 212 A84-25636

DISEASES

Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy
[AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

DISORIENTATION

Pilot disorientation and the use of a peripheral vision display
p 223 A84-24960

A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking
p 231 A84-25010

Eye spectral sensitivity and its variation with luminance level
[RAE-TR-83043] p 216 N84-18892

SUBJECT INDEX

Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion [DRIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

The effect of noise and display orientation on cognitive performance [AD-A136808] p 227 N84-20158

The limits of multiple resource theory: The role of task correlation/integration in optimal display formatting [AD-A136692] p 235 N84-20182

A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintegration tasks [AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

DIVING (UNDERWATER)

A mathematical model for oxygen toxicity in man [AD-A137379] p 218 N84-20139

DOCUMENTATION

User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

DOSAGE

Short-term human respiratory effects of nitrogen dioxide: Determination of quantitative dose-response profiles. Phase 1: Exposure of healthy volunteers to 4 PPM NO/sub 2 [PB84-132299] p 220 N84-20148

DRUGS

Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females p 201 A84-23932

Effect of physostigmine on immobilized rat tonic and tetanic skeletal muscles p 175 A84-24358

Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesis and treated by substance P p 179 A84-24387

Hyperthermic effects of centrally injected (D-ALA2, N-ME-PHE4, MET-(0)-5-OL)-enkephalin (FK 33-824) in rabbits and guinea-pigs p 181 A84-24729

Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

Prevention of stress-related damage and enhancement of the endurance of the body to physical load by means of chemical factors p 182 A84-25132

DYNAMIC CONTROL

Model reference adaptive control of mechanical manipulators p 237 N84-20194

DYNAMIC LOADS

Static versus dynamic loads as an influence on bone remodelling [NASA-CR-173365] p 196 N84-18887

Control of bone remodelling by applied dynamic loads [NASA-CR-173287] p 196 N84-18889

DYNAMIC RESPONSE

Researching the man-machine system as a function of soil-environment system p 233 N84-19894

E

EAR PROTECTORS

Noise characteristics on the ground run-up test by current combat aircraft and protection program for hearing loss p 210 A84-25183

ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY

Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Saliut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

Mitral valve prolapse - An aero medical problem p 215 A84-26379

ECOLOGY

Main findings and prospects relating to the ecological physiology of humans p 207 A84-25101

Constitutional immunity and its molecular-ecological bases -- Russian book p 186 A84-25920

EDEMA

Ventilation and ventilatory control in high altitude pulmonary edema and acute mountain sickness [AD-A135941] p 219 N84-20145

EDUCATION

Metabolic characteristics of post-exercise ketosis: The protective effects of training p 220 N84-20152

Processes of skill performance: A foundation for the design and use of training equipment [AD-A136879] p 227 N84-20160

Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) [AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

EFFERENT NERVOUS SYSTEMS

Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia p 180 A84-24694

Delayed effect of synthetic tetrapeptidamide on the brain motor system p 181 A84-24695

Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task [AD-A135545] p 217 N84-18899

EFFICIENCY

A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

EGGS

Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation p 178 A84-24381

Failure of vincristine induce twinning p 193 N84-18872

Twining of amphibian embryos by centrifugation p 193 N84-18873

ELECTRIC STIMULI

The conditioned reflex and motivation p 170 A84-23735

Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

Morphofunctional changes in the heart of adult and senescent rabbits when the hypothalamus is stimulated over several days p 185 A84-25646

ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT

Fast components of the electric response signal of bacteriorhodopsin protein p 185 A84-25760

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY

Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

The bioelectrochemical activity of the brain at the surface of metal electrodes p 170 A84-23734

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

Effects of traffic noise on quality of sleep - Assessment by EEG, subjective report, or performance the next day p 222 A84-23984

Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats p 231 A84-24388

The information content of EEG data in predicting operator work-capacity p 207 A84-25106

EEG variants during changes in the functional condition of the brain p 209 A84-25120

Neuromagnetic investigation of workload and attention [AD-A136172] p 219 N84-20147

ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM

Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 A84-24333

The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

ELECTROLYTES

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983 [NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

Ultrastructural effects of radiation on cells and tissues: Concluding remarks [DE84-003454] p 199 N84-20131

ELECTRON SPIN

Kinetic analysis of the possibility of the effect of a constant magnetic field on the rate of enzymatic reactions p 182 A84-25145

ELECTROPHORESIS

Studies on proteinograms in dermatophytes by disc electrophoresis. Part 2: Protein bands of keratinophilic fungi [NASA-TM-77096] p 198 N84-20127

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY

Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

EMBRYOLOGY

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes p 192 N84-18868

EMBRYOS

The effect of hypergravity on the prenatal development of mammals p 177 A84-24378

Growth and differentiation of mammalian embryonic tissues exposed to hypergravity in vivo and in vitro p 193 N84-18869

Rodent CNS neuron development: Timing of cell birth and death p 193 N84-18870

Failure of vincristine induce twinning p 193 N84-18872

Twining of amphibian embryos by centrifugation p 193 N84-18873

Avian embryonic development in hyperdynamic environments [NASA-CR-173339] p 195 N84-18885

EMERGENCIES

Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies p 183 A84-25371

ESTROGENS

EMOTIONAL FACTORS

The effect of emotional stress prior to the onset of centrifugation on acceleration tolerance in pilots p 179 A84-24389

Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

EMOTIONS

A response to Professor B. I. Dodonov (A further consideration of a need-informational approach to the study of emotions) p 222 A84-23708

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Toward an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication [AD-A135863] p 228 N84-20166

ENDOCRINOLOGY

The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

ENDOTHELIUM

Heterogeneity of aortal and arterial endothelium in humans - A quantitative investigation using scanning electron microscopy p 210 A84-25358

ENDOTOXINS

Staphylococcal enterotoxins p 170 A84-23736

ENERGY ABSORPTION

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR [AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

ENERGY DISSIPATION

Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise [AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT

Social-psychological problems in the evaluation of engineering personnel in automated systems for the control of developing enterprises p 222 A84-23706

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

The influence of the chemical composition of the air on the oxidizing effect of ozone in buildings p 230 A84-23712

Environmental control and life support (ECLS) design optimization approach p 231 A84-24637

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

Environmental control and life support (ECLS) design optimization approach p 231 A84-24637

ENZYME ACTIVITY

The effect of hypergravitation on nucleic acid metabolism in the rat liver p 177 A84-24373

The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 A84-25134

Fast components of the electric response signal of bacteriorhodopsin protein p 185 A84-25760

Nitrite reduction in paracoccus halodenitrificans: Evidence for the role of a cd-type cytochrome in ammonia formation [NASA-TM-85883] p 198 N84-20125

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man [NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

ENZYMES

Report of Prochloron research p 196 N84-20121

EPINEPHRINE

Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

The effect of adrenaline, insulin, and estradiol dipropionate on the electrical activity and excitability of hypothalamic nuclei in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25643

ERGOMETERS

The effect of aerobic capacity on VO2 max values measured during leg ergometry and combined arm and leg ergometry p 220 N84-20149

ERYTHROCYTES

The sickle cell trait in relation to the training and assignment of duties in the armed forces. I - Policies, observations, and studies p 206 A84-24951

Changes in the aggregation of erythrocytes and thrombocytes under ultraviolet radiation p 183 A84-25146

Dependence of the photodamage of erythrocytes on the ultraviolet-radiation intensity p 183 A84-25147

Influence of the long-term repeated centrifugation stress (-2Gx) on blood components in rats p 183 A84-25181

Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 A84-25354

ESTROGENS

The effect of adrenaline, insulin, and estradiol dipropionate on the electrical activity and excitability of hypothalamic nuclei in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25643

ETHYL ALCOHOL

ETHYL ALCOHOL

Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication
p 182 A84-25138

ETHYLENE

Small gravitationally elicited voltage transients in pea stems
p 188 N84-18838
The roles of callose, elicitors and ethylene in thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism
p 191 N84-18860
Participation of ethylene in gravitropism
p 194 N84-18878

EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGY

Isometric or dynamic training - Differential effects on mechanical properties of a human muscle
p 201 A84-23927
Availability of glucose given orally during exercise
p 201 A84-23928
Effect of an exercise regimen on development of hypertension in rats
p 171 A84-23930
Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females
p 201 A84-23932
Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men
p 201 A84-23935
Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 torr
p 202 A84-23936
Cardiovascular responses to bicycle exercise during lower body negative pressure
p 204 A84-24348
Evaluation of the psychic states of athletes
p 224 A84-25359

The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise
p 211 A84-25362
Individual features of the vegetative tonus and its interrelationship with the functional condition of the central nervous system
p 211 A84-25364
Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects
p 214 A84-26196

Physiological, biomechanical, and medical aspects of lifting and repetitive lifting: A review
[AD-A136689] p 218 N84-20140
Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise
[AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

EXOBIOLOGY

Evolutionary and physiological adaptation to gravity
p 174 A84-24343
Clinostat effects on shoot and root of Arabidopsis
p 179 A84-24384
Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors --- Russian book
p 213 A84-25925

NASA Space Biology Program. Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts
[NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829
Physiological changes in fast and slow muscle with simulated weightlessness
p 189 N84-18850

EXPERIMENTATION

Appropriateness of the small-cage-reared rat as a model for the study of altered-activity effects
p 190 N84-18851

EXPOSURE

Short-term human respiratory effects of nitrogen dioxide: Determination of quantitative dose-response profiles. Phase 1: Exposure of healthy volunteers to 4 PPM NO₂ sub 2
[PB84-132299] p 220 N84-20148

EXTINCTION

Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record
p 185 A84-25789
End-Cretaceous brachiopod extinctions in the chalk of Denmark
p 185 A84-25791
Terminal Cretaceous extinctions in the Hell Creek area, Montana - Compatible with catastrophic extinction
p 185 A84-25792

EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE

SETI investigations at Jodrell Bank, England: September through November 1983
p 237 N84-19639

EYE DISEASES

Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion
[DRIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

EYE MOVEMENTS

Perturbation analysis applied to eye, head, and arm movement models
p 230 A84-23625
Influence of optokinetic stimulation and immersion on eye-head coordination in man
p 205 A84-24353
Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task
p 222 A84-24731
Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays
[AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

F

FALLOUT

Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds
[AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

FATIGUE (BIOLOGY)

Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work
p 208 A84-25111

Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion
[DRIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

FATTY ACIDS

A comparative study of the fatty acid composition of prochloron lipids
p 197 N84-20115

FEEDBACK

User centered system design
[AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice
[AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

Self-monitoring. Cognitive processes and performance
[AD-A137043] p 228 N84-20164

FEMALES

Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female
[AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

FERMENTATION

Kinetic analysis of the possibility of the effect of a constant magnetic field on the rate of enzymatic reactions
p 182 A84-25145

FERTILIZATION

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes
p 192 N84-18868

FIBROBLASTS

Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis
p 172 A84-24099

FLAME RETARDANTS

Hygienic evaluation of fire-resistant polyester fiber
p 231 A84-25366

FLAMMABILITY

Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products
p 183 A84-25369

FLEXIBLE SPACECRAFT

Precise control of flexible manipulators
[NASA-CR-175389] p 234 N84-20175

FLIGHT CLOTHING

The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet
p 231 A84-25182

Development of a pressurized anti-exposure barrier system
[AD-A137130] p 234 N84-20178

Report on study trip to France, 28 June-9 July 1983 --- protective clothing of flight crews
[FOA-C-59007-H1] p 237 N84-20193

FLIGHT CREWS

The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet
p 231 A84-25182

A study of pre-excitation syndrome in healthy aircrew
p 215 A84-26377

Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds
[AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

Psychological research in USA within the areas of anti-tank helicopter operations and man-computer interactions: Study trip to USA, May-June 1983
[FOA-C-53012-H2] p 229 N84-20172

Report on study trip to France, 28 June-9 July 1983 --- protective clothing of flight crews
[FOA-C-59007-H1] p 237 N84-20193

FLIGHT SIMULATION

A comparison of rating scale, secondary-task, physiological, and primary-task workload estimation techniques in a simulated flight task emphasizing communications load
p 223 A84-24950

Part-task training strategies in simulated carrier landing final approach training
[AD-A136670] p 227 N84-20156

Accuracy of visually perceived roll angle and roll rate using an artificial horizon and peripheral displays
[VTH-LR-377] p 229 N84-20171

FLIGHT SIMULATORS

Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays
[AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

FLIGHT STRESS

The use of relaxation/desensitization in treating anxiety associated with flying
p 223 A84-24954

FLIGHT STRESS (BIOLOGY)

Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight
p 210 A84-25149

SUBJECT INDEX

A study of pre-excitation syndrome in healthy aircrew
p 215 A84-26377

FLIGHT TRAINING

The sickle cell trait in relation to the training and assignment of duties in the armed forces. I - Policies, observations, and studies
p 206 A84-24951

FLOW DISTRIBUTION

The effects of high frequency positive pressure ventilation on hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction
p 220 N84-20151

FLUID MECHANICS

Fluid mechanical aspects of cell culture
[NASA-CR-171749] p 195 N84-18886

FOAMS

Development of a pressurized anti-exposure barrier system
[AD-A137130] p 234 N84-20178

FOOD

The effect of meat pates of different compositions on the gastric secretion function
p 170 A84-23739

FORMAT

A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintegration tasks
[AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

FOSSILS

Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic?
p 181 A84-24736

FOURIER TRANSFORMATION

Six formal properties of two-dimensional anisotropic visual filters - Structural principles and frequency/orientation selectivity
p 221 A84-23623

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Temporary threshold shifts after onset and offset of moderately loud low-frequency maskers
p 202 A84-23987

FRUITS

Participation of ethylene in gravitropism
p 194 N84-18878

FUNCTIONS

On the principles underlying the choice and evaluation of physiological indicators of the functional condition of the organism
p 199 A84-23472

FUNGI

Studies on proteinograms in dermatophytes by disc electrophoresis. Part 2: Protein bands of keratinophilic fungi
[NASA-TM-77096] p 198 N84-20127

G

GAMETOCTES

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes
p 192 N84-18868

GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

The effect of meat pates of different compositions on the gastric secretion function
p 170 A84-23739

Examination of effect of hypokinesis on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat
p 173 A84-24339

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man
[NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

General introduction to the study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man
p 218 N84-20137

The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man
p 218 N84-20138

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Remote sensing training for Corps of Engineering personnel: The university training module concept
[NASA-CR-175204] p 226 N84-20154

GEOTROPISM

Graviperception in plant cells
p 174 A84-24344

Is there an orientation of the nuclei in microplasmodia of Physarum polycephalum?
p 177 A84-24374

Aromatic biosynthesis in pine tissues
p 192 N84-18866

Participation of ethylene in gravitropism
p 194 N84-18878

GERONTOLOGY

Antioxidants and an increase in lifetime
p 183 A84-25631

The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life
p 184 A84-25632

Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life
p 184 A84-25633

Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals
p 184 A84-25635

Aging and the human digestive system
p 212 A84-25636

Mechanisms for the increase in arterial pressure in old age
p 212 A84-25639

SUBJECT INDEX

Cholinergic regulation of the cardiovascular system in old age p 185 N84-25645

The bonding of aldosterone by kidney cell receptors in adult and senescent rats p 185 N84-25647

GLUCOSE

Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 N84-23928

GLYCOGENS

Metabolic characteristics of post-exercise ketosis: The protective effects of training p 220 N84-20152

GOGGLES

Cold weather goggles. 6: Effectiveness of yellow filters [AD-A136241] p 232 N84-18904

Standards for protective goggles for use in the cold [AD-A137288] p 234 N84-20179

GRAVIRECEPTORS

Graviperception in plant cells p 174 N84-24344

NASA Space Biology Program. Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts [NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

Amyloplast movement in living statocytes p 187 N84-18830

Inhibition of gravitropism in oat coleoptiles by calcium chelation p 187 N84-18831

Mechanisms of graviperception and response in pea seedlings p 188 N84-18839

Mammalian gravity receptors: Structure and metabolism p 188 N84-18840

Pea amyloplast DNA is qualitatively similar to pea chloroplast DNA p 194 N84-18877

Rheoceptive mediators of graviperception in a water flea: Morphological implications of antennal-socket setae in daphnia magna p 195 N84-18883

Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors p 195 N84-18884

GRAVITATION

Amplitude distributions of the spider heartpulse in response to gravitational stimuli p 188 N84-18841

Structural development and gravity p 188 N84-18842

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

Growth and differentiation of mammalian embryonic tissues exposed to hypergravity in vivo and in vitro p 193 N84-18869

Hyper-gravitational effects on metabolism and thermoregulation p 193 N84-18871

GRAVITATIONAL EFFECTS

International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983 and Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, August 28-September 3, 1983, Proceedings p 203 N84-24326

Pioneering in gravitational physiology p 172 N84-24327

Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 N84-24334

Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G p 204 N84-24336

The role of chronic acceleration in gravitational physiology p 173 N84-24340

The regularities of relationships between structure and function under different functional loads (homeostasis and homeomorphosis) -- hyper- and hypo-gravity effects on rat small intestine mucosa p 173 N84-24342

Evolutionary and physiological adaptation to gravity p 174 N84-24343

Reversible effects of an altered gravity field on myofibrillar proteins of skeletal muscles of various phenotypes p 175 N84-24361

Demographic considerations in gravitational biology p 176 N84-24371

Is there an orientation of the nuclei in microplasmodes of Physmar polyccephalum? p 177 N84-24374

The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 N84-24375

The effect of hypergravity on the prenatal development of mammals p 177 N84-24378

The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 N84-24379

Interserosal forces: The pressure environment of the central circulations and nature's internal 'G suits'. II - The thoracic containers, analysis via the DSR -- Dynamic Spatial Reconstruction p 180 N84-24392

Biological scaling from cells to environment - A prelude to gravitational explanations p 180 N84-24394

Protein changes in leaf-sheath pulvini of barley (hordeum) induced by gravistimulation p 187 N84-18832

An attempt to localize and identify the gravity sensing mechanism of plants p 187 N84-18833

The role of calcium in the gravitropic response of roots p 187 N84-18834

Calcium elicited asymmetric auxin transport in gravity influenced root segments p 187 N84-18835

Mechanism of shoot gravitropism p 187 N84-18836

Protein and carotenoid synthesis and turnover in gravistimulated root caps p 188 N84-18837

Small gravitationally elicited voltage transients in pea stems p 188 N84-18838

Gravitropism in leafy dicot stems p 191 N84-18857

Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing p 191 N84-18859

The roles of callose, elicitors and ethylene in thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism p 191 N84-18860

Biophysical mechanism of differential growth during gravitropism p 191 N84-18861

Importance of gravity for plant growth and behavior p 192 N84-18864

The role of gravity in leaf blade curvatures p 192 N84-18865

Aromatic biosynthesis in pine tissues p 192 N84-18866

Isolation and characterization of beta-glucan synthase: A potential biochemical regulator of gravistimulated differential cell wall loosening p 195 N84-18882

GROUND TESTS

Noise characteristics on the ground run-up test by current combat aircraft and protection program for hearing loss p 210 N84-25183

GROUP DYNAMICS

The group - Psychology and etymology p 224 N84-25374

Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety [NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

An intergroup perspective on group dynamics [AD-A135582] p 229 N84-20167

GROWTH

The effect of long-term hypokinesia on growth and skeletal muscle in rats p 169 N84-23721

The effect of hypergravity on the prenatal development of mammals p 177 N84-24378

Molecular mechanisms of the hypertrophy and wear of the myocardium p 183 N84-25351

Rubner's constant as a criterion of specific life span p 184 N84-25638

Rat body size, composition and growth at hypo- and hypergravity [NASA-CR-175393] p 198 N84-20126

H

HAIR

Rheoceptive mediators of graviperception in a water flea: Morphological implications of antennal-socket setae in daphnia magna p 195 N84-18883

HEAD MOVEMENT

Perturbation analysis applied to eye, head, and arm movement models p 230 N84-23625

Influence of optokinetic stimulation and immersion on eye-head coordination in man p 205 N84-24353

HEALTH PHYSICS

Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 N84-23709

The combined effect of work factors and the stress of everyday life on morbidity with a temporary loss of work capacity p 200 N84-23711

Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 N84-23717

The professional work capacity of female sewing-machine operators depending on health and functional condition p 200 N84-23731

Human sensitivity to changes in solar activity p 201 N84-23743

Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 N84-25110

Features of energetic and hemodynamic provision of submaximal physical load in males of a mature age p 209 N84-25118

HEARING

Temporary threshold shifts after onset and offset of moderately loud low-frequency maskers p 202 N84-23987

HEART DISEASES

Myocardial ischemia in rats during exposure to infrasound p 170 N84-23730

Hepatic hemodynamics in athletes with myocardial dystrophy p 211 N84-25361

Recent advances in diagnostic techniques in cardiology p 215 N84-26376

HEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES

A study of pre-excitation syndrome in healthy aircrew p 215 N84-26377

Exercise under hypoxia - A stress test for evaluation of cases with ischaemic heart disease for rehabilitation p 215 N84-26380

HEART FUNCTION

Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects p 169 N84-23323

Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Salut VII, June 1982 p 204 N84-24346

Cardiovascular responses to bicycle exercise during lower body negative pressure p 204 N84-24348

The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 N84-24696

Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 N84-25138

The role of coronary vascular reactivity in the regulation of myocardial blood supply p 183 N84-25357

Morphofunctional changes in the heart of adult and senescent rabbits when the hypothalamus is stimulated over several days p 185 N84-25646

Mitral valve prolapse - An aero medical problem p 215 N84-26379

HEART RATE

Heart rate response during +Gz overload on the human centrifuge and during maximum bicycle ergometer load p 203 N84-24331

A technique for evaluating the rhythm-dependent characteristics of the mechanical activity of the myocardium p 181 N84-24699

Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 N84-25149

Amplitude distributions of the spider heartpulse in response to gravitational stimuli p 188 N84-18841

HEART VALVES

Mitral valve prolapse - An aero medical problem p 215 N84-26379

HEAT ACCLIMATIZATION

The effect of various regimes of thermal adaptation on thermogenesis in albino rats p 181 N84-24697

Individual features of responses of the body to combined thermal and physical load p 208 N84-25115

The effect of adaptation to a hot climate on the condition of heat reception p 208 N84-25117

The effect of short-term heat adaptation on certain indicators of physical work capacity p 209 N84-25123

HEAT TOLERANCE

The effect of work conditions in hothouses on the condition of the upper respiratory pathways p 211 N84-25370

HEAT TRANSFER

Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise [AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

HELICOPTER PERFORMANCE

An experimental evaluation of the Sternberg task as a workload metric for helicopter Flight Handling Qualities (FHQ) research [NASA-TM-85884] p 234 N84-20176

HELICOPTERS

Backache in Chetak crew and suggested ergonomic improvements in aircraft seat design p 231 N84-26383

Evaluation of ride quality prediction methods for helicopter interior noise and vibration environments [NASA-TP-2261] p 226 N84-20155

HELMET MOUNTED DISPLAYS

Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays [AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

HELMETS

The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet p 231 N84-25182

Report on study trip to France, 28 June-9 July 1983 -- protective clothing of flight crews [FOA-C-5907-H1] p 237 N84-20193

HEMATOLOGY

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 190 N84-18856

HEMATOPOIESIS

The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 N84-24375

Hematopoiesis in antiorthostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 N84-24376

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 190 N84-18856

HEMODYNAMIC RESPONSES

Interserosal forces, the pressure environment of the central circulations and natures internal 'G suit'. I p 172 N84-24332

HEMODYNAMICS

Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334
 Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345
 Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Saliut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346
 Cardiovascular responses to bicycle exercise during lower body negative pressure p 204 A84-24348
 Antiorthostatic hypokinesia in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350
 Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352
 Haemodynamics under changed gravity p 206 A84-24395
 Dynamics of the conjugation of ventilation and blood flow in cat lungs in the case of an elevated ambient temperature p 180 A84-24693
 Physiological reactions during work in operators in conditions of disturbed homeostasis p 208 A84-25112
 Blood-circulation dynamics in conditions of continuous work on an expedition p 208 A84-25113
 Features of energetic and hemodynamic provision of submaximal physical load in males of a mature age p 209 A84-25118
 Possibilities of the correction of circulatory disorders in traumatic shock by the combined application of vasoactive agents p 182 A84-25137
 The therapeutic effect of the beta-adrenergic blocker corgard (nadolol) and its influence on hemodynamics in patients with hypertension p 210 A84-25352
 Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353
 The role of coronary vascular reactivity in the regulation of myocardial blood supply p 183 A84-25357
 Thermoregulatory responses to exercise in dehydrated dogs p 186 A84-26191
 Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

HEMODYNAMICS

Hepatic hemodynamics in athletes with myocardial dystrophy p 211 A84-25361

HEMOGLBIN

Influence of the long-term repeated centrifugation stress (-2Gx) on blood components in rats p 183 A84-25181

HEREDITY

Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

HIBERNATION

The role of biogenic brain monoamines in the regulation of hibernation p 171 A84-23741

HIGH ACCELERATION

Homeostasis in primates in hyperacceleration fields p 190 N84-18852

HIGH ALTITUDE

Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

HIGH ALTITUDE BREATHING

Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189
 Ventilation and ventilatory control in high altitude pulmonary edema and acute mountain sickness [AD-A135941] p 219 N84-20145

HIGH ALTITUDE ENVIRONMENTS

The Kimbarovskii reaction (the Kimbarovskii color precipitation reaction) as a nonspecific indicator of fatigue in high-altitude workers p 200 A84-23725
 Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 torr p 202 A84-23936

Human physiology at extreme altitudes on Mount Everest p 202 A84-24098

HIGH GRAVITY ENVIRONMENTS

The regularities of relationships between structure and function under different functional loads (homeostasis and homeomorphosis) — hyper- and hypo-gravity effects on rat small intestine mucosa p 173 A84-24342
 The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat p 177 A84-24377

Thermoregulation in cold- and noncold-acclimated rats cold exposed in hypergravic fields p 180 A84-24393
 Set-point changes in hierarchically-arranged thermogenic systems p 190 N84-18853

Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854

HIGH PRESSURE OXYGEN

Main mechanisms for functional disturbances in the body during oxygen breathing under excess pressure p 169 A84-23474

HIGH TEMPERATURE ENVIRONMENTS

Dynamics of the conjugation of ventilation and blood flow in cat lungs in the case of an elevated ambient temperature p 180 A84-24693

The effect of adaptation to a hot climate on the condition of heat reception p 208 A84-25117
 The effect of work conditions in hothouses on the condition of the upper respiratory pathways p 211 A84-25370
 Effects of dietary sodium intake on body and muscle potassium content in unacclimatized men during successive days of work in the heat p 220 N84-20153

HISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Growth and differentiation of mammalian embryonic tissues exposed to hypergravity *in vivo* and *in vitro* p 193 N84-18869

HISTOLOGY

Neurotrophic mechanisms of aging p 184 A84-25641
 Amyloplast movement in living statocytes p 187 N84-18830

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of stimulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials [AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy [AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

HOLOGRAPHIC INTERFEROMETRY

Microdifferential holography and the polysarcomeric unit of activation of skeletal muscle p 172 A84-24100

HOMEOSTASIS

Physiological reactions during work in operators in conditions of disturbed homeostasis p 208 A84-25112

Homeostasis in primates in hyperacceleration fields p 190 N84-18852

HORMONE METABOLISMS

Electrical activity of subcortical structures and the cerebral cortex during fasting p 171 A84-23740

Hormonal and metabolic responses to simulated weightlessness p 203 A84-24328

Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 A84-24333

Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 A84-24696

Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

The effect of nicotinic acid on hormone-level changes in burn disease p 182 A84-25135

Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

Features characterizing the effect of vasopressin on vascular smooth muscles in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25644

Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects p 214 A84-26196

HUMAN BEHAVIOR

Certain psychological problems in a systems approach to the analysis of human activity p 221 A84-23701

Systems problems in the development of mathematical psychology — Russian book p 225 A84-25910

Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety [NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

Self-monitoring. Cognitive processes and performance [AD-A137043] p 228 N84-20164

Toward an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication [AD-A135863] p 228 N84-20166

An intergroup perspective on group dynamics [AD-A135582] p 229 N84-20167

Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems [AD-A135823] p 229 N84-20169

HUMAN BODY

Human physiology at extreme altitudes on Mount Everest p 202 A84-24098

Analysis of the kinematic properties data of the shoulder complex during forced motion [AD-A135913] p 216 N84-18895

HUMAN CENTRIFUGES

Heart rate response during +Gz overload on the human centrifuge and during maximum bicycle ergometer load p 203 A84-24331

HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING

Main findings and prospects relating to the ecological physiology of humans p 207 A84-25101

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

General features of adaptation of miners of the Donets coal basin p 207 A84-25109

Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 A84-25110

Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

Efficiency of the occupational activity of persons depending on their psychophysiological characteristics p 208 A84-25114

Changes of occupationally important qualities in operators at oil-processing plants during adaptation to work p 224 A84-25124

An analysis of JASDF aircraft accidents data from human factors aspect. II - An analysis of pilot errors and psycho-physiological factors p 224 A84-25184

Helicopter warning signals - Comparative study of individual and group interviews p 225 A84-25400

Backache in Chetak crew and suggested ergonomic improvements in aircraft seat design p 231 A84-26383

Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion [DRIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles p 233 N84-18986

The historical development and basis of human factors guidelines for automated systems in aeronautical operations [NASA-CR-166560] p 234 N84-20174

GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

Applied cognitive science [AD-A136780] p 235 N84-20185

Guide to the development of a human factors engineering data retrieval system [AD-A136918] p 236 N84-20187

Issues in interaction language specification and representation [AD-A136943] p 236 N84-20188

Dialogue management: New concepts in human-computer interface development [AD-A136945] p 236 N84-20190

HUMAN PATHOLOGY

Current ideas on the significance of normal microflora of the body in normal and pathological conditions p 171 A84-23742

Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy [AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

HUMAN PERFORMANCE

Effects of traffic noise on quality of sleep - Assessment by EEG, subjective report, or performance the next day p 222 A84-23984

Assessment of the functional capabilities of the human body in doing physical work p 207 A84-25105

The use of psychophysiological indicators to predict the successfulness of competitive activity p 224 A84-25360

Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

Eye spectral sensitivity and its variation with luminance level [RAE-TR-83043] p 216 N84-18892

The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903

Operator workload measurement validation for the MARK IV DSCC monitor and control subsystem p 233 N84-19634

Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice [AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

SUBJECT INDEX

Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge [AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

Processes of skill performance: A foundation for the design and use of training equipment [AD-A136879] p 227 N84-20160

Self-monitoring. Cognitive processes and performance [AD-A137043] p 228 N84-20164

Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation [AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

HUMAN REACTIONS

The structure of the human motion detection system p 221 A84-23624

Certain psychological problems in a systems approach to the analysis of human activity p 221 A84-23701

Short-term human respiratory effects of nitrogen dioxide: Determination of quantitative dose-response profiles. Phase 1: Exposure of healthy volunteers to 4 PPM NO/sub 2 [PB84-132299] p 220 N84-20148

HUMAN RESOURCES

A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

HUMAN TOLERANCES

Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies p 183 A84-25371

HYDRAULIC FLUIDS

Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983 [AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

HYDRAZINES

Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983 [AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

HYGIENE

Problem of adaptation and health spa therapy -- Russian book p 202 A84-23957

HYPERBARIC CHAMBERS

The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

HYPERCAPNIA

Presynaptic neurotransmitter and chemosensory responses to natural stimuli p 172 A84-23934

Breathing pattern in humans - Elevated CO₂ or low O₂ on positive airway pressure p 214 A84-26197

HYPERKINESIA

Acute physiological responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 181 A84-24959

HYPEROXIA

A mathematical model for oxygen toxicity in man [AD-A137379] p 218 N84-20139

HYPERTENSION

Hypertension and the professional work capacity of bus drivers p 201 A84-23732

Effect of an exercise regimen on development of hypertension in rats p 171 A84-23930

Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 A84-25138

The therapeutic effect of the beta-adrenergic blocker corgard (nadolol) and its influence on hemodynamics in patients with hypertension p 210 A84-25352

Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 A84-25354

Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

Circulating immune complexes in experimental hypertension and in hypertension combined with the administration of cholesterol in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25648

Arterial hypertension (A clinical and experimental analysis) -- Russian book p 213 A84-25918

HYPERTHERMIA

Mathematical model of the simultaneous combined effect of ionizing radiation and hyperthermia p 169 A84-23722

Radiosensitizing and damaging effects of hyperthermia on various biological systems - Radiosensitizing and damaging effect of hyperthermia on mouse leukemia L₁₂₁₀ cells p 170 A84-23723

Intensity of thermal and physical load in workers of hot shops in present-day metallurgical production p 200 A84-23727

Mechanisms producing tachycardia in conscious baboons during environmental heat stress p 172 A84-23933

Dynamics of the conjugation of ventilation and blood flow in cat lungs in the case of an elevated ambient temperature p 180 A84-24693

Hyperthermic effects of centrally injected (D-ALA2, N-ME-PHE4, MET-(0)5-OL)-enkephalin (FK 33-824) in rabbits and guinea-pigs p 181 A84-24729

Individual features of responses of the body to combined thermal and physical load p 208 A84-25115

Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

HYPOBARIC ATMOSPHERES

Human physiology at extreme altitudes on Mount Everest p 202 A84-24098

Hypoxia alters blood coagulation during acute decompression in humans p 214 A84-26193

HYPOCAPNIA

Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

HYPODYANAMIA

Extensions of suspension systems to measure effects of hypokinesia/hypodynamia and antiorthostasis in rats p 190 N84-18855

HYPOKINESIA

Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects p 169 A84-23232

Substantiation of microclimate norms for industrial buildings, taking into account the category of operator-work load p 230 A84-23713

Hygienic evaluation of microclimate and the thermal condition of humans during the performance of easy work in Siberian enterprises p 200 A84-23716

Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia p 169 A84-23720

The effect of long-term hypokinesia on growth and skeletal muscle in rats p 169 A84-23721

Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

Glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in muscles from immobilized limbs p 171 A84-23931

The validity of an animal model for experiments related to weightlessness p 173 A84-24337

Subcellular investigation of the influence of real and modulated weightlessness upon performance and regeneration processes in muscular tissue p 173 A84-24338

Examination of effect of hypokinesia on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat p 173 A84-24339

Antiorthostatic hypokinesia in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350

Glucocorticoid sensitivity, disuse, and the regulation of muscle mass p 174 A84-24356

Prevention of metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 175 A84-24359

The effect of hypokinesia and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats p 175 A84-24362

Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D₃ active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

Hematopoiesis in antiorthostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 A84-24376

The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

Chronic hypokinesia and 3 periods of the stress reactivity in rats p 179 A84-24385

The influence of hypokinesia on the asymmetric distribution of noradrenalin in the neocortex, hippocampus and subrenals of rats p 179 A84-24386

Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesia and treated by substance P p 179 A84-24387

Metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 189 A84-18848

Physiological changes in fast and slow muscle with simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18850

Appropriateness of the small-cage-reared rat as a model for the study of altered-activity effects p 190 N84-18851

Extensions of suspension systems to measure effects of hypokinesia/hypodynamia and antiorthostasis in rats p 190 N84-18855

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 190 N84-18856

HYPOTHALAMUS

The effect of adrenaline, insulin, and estradiol dipropionate on the electrical activity and excitability of hypothalamic nuclei in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25643

Morphofunctional changes in the heart of adult and senescent rabbits when the hypothalamus is stimulated over several days p 185 A84-25646

IMPLANTED ELECTRODES (BIOLOGY)

HYPOTHERMIA

Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia p 180 A84-24694

Physiological responses and survival time prediction for humans in ice-water p 206 A84-24956

Thermal protection performance of survival suits in ice-water p 231 A84-24957

HYPOTOXIA

Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

Presynaptic neurotransmitter and chemosensory responses to natural stimuli p 172 A84-23934

Human physiology at extreme altitudes on Mount Everest p 202 A84-24098

The effect of hypokinesia and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats p 175 A84-24362

Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia p 180 A84-24694

Effects of extended hypoxia on night vision p 206 A84-24953

Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

Hypoxia alters blood coagulation during acute decompression in humans p 214 A84-26193

Breathing pattern in humans - Elevated CO₂ or low O₂ on positive airway pressure p 214 A84-26197

Exercise under hypoxia - A stress test for evaluation of cases with ischaemic heart disease for rehabilitation p 215 A84-26380

High sustained positive G - Future problems and solutions p 215 A84-26382

Ventilation and ventilatory control in high altitude pulmonary edema and acute mountain sickness [AD-A135941] p 219 N84-20145

IMAGE PROCESSING

Six formal properties of two-dimensional anisotropic visual filters - Structural principles and frequency/orientation selectivity p 221 A84-23623

The structure of the human motion detection system p 221 A84-23624

Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing p 191 N84-18859

IMAGES

Neuropsychological investigation of visual-pictorial thinking p 224 A84-25373

IMMOBILIZATION

The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357

Effect of physostigmine on immobilized rat tonic and tetanic skeletal muscles p 175 A84-24358

The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (M. nemestrina) p 176 A84-24367

Appropriateness of the small-cage-reared rat as a model for the study of altered-activity effects p 190 N84-18851

IMMUNITY

Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects p 169 A84-23232

Circadian rhythms of body resistance and work capacity in seamen p 199 A84-23475

Development of cholesterol atherosclerosis in the secondary immunodeficient condition in rabbits p 186 A84-26366

IMMUNOLOGY

Improvement of the treatment of furunculosis using data of immunological indicators p 200 A84-23710

Staphylococcal enterotoxins p 170 A84-23736

Current ideas on the significance of normal microflora of the body in normal and pathological conditions p 171 A84-23742

Influence of physical training on nonspecific adaptation mechanisms p 209 A84-25148

Circulating immune complexes in experimental hypertension and in hypertension combined with the administration of cholesterol in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25648

Constitutional immunity and its molecular-ecological bases -- Russian book p 186 A84-25920

IMPACT ACCELERATION

The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet p 231 A84-25182

IMPACT TESTS

The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet p 231 A84-25182

IMPLANTED ELECTRODES (BIOLOGY)

Investigation of the neuron firing rate in the human brain -- Russian book p 202 A84-23955

IN-FLIGHT MONITORING

IN-FLIGHT MONITORING

'Pilot error' accident: A case report - Need for inflight physiological monitoring p 225 A84-26381

INCENTIVES

Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice [AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

The influence of the chemical composition of the air on the oxidizing effect of ozone in buildings p 230 A84-23712

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 A84-23709
Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 A84-23717

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Improvement of the treatment of furunculosis using data of immunological indicators p 200 A84-23710
Constitutional immunity and its molecular-ecological bases -- Russian book p 186 A84-25920

INFERENCE

A theory of diagnostic inference [AD-A137032] p 228 N84-20163

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

Guide to the development of a human factors engineering data retrieval system [AD-A136918] p 236 N84-20187

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Guide to the development of a human factors engineering data retrieval system [AD-A136918] p 236 N84-20187

Dialogue management: New concepts in human-computer interface development [AD-A136945] p 236 N84-20190

INFORMATION THEORY

A response to Professor B. I. Dodonov (A further consideration of a need- informational approach to the study of emotions) p 222 A84-23708

Systems problems in the development of mathematical psychology -- Russian book p 225 A84-25910

INFRASONIC FREQUENCIES

Myocardial ischemia in rats during exposure to infrasound p 170 A84-23730

INSPIRATION

Effect of inspiratory muscle fatigue on perception of added loads in humans p 220 N84-20150

INSULIN

Glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in muscles from immobilized limbs p 171 A84-23931

The effect of adrenaline, insulin, and estradiol dipropionate on the electrical activity and excitability of hypothalamic nuclei in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25643

INTERACTIVE CONTROL

GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Beregovoy on cosmonaut training p 226 N84-18251
Biomedical experiments on Soviet-French flight p 186 N84-18254

INTERPROCESSOR COMMUNICATION

Issues in interaction language specification and representation [AD-A136943] p 236 N84-20188

Dialogue management: New concepts in human-computer interface development [AD-A136945] p 236 N84-20190

INTESTINES

Staphylococcal enterotoxins p 170 A84-23736

The effect of the deficiency of food protein and group B vitamins on the content of calcium-binding protein in the mucosa of the small intestine p 170 A84-23738

The regularities of relationships between structure and function under different functional loads (homeostasis and homeomorphy) -- hyper- and hypo-gravity effects on rat small intestine mucosa p 173 A84-24342

Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

INTOXICATION

Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 A84-25138

INVERTEBRATES

Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

Amplitude distributions of the spider heartpulse in response to gravitational stimuli p 188 N84-18841

SUBJECT INDEX

ION CONCENTRATION

Cellular localization of Na(+), K(+)-ATPase in the mammalian vestibular system p 194 N84-18880

IONIZING RADIATION

Contribution of cosmic rays to radiation exposure of the population p 185 A84-25762
Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds [AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

ISCHEMIA

Myocardial ischemia in rats during exposure to infrasound p 170 A84-23730
Effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia in pigs p 186 A84-26192
Exercise under hypoxia - A stress test for evaluation of cases with ischaemic heart disease for rehabilitation p 215 A84-26380

ISOLATION

Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385

J

JET AIRCRAFT NOISE

Noise characteristics on the ground run-up test by current combat aircraft and protection program for hearing loss p 210 A84-25183

JET ENGINE FUELS

Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983 [AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

JUDGMENTS

Effort and accuracy in choice [AD-A136881] p 227 N84-20161

K

KIDNEYS

The bonding of aldosterone by kidney cell receptors in adult and senescent rats p 185 A84-25647

KINEMATICS

Analysis of the kinematic properties data of the shoulder complex during forced motion [AD-A135913] p 216 N84-18895

KINESTHESIA

A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactual displays for compensatory tracking p 231 A84-25010

KNOWLEDGE

Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge [AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

L

LABYRINTH

Caloric test, its modern versions, merits and shortcomings -- labyrinth therapy p 211 A84-25599

LASER DOPPLER VELOCIMETERS

Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

LEADERSHIP

Toward an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication [AD-A135863] p 228 N84-20166

LEARNING

Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice [AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

Learning in a probabilistic environment: A new approach, and some preliminary findings [AD-A137031] p 228 N84-20162

LEARNING THEORY

Learning in a probabilistic environment: A new approach, and some preliminary findings [AD-A137031] p 228 N84-20162

LEAVES

The role of gravity in leaf blade curvatures p 192 N84-18865

LEG (ANATOMY)

The effect of aerobic capacity on VO2 max values measured during leg ergometry and combined arm and leg ergometry p 220 N84-20149

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans p 194 N84-18879

LIFE SPAN

Antioxidants and an increase in lifetime p 183 A84-25631

The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals p 184 A84-25634

Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635
Rubner's constant as a criterion of specific life span p 184 A84-25638

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Environmental control and life support (ECLS) design optimization approach p 231 A84-24637

Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience p 233 N84-19428

LIGNIN

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans p 194 N84-18879

LINGUISTICS

The group - Psychology and etymology p 224 A84-25374

LIPIDS

A comparative study of the fatty acid composition of prochloron lipids p 197 N84-20115

LIVER

The effect of hypergravitation on nucleic acid metabolism in the rat liver p 177 A84-24373

Hepatic hemodynamics in athletes with myocardial dystrophy p 211 A84-25361

Metabolic characteristics of post-exercise ketosis: The protective effects of training p 220 N84-20152

LOADS (FORCES)

Regulation of bone mass by mechanical strain [NASA-CR-173363] p 196 N84-18888

Effect of inspiratory muscle fatigue on perception of added loads in humans p 220 N84-20150

LOCOMOTION

Muscle and the physiology of locomotion -- in zero gravity p 175 A84-24363

Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

LOCOMOTIVES

Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests p 230 A84-23728

LONG DURATION SPACE FLIGHT

Evolutionary and physiological adaptation to gravity p 174 A84-24343

Biological rhythms and the organization of human life in space -- Russian book p 213 A84-25924

Beregovoy on cosmonaut training p 226 N84-18251

LONG TERM EFFECTS

Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia p 169 A84-23720

The effect of long-term hypokinesia on growth and skeletal muscle in rats p 169 A84-23721

Chronic hypokinesia and 3 periods of the stress reactivity in rats p 179 A84-24385

Effects of extended hypoxia on night vision p 206 A84-24953

Cells, embryos and development in space p 191 N84-18862

In vitro seed to seed growth on clinostats p 192 N84-18863

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide [AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

LOW TEMPERATURE

Standards for protective goggles for use in the cold [AD-A137288] p 234 N84-20179

LOW TEMPERATURE ENVIRONMENTS

Hygienic evaluation of microclimate and the thermal condition of humans during the performance of easy work in Siberian enterprises p 200 A84-23716

LOWER BODY NEGATIVE PRESSURE

Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345

Cardiovascular responses to bicycle exercise during lower body negative pressure p 204 A84-24348

Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352

LUMINANCE

Eye spectral sensitivity and its variation with luminance level

[RAE-TR-83043] p 216 N84-18892

LUNG MORPHOLOGY

Interserosal forces: The pressure environment of the central circulations and nature's internal 'G suits'. II - The thoracic containers, analysis via the DSR -- Dynamic Spatial Reconstruction p 180 A84-24392

Voluntary control of current lung ventilation by instrumented feedback p 209 A84-25121

LUNGS

The effects of high frequency positive pressure ventilation on hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction p 220 N84-20151

SUBJECT INDEX

LYSOZYME

Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849

M

MAGNETIC EFFECTS

Synergistic effect of gamma rays and a constant magnetic field --- on plant growth p 170 A84-23724

Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis p 172 A84-24099

Kinetic analysis of the possibility of the effect of a constant magnetic field on the rate of enzymatic reactions p 182 A84-25145

MAINTENANCE

Missile component repair while wearing NBC protective clothing [AD-A137315] p 235 N84-20180

MALES

Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352

MAMMALS

Mammalian gravity receptors: Structure and metabolism p 188 N84-18840

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes p 192 N84-18868

Growth and differentiation of mammalian embryonic tissues exposed to hypergravity in vivo and in vitro p 193 N84-18869

Rodent CNS neuron development: Timing of cell birth and death p 193 N84-18870

MAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS

Main findings and prospects relating to the ecological physiology of humans p 207 A84-25101

The physiology of work in the mountains - Problems and prospects p 207 A84-25102

Strategy of psychic adaptation in Antarctic conditions p 223 A84-25103

MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS

Helicopter warning signals - Comparative study of individual and group interviews p 225 A84-25400

Smart Stick controllers p 231 A84-25511

Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

Researching the man-machine system as a function of soil-environment system p 233 N84-19894

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations p 233 N84-19895

Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems [AD-A135823] p 229 N84-20169

Psychological research in USA within the areas of anti-tank helicopter operations and man-computer interactions: Study trip to USA, May-June 1983 [FOA-C-53012-H2] p 229 N84-20172

GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

Applied cognitive science [AD-A136780] p 235 N84-20185

Issues in interaction language specification and representation [AD-A136943] p 236 N84-20188

The behavioral demonstrator: A requirements specification executor [AD-A136944] p 236 N84-20189

Dialogue management: New concepts in human-computer interface development [AD-A136945] p 236 N84-20190

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Social-psychological problems in the evaluation of engineering personnel in automated systems for the control of developing enterprises p 222 A84-23706

MANIPULATORS

Electromagnetic design of a remote manipulator arm for space applications p 232 N84-18462

Model reference adaptive control of mechanical manipulators p 237 N84-20194

MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

Research opportunities in muscle atrophy [NASA-CR-175422] p 217 N84-20135

MANPOWER

A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

MARINE BIOLOGY

Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

End-Cretaceous brachiopod extinctions in the chalk of Denmark p 185 A84-25791

MASKING

Temporary threshold shifts after onset and offset of moderately loud low-frequency maskers p 202 A84-23987

MASS DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of fluids in the body of the centrifuged rat p 176 A84-24369

Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

MATHEMATICAL MODELS

Mathematical methods in social psychology -- Russian book p 222 A84-23962

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations p 233 N84-19895

A mathematical model for oxygen toxicity in man [AD-A137379] p 218 N84-20139

MECHANICAL DEVICES

Model reference adaptive control of mechanical manipulators p 237 N84-20194

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Isometric or dynamic training - Differential effects on mechanical properties of a human muscle p 201 A84-23927

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats p 231 A84-24388

MEDICAL SCIENCE

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983 [NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

US Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, fiscal year 1983 [AD-A136926] p 199 N84-20129

MEDICAL SERVICES

Problem of adaptation and health spa therapy -- Russian book p 202 A84-23957

MEMBRANES

Prochloron research [NASA-CR-173264] p 197 N84-20113

Prochloron expedition p 197 N84-20120

MEMORY

Effects of locus of control and task complexity on prospective remembering p 230 A84-23800

The speed of forgetting p 224 A84-25375

The effect of noise and display orientation on cognitive performance [AD-A136808] p 227 N84-20158

A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintegration tasks [AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

MENTAL PERFORMANCE

The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

The relationship between complex mental processes with the functional organization of the brain's workings p 222 A84-23707

Substantiation of microclimate norms for industrial buildings, taking into account the category of operator-work load p 230 A84-23713

The effect of mental strain on the condition of higher nervous activity and work capacity of technicum students p 222 A84-23715

Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiothostatic test p 204 A84-24347

An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task p 222 A84-24949

The information content of EEG data in predicting operator work-capacity p 207 A84-25106

Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

Neuropsychological investigation of visual-pictorial thinking p 224 A84-25373

The speed of forgetting p 224 A84-25375

Effects of spaced and repeated total sleep deprivation p 211 A84-25399

The effect of noise and display orientation on cognitive performance [AD-A136808] p 227 N84-20158

MINERAL METABOLISM

Processes of skill performance: A foundation for the design and use of training equipment [AD-A136879] p 227 N84-20160

The limits of multiple resource theory: The role of task correlation/integration in optimal display formatting [AD-A136692] p 235 N84-20182

A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintegration tasks [AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

METABOLISM

Human physiology at extreme altitudes on Mount Everest p 202 A84-24098

Thermoneutral zone and scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals p 173 A84-24341

Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 A84-24372

Biological scaling from cells to environment - A prelude to gravitational explanations p 180 A84-24394

Features of anaerobic energy supply in physical loads in individuals of various ages p 212 A84-25637

Rubner's constant as a criterion of specific life span p 184 A84-25638

Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

Heat production during sleep p 214 A84-26194

NASA Space Biology Program. Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts [NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

Bone loss in tail-suspended rats in restricted to the unweighted limbs p 188 N84-18843

Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854

Hyper-gravitational effects on metabolism and thermoregulation p 193 N84-18871

Metabolic characteristics of post-exercise ketosis: The protective effects of training p 220 N84-20152

METEORITIC DAMAGE

Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

MICROBIOLOGY

Current ideas on the significance of normal microflora of the body in normal and pathological conditions p 171 A84-23742

Archaeabacteria - A new kingdom of living organisms p 183 A84-25627

Constitutional immunity and its molecular-ecological bases -- Russian book p 186 A84-25920

MICROCLIMATOLOGY

The influence of the chemical composition of the air on the oxidizing effect of ozone in buildings p 230 A84-23712

Substantiation of microclimate norms for industrial buildings, taking into account the category of operator-work load p 230 A84-23713

Hygienic evaluation of microclimate and the thermal condition of humans during the performance of easy work in Siberian enterprises p 200 A84-23716

Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 A84-23717

Intensity of thermal and physical load in workers of hot shops in present-day metallurgical production p 200 A84-23727

The effect of work conditions in hothouses on the condition of the upper respiratory pathways p 211 A84-25370

MICROCOMPUTERS

Velocity control decision-making ability: Relationship to flying capability and experience [AD-A136546] p 226 N84-18901

MICROTOLOGY

Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials [AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

MILITARY HELICOPTERS

Psychological research in USA within the areas of anti-tank helicopter operations and man-computer interactions: Study trip to USA, May-June 1983 [FOA-C-53012-H2] p 229 N84-20172

MILITARY OPERATIONS

A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

MINERAL METABOLISM

Balance of iron, copper, and manganese in the bodies of young athletes p 200 A84-23714

The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 A84-25134

Sulfhydryl groups in burn anemia p 182 A84-25136

Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 A84-25354

MISSILE COMPONENTS

Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761
 The effects of spaceflight on the mineralization of rat incisor dentin p 189 N84-18845
 Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of stimulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

MISSILE COMPONENTS

Missile component repair while wearing NBC protective clothing [AD-A137315] p 235 N84-20180

MOLD

Is there an orientation of the nuclei in microplasmidia of *Physarum polycephalum*? p 177 A84-24374

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Molecular mechanisms of the hypertrophy and wear of the myocardium p 183 A84-25351
 Constitutional immunity and its molecular-ecological bases — Russian book p 186 A84-25920

MOLECULES

Bioassay, isolation and studies on the mechanism of action of neurite extension factor p 195 N84-18881

MORPHOLOGY

Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia p 169 A84-23720

Antiorthostatic hypokinesia in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350

Morphofunctional changes in the heart of adult and senescent rabbits when the hypothalamus is stimulated over several days p 185 A84-25646

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of stimulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

The role of gravity in leaf blade curvatures p 192 N84-18865

MOTION PERCEPTION

The structure of the human motion detection system p 221 A84-23624

Visual-vestibular interaction in roll - Psychophysics and physiology p 204 A84-24335

Characteristics of depth perception with regard to the relative motion of objects p 209 A84-25125

Threshold sensitivity of analyzers in adult electro-gas welders and students of vocational schools with different degrees of occupational skill p 211 A84-25368

MOTION SICKNESS

Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

The role of tissue receptors and specific structures of medulla oblongata in the fluid distribution p 179 A84-24391

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983 [NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

MOTIVATION

The conditioned reflex and motivation p 170 A84-23735

Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice [AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation [AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

MUSCLES

Muscle sounds p 169 A84-23697

Subcellular investigation of the influence of real and modulated weightlessness upon performance and regeneration processes in muscular tissue p 173 A84-24338

Muscle and the physiology of locomotion — in zero gravity p 175 A84-24363

Physiological changes in fast and slow muscle with simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18850

Presynaptic elements involved in the maintenance of the neuromuscular junction p 193 N84-18875

Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors p 195 N84-18884

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983 [NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

Research opportunities in muscle atrophy [NASA-CR-175422] p 217 N84-20135

Effects of dietary sodium intake on body and muscle potassium content in unacclimatized men during successive days of work in the heat p 220 N84-20153

MUSCULAR FATIGUE

Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men p 201 A84-23935

Effect of inspiratory muscle fatigue on perception of added loads in humans p 220 N84-20150

MUSCULAR FUNCTION

Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

Isometric or dynamic training - Differential effects on mechanical properties of a human muscle p 201 A84-23927

Glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in muscles from immobilized limbs p 171 A84-23931

Microdifferential holography and the polysarcomeric unit of activation of skeletal muscle p 172 A84-24100

The validity of an animal model for experiments related to weightlessness p 173 A84-24337

Glucocorticoid sensitivity, disuse, and the regulation of muscle mass p 174 A84-24356

Effect of physostigmine on immobilized rat tonic and tetanic skeletal muscles p 175 A84-24358

Prevention of metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 175 A84-24359

The effect of hypokinesia and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats p 175 A84-24362

Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 A84-25110

Features characterizing the effect of vasopressin on vascular smooth muscles in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25644

Physiological changes in fast and slow muscle with simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18850

Appropriateness of the small-cage-reared rat as a model for the study of altered-activity effects p 190 N84-18851

MUSCULAR STRENGTH

Isometric or dynamic training - Differential effects on mechanical properties of a human muscle p 201 A84-23927

The effect of long-term hypokinesia on growth and skeletal muscle in rats p 169 A84-23721

Venous afferent elicited skeletal muscle pumping - A new orthostatic venopressor mechanism p 174 A84-24349

Effect of physostigmine on immobilized rat tonic and tetanic skeletal muscles p 175 A84-24358

Structural development and gravity p 188 N84-18842

Bone loss in tail-suspended rats is restricted to the unweighted limbs p 188 N84-18843

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

The effects of spaceflight on the mineralization of rat incisor dentin p 189 N84-18845

Metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 189 N84-18848

Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849

Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors p 195 N84-18884

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Alterations of hypertrophied myocardium and its blood vessels during experimental infarction p 186 A84-26365

MYOCARDIUM

Myocardial ischemia in rats during exposure to infrasound p 170 A84-23730

The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 A84-24696

A technique for evaluating the rhythm-dependent characteristics of the mechanical activity of the myocardium p 181 A84-24699

Molecular mechanisms of the hypertrophy and wear of the myocardium p 183 A84-25351

Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

The role of coronary vascular reactivity in the regulation of myocardial blood supply p 183 A84-25357

Hepatic hemodynamics in athletes with myocardial dystrophy p 211 A84-25361

Effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia in pigs p 186 A84-26192

N

NASA PROGRAMS

Pioneering in gravitational physiology p 172 A84-24327

NAVY

Diagnosis of critical craniocerebral trauma in extended cruise conditions p 210 A84-25150

NECK (ANATOMY)

Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345

NERVES

Bioassay, isolation and studies on the mechanism of action of neurite extension factor p 195 N84-18881

NEURAL NETS

Modeling and simulation of vertebrate primary visual system Basic network p 229 A84-23620

NEUROLOGY

Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

Neurotrophic mechanisms of aging p 184 A84-25641

Cholinergic regulation of the cardiovascular system in old age p 185 A84-25645

NEUROMUSCULAR TRANSMISSION

Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

Presynaptic elements involved in the maintenance of the neuromuscular junction p 193 N84-18875

NEURONS

Responses and organization of receptive fields of neurons in the frog tegmentum's basal optic nucleus during visual stimulation p 180 A84-24692

Rodent CNS neuron development: Timing of cell birth and death p 193 N84-18870

Presynaptic elements involved in the maintenance of the neuromuscular junction p 193 N84-18875

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

Six formal properties of two-dimensional anisotropic visual filters - Structural principles and frequency/orientation selectivity p 221 A84-23623

The relationship between complex mental processes with the functional organization of the brain's workings p 222 A84-23707

Investigation of the neuron firing rate in the human brain — Russian book p 202 A84-23955

Influence of optokinetic stimulation and immersion on eye-head coordination in man p 205 A84-24353

Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

Responses and organization of receptive fields of neurons in the frog tegmentum's basal optic nucleus during visual stimulation p 180 A84-24692

Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia p 180 A84-24694

Delayed effect of synthetic tetrapeptidamide on the brain motor system p 181 A84-24695

Neuropsychological investigation of visual-pictorial thinking p 224 A84-25373

Aging and the human orienting response p 212 A84-25642

Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

NEUROTRANSMITTERS

Presynaptic neurotransmitter and chemosensory responses to natural stimuli p 172 A84-23934

NEUTRONS

Bioassay, isolation and studies on the mechanism of action of neurite extension factor p 195 N84-18881

NICOTINIC ACID

The effect of nicotinic acid on hormone-level changes in burn disease p 182 A84-25135

NIGHT VISION

The effects of acceleration forces on night vision p 206 A84-24952

Effects of extended hypoxia on night vision p 206 A84-24953

NITRATES

Nitrite reduction in paracoccus halodenitrificans: Evidence for the role of a cd-type cytochrome in ammonia formation

[NASA-TM-85883] p 198 N84-20125

NITROGEN

Prochloron expedition p 198 N84-20124

NITROGEN DIOXIDE

Short-term human respiratory effects of nitrogen dioxide: Determination of quantitative dose-response profiles: Phase 1: Exposure of healthy volunteers to 4 PPM NO/sub 2/

[PB84-132299] p 220 N84-20148

NITROGEN METABOLISM

A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals p 184 A84-25634

NOISE (SOUND)

The effect of noise and display orientation on cognitive performance

[AD-A136808] p 227 N84-20158

NOISE INTENSITY

Biological effect of noise of identical levels with different spectral characteristics p 200 A84-23729

SUBJECT INDEX

Dependence of the functional condition of workers on age and occupational factors p 211 A84-25367

Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors -- Russian book p 213 A84-25925

NOISE POLLUTION

Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests p 230 A84-23728

Biological effect of noise of identical levels with different spectral characteristics p 200 A84-23729

Effects of traffic noise on quality of sleep - Assessment by EEG, subjective report, or performance the next day p 222 A84-23984

NOISE REDUCTION

Noise characteristics on the ground run-up test by current combat aircraft and protection program for hearing loss p 210 A84-25183

NOISE SPECTRA

Biological effect of noise of identical levels with different spectral characteristics p 200 A84-23729

NOISE TOLERANCE

Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

NONUNIFORM MAGNETIC FIELDS

Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis p 172 A84-24099

NORADRENALINE

The influence of hypokinesis on the asymmetric distribution of noradrenaline in the neocortex, hippocampus and subrenals of rats p 179 A84-24386

NOREPINEPHRINE

Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

NUCLEAR EXPLOSION EFFECT

Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds [AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

NUCLEAR METEOROLOGY

Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds [AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

NUCLEIC ACIDS

The effect of hypergravitation on nucleic acid metabolism in the rat liver p 177 A84-24373

NUTRITION

Biological criteria for the use of new protein sources in meat products p 230 A84-23737

Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects p 214 A84-26196

NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The effect of the deficiency of food protein and group B vitamins on the content of calcium-binding protein in the mucosa of the small intestine p 170 A84-23738

Electrical activity of subcortical structures and the cerebral cortex during fasting p 171 A84-23740

Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals p 184 A84-25634

Neurotrophic mechanisms of aging p 184 A84-25641

O

OPERATOR PERFORMANCE

Circadian rhythms of body resistance and work capacity in seamen p 199 A84-23475

Complex evaluation of operator-training level p 221 A84-23704

Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers p 222 A84-23705

The combined effect of work factors and the stress of everyday life on morbidity with a temporary loss of work capacity p 200 A84-23711

Substantiation of microclimate norms for industrial buildings, taking into account the category of operator-work load p 230 A84-23713

Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

Intensity of thermal and physical load in workers of hot shops in present-day metallurgical production p 200 A84-23727

Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests p 230 A84-23728

The professional work capacity of female sewing-machine operators depending on health and functional condition p 200 A84-23731

Hypertension and the professional work capacity of bus drivers p 201 A84-23732

PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION

The effect of railroad work on the condition of peripheral color fields of vision in workers in locomotive brigades p 201 A84-23733

A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking p 231 A84-25010

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

The information content of EEG data in predicting operator work-capacity p 207 A84-25106

Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 222 A84-25107

General features of adaptation of miners of the Donets coal basin p 207 A84-25109

Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

Physiological reactions during work in operators in conditions of disturbed homeostasis p 208 A84-25112

Blood-circulation dynamics in conditions of continuous work on an expedition p 208 A84-25113

Efficiency of the occupational activity of persons depending on their psychophysiological characteristics p 208 A84-25114

Anthropometric indices and physical work capacity p 208 A84-25116

Spatial-temporal structure of a 'quantum' of industrial activity and its physiological basis p 224 A84-25122

Changes of occupationally important qualities in operators at oil-processing plants during adaptation to work p 224 A84-25124

Characteristics of depth perception with regard to the relative motion of objects p 209 A84-25125

Dependence of the functional condition of workers on age and occupational factors p 211 A84-25367

Threshold sensitivity of analyzers in adult electro-gas welders and students of vocational schools with different degrees of occupational skill p 211 A84-25368

OPERATORS (PERSONNEL)

Individual radiation doses for certain groups of personnel p 230 A84-23719

Researching the man-machine system as a function of soil-environment system p 233 N84-19894

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion [DRIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

ORBITAL SPACE STATIONS

Environmental control and life support (ECLS) design optimization approach p 231 A84-24637

ORGANISMS

On the principles underlying the choice and evaluation of physiological indicators of the functional condition of the organism p 199 A84-23472

ORIENTATION

Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation p 178 A84-24381

ORTHOSTATIC TOLERANCE

Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antioorthostatic test p 204 A84-24347

Venous afferent elicited skeletal muscle pumping - A new orthostatic venopressor mechanism p 174 A84-24349

Antioorthostatic hypokinesis in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350

Hematopoiesis in antioorthostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 A84-24376

OSTEOPOROSIS

The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357

The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (M. nemestrina) p 176 A84-24367

OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Caloric test, its modern versions, merits and shortcomings -- labyrinth therapy p 211 A84-25599

OXIDATION

The influence of the chemical composition of the air on the oxidizing effect of ozone in buildings p 230 A84-23712

OXYGEN BREATHING

Main mechanisms for functional disturbances in the body during oxygen breathing under excess pressure p 169 A84-23474

OXYGEN CONSUMPTION

The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men p 201 A84-23935

The effect of various regimes of thermal adaptation on thermogenesis in albino rats p 181 A84-24697

A study of maximal oxygen consumption in Chinese males p 207 A84-24958

The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 A84-25134

OXYGEN METABOLISM

Ventilation and ventilatory control in high altitude pulmonary edema and acute mountain sickness [AD-A135941] p 219 N84-20145

OZONE

The influence of the chemical composition of the air on the oxidizing effect of ozone in buildings p 230 A84-23712

P

PAIN

Backache in Chetak crew and suggested ergonomic improvements in aircraft seat design p 231 A84-26383

PALEONTOLOGY

Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

End-Cretaceous brachiopod extinctions in the chalk of Denmark p 185 A84-25791

Terminal Cretaceous extinctions in the Hell Creek area, Montana - Compatible with catastrophic extinction p 185 A84-25792

PARALLEL PROCESSING (COMPUTERS)

A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintegration tasks [AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

PARATHYROID GLAND

The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 A84-24696

PATHOGENESIS

Arterial hypertension (A clinical and experimental analysis) -- Russian book p 213 A84-25918

Development of cholesterol atherosclerosis in the secondary immunodeficient condition in rabbits p 186 A84-26366

PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Myocardial ischemia in rats during exposure to infrasound p 170 A84-23730

Examination of effect of hypokinesis on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat p 173 A84-24339

The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357

Prevention of stress-related damage and enhancement of the endurance of the body to physical load by means of chemical factors p 182 A84-25132

Mechanisms of osteodystrophy in weightlessness p 182 A84-25133

PATTERN RECOGNITION

Rapid discrimination of visual patterns p 221 A84-23621

The structure of the human motion detection system p 221 A84-23624

The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903

PAVEMENTS

Vibration exposures concerning the drivers of trucks and vehicles operated by Rodotige p 234 N84-20173

PERCEPTION

Hyperthermic effects of centrally injected (D-ALA2, N-ME-PHE4, MET-(O)5-OL)-enkephalin (FK 33-824) in rabbits and guinea-pigs p 181 A84-24729

PERFORMANCE PREDICTION

Effect of inspiratory muscle fatigue on perception of added loads in humans p 220 N84-20150

Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation [AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

PERFORMANCE TESTS

Thermal protection performance of survival suits in ice-water p 231 A84-24957

The information content of EEG data in predicting operator work-capacity p 207 A84-25106

PERIODIC VARIATIONS

Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests p 230 A84-23728

PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION

Venous afferent elicited skeletal muscle pumping - A new orthostatic venopressor mechanism p 174 A84-24349

Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures p 207 A84-25108

Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

PERIPHERAL VISION

PERIPHERAL VISION

Pilot disorientation and the use of a peripheral vision display p 223 A84-24960

PERSONALITY

Strategy of psychic adaptation in Antarctic conditions p 223 A84-25103

PERSONALITY TESTS

Effects of locus of control and task complexity on prospective remembering p 230 A84-23800

Personality profile of an IAF pilot - Its usefulness in pilot selection p 225 A84-26384

Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

PERSONNEL SELECTION

Social-psychological problems in the evaluation of engineering personnel in automated systems for the control of developing enterprises p 222 A84-23706

Velocity control decision-making ability: Relationship to flying capability and experience [AD-A136546] p 226 N84-18901

PERTURBATION

The roles of callose, elicitors and ethylene in thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism p 191 N84-18860

PERTURBATION THEORY

Perturbation analysis applied to eye, head, and arm movement models p 230 A84-23625

PH

The role of tissue receptors and specific structures of medulla oblongata in the fluid distribution p 179 A84-24391

PHARMACOLOGY

Medication and flying: A pilot's guide -- Book p 212 A84-25775

PHASE TRANSFORMATIONS

Growth and differentiation of mammalian embryonic tissues exposed to hypergravity in vivo and in vitro p 193 N84-18869

PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM

Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D3 active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials [AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

PHOTOOXIDATION

Dependence of the photodamage of erythrocytes on the ultraviolet-radiation intensity p 183 A84-25147

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Prochloron research [NASA-CR-173264] p 197 N84-20113

Prochloron-ascidian symbioses: Photosynthetic potential and productivity p 197 N84-20117

Prochloron expedition p 197 N84-20120

PHYSICAL EXERCISE

The combined effect of environmental factors on the acid-base balance of the blood p 199 A84-23473

Haemodynamics under changed gravity p 206 A84-24395

A study of maximal oxygen consumption in Chinese males p 207 A84-24958

Influence of physical training on nonspecific adaptation mechanisms p 209 A84-25148

The use of psychophysiological indicators to predict the successfulness of competitive activity p 224 A84-25360

Hepatic hemodynamics in athletes with myocardial dystrophy p 211 A84-25361

The effect of swimming in a therapeutic pool on thermoregulatory reactions p 211 A84-25363

Interrelationship of the level of physical work capacity, motor regime, and productive activity p 211 A84-25365

Features of anaerobic energy supply in physical loads in individuals of various ages p 212 A84-25637

Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

Thermoregulatory responses to exercise in dehydrated dogs p 188 A84-26191

Effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia in pigs p 188 A84-26192

Haemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man [NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise [AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

SUBJECT INDEX

The effects of acceleration forces on night vision p 206 A84-24952

Acute physiological responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 181 A84-24959

Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotropic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex p 212 A84-25600

High sustained positive G - Future problems and solutions p 215 A84-26382

PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFENSES

Physiological methods for protection against high sustained Gz acceleration p 203 A84-24330

Prevention of stress-related damage and enhancement of the endurance of the body to physical load by means of chemical factors p 182 A84-25132

Influence of physical training on nonspecific adaptation mechanisms p 209 A84-25148

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects p 169 A84-23323

The combined effect of environmental factors on the acid-base balance of the blood p 199 A84-23473

Main mechanisms for functional disturbances in the body during oxygen breathing under excess pressure p 169 A84-23474

The effect of mental strain on the condition of higher nervous activity and work capacity of technicium students p 222 A84-23715

Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia p 169 A84-23720

The effect of long-term hypokinesia on growth and skeletal muscle in rats p 169 A84-23721

Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests p 230 A84-23728

The effect of railroad work on the condition of peripheral color fields of vision in workers in locomotive brigades p 201 A84-23733

The effect of meat pates of different compositions on the gastric secretion function p 170 A84-23739

Human sensitivity to changes in solar activity p 201 A84-23743

Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females p 201 A84-23932

Mechanisms producing tachycardia in conscious baboons during environmental heat stress p 172 A84-23933

Pioneering in gravitational physiology p 172 A84-24327

Weightlessness induced changes in human cardio-respiratory system p 203 A84-24329

Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 A84-24333

Visual-vestibular interaction in roll - Psychophysics and physiology p 204 A84-24335

Examination of effect of hypokinesia on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat p 173 A84-24339

Thermoneutral zone and scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals p 173 A84-24341

The regularities of relationships between structure and function under different functional loads (homeostasis and homeomorphosis) -- hyper- and hypo-gravity effects on rat small intestine mucosa p 173 A84-24342

The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357

Effect of physostigmine on immobilized rat tonic and tonic skeletal muscles p 175 A84-24358

Reversible effects of an altered gravity field on myofibrillar proteins of skeletal muscles of various phenotypes p 175 A84-24361

The effect of hypokinesia and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats p 175 A84-24362

The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (M. nemestrina) p 176 A84-24367

Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

Distribution of fluids in the body of the centrifuged rat p 176 A84-24369

The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 A84-24375

The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat p 177 A84-24377

SUBJECT INDEX

The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesia and treated by substance P p 179 A84-24387

Hyperthermic effects of centrally injected (D-ALA2, N-ME-PHE4, MET-(D5-OL)-enkephalin (FK 33-824) in rabbits and guinea-pigs p 181 A84-24729

A comparison of rating scale, secondary-task, physiological, and primary-task workload estimation techniques in a simulated flight task emphasizing communications load p 223 A84-24950

The effects of acceleration forces on night vision p 206 A84-24952

Effects of extended hypoxia on night vision p 206 A84-24953

Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 A84-25110

The effect of the natural-light regime on biorhythms in polar workers p 209 A84-25119

The effect of nicotinic acid on hormone-level changes in burn disease p 182 A84-25135

The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

Effects of spaced and repeated total sleep deprivation p 211 A84-25399

The effect of adrenaline, insulin, and estradiol diopropionate on the electrical activity and excitability of hypothalamic nuclei in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25643

Medication and flying: A pilot's guide — Book p 212 A84-25775

Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors — Russian book p 213 A84-25925

Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

Effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia in pigs p 186 A84-26192

Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects p 214 A84-26196

Structural development and gravity p 188 N84-18842

The effects of spaceflight on the mineralization of rat incisor dentin p 189 N84-18845

Influence of stress, weightlessness, and simulated weightlessness on differentiation of preosteoblasts p 189 N84-18846

Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

Homeostasis in primates in hyperacceleration fields p 190 N84-18852

Set-point changes in hierarchically-arranged thermogenic systems p 190 N84-18853

Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854

Extensions of suspension systems to measure effects of hypokinesia/hypodynamia and antithorostasis in rats p 190 N84-18855

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 190 N84-18856

The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS

Spatial-temporal structure of a 'quantum' of industrial activity and its physiological basis p 224 A84-25122

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES

On the principles underlying the choice and evaluation of physiological indicators of the functional condition of the organism p 199 A84-23472

Modeling and simulation of vertebrate primary visual system Basic network p 229 A84-23620

Rapid discrimination of visual patterns p 221 A84-23621

Presynaptic neurotransmitter and chemosensory responses to natural stimuli p 172 A84-23934

Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 torr p 202 A84-23936

Investigation of the neuron firing rate in the human brain — Russian book p 202 A84-23955

Effects of traffic noise on quality of sleep - Assessment by EEG, subjective report, or performance the next day p 222 A84-23984

Human physiology at extreme altitudes on Mount Everest p 202 A84-24098

POLYPEPTIDES

Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation [AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

PILOT TRAINING

Part-task training strategies in simulated carrier landing final approach training [AD-A136670] p 227 N84-20156

PILOTS (PERSONNEL)

Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems [AD-A135823] p 229 N84-20169

PITUITARY GLAND

Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex p 212 A84-25600

PLANT ROOTS

Graviperception in plant cells p 174 A84-24344

PLANT STRESS

Biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels p 178 A84-24380

Resistance of mature *Arabidopsis* plants to mechanical deformation in relation to g-force during development p 178 A84-24383

Clinostat effects on shoot and root of *Arabidopsis* p 179 A84-24384

Mechanical regulation of plant growth and development p 191 N84-18858

PLANTS (BOTANY)

Development of space botany experiments p 186 N84-18255

NASA Space Biology Program. Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts [NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

Amyloplast movement in living statocytes p 187 N84-18830

Inhibition of gravitropism in oat coleoptiles by calcium chelation p 187 N84-18831

Protein changes in leaf-sheath pulvini of barley (*hordeum*) induced by gravistimulation p 187 N84-18832

An attempt to localize and identify the gravity sensing mechanism of plants p 187 N84-18833

The role of calcium in the gravitropic response of roots p 187 N84-18834

Mechanism of shoot gravitropism p 187 N84-18836

Small gravitationally elicited voltage transients in pea stems p 188 N84-18838

Mechanisms of graviperception and response in pea seedlings p 188 N84-18839

Gravitropism in leafy dicot stems p 191 N84-18857

Mechanical regulation of plant growth and development p 191 N84-18858

Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing p 191 N84-18859

The roles of callose, elicitors and ethylene in thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism p 191 N84-18860

Biophysical mechanism of differential growth during gravitropism p 191 N84-18861

Cells, embryos and development in space p 191 N84-18862

In vitro seed to seed growth on clinostats p 192 N84-18863

Importance of gravity for plant growth and behavior p 192 N84-18864

PLETHYSMOGRAPHY

Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

POINTING CONTROL SYSTEMS

Precise control of flexible manipulators [NASA-CR-175389] p 234 N84-20175

POLAR REGIONS

The effect of the natural-light regime on biorhythms in polar workers p 209 A84-25119

POLYESTER RESINS

Hygienic evaluation of fire-resistant polyester fiber p 231 A84-25366

POLYPEPTIDES

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man [NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

General introduction to the study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man p 218 N84-20137

The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

POLYURETHANE RESINS

POLYURETHANE RESINS

Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products p 183 A84-25369

POPULATIONS

Demographic considerations in gravitational biology p 176 A84-24371

POSITION (TITLE)

Toward an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication [AD-A135863] p 228 N84-20166

POSTFLIGHT ANALYSIS

Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

POSTURE

A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 A84-24354

POTASSIUM

Cellular localization of Na(+), K(+)-ATPase in the mammalian vestibular system p 194 N84-18880

Effects of dietary sodium intake on body and muscle potassium content in unacclimatized men during successive days of work in the heat p 220 N84-20153

PREDICTION ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

A mathematical model for oxygen toxicity in man [AD-A137379] p 218 N84-20139

Evaluation of ride quality prediction methods for helicopter interior noise and vibration environments [NASA-TP-2261] p 226 N84-20155

Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays [AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

PREFLIGHT ANALYSIS

Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

PRESSURE BREATHING

Breathing pattern in humans - Elevated CO2 or low O2 on positive airway pressure p 214 A84-26197

High sustained positive G - Future problems and solutions p 215 A84-26382

PRESSURE REDUCTION

Hypoxia alters blood coagulation during acute decompression in humans p 214 A84-26193

PRESSURE SUITS

Interserosal forces, the pressure environment of the central circulations and natures internal 'G suit'. I p 172 A84-24332

USN/USAF Anti-G-Suit consolidation program [AD-A136138] p 233 N84-18908

Report on study trip to France, 28 June-9 July 1983 - protective clothing of flight crews [FOA-C-59007-H1] p 237 N84-20193

PROBABILITY THEORY

Learning in a probabilistic environment: A new approach, and some preliminary findings [AD-A137031] p 228 N84-20162

PROBLEM SOLVING

The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge [AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

Effort and accuracy in choice [AD-A136881] p 227 N84-20161

PROGRAM VERIFICATION (COMPUTERS)

The behavioral demonstrator: A requirements specification executor [AD-A136944] p 236 N84-20189

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION

Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) [AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

Issues in interaction language specification and representation [AD-A136943] p 236 N84-20188

Dialogue management: New concepts in human-computer interface development [AD-A136945] p 236 N84-20190

PROJECT SETI

SETI investigations at Jodrell Bank, England: September through November 1983 p 237 N84-19639

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Missile component repair while wearing NBC protective clothing [AD-A137315] p 235 N84-20180

PROTEIN METABOLISM

The effect of the deficiency of food protein and group B vitamins on the content of calcium-binding protein in the mucosa of the small intestine p 170 A84-23738

Prevention of metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 175 A84-24359

SUBJECT INDEX

Toward an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication [AD-A135863] p 228 N84-20166

PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE

Processes of skill performance: A foundation for the design and use of training equipment [AD-A136879] p 227 N84-20160

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY

Sleep regulation -- Russian book p 172 A84-23968

PSYCHOPHYSICS

Visual-vestibular interaction in roll - Psychophysics and physiology p 204 A84-24335

Systems problems in the development of mathematical psychology -- Russian book p 225 A84-25910

The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903

PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY

The effect of mental strain on the condition of higher nervous activity and work capacity of technicum students p 222 A84-23715

Efficiency of the occupational activity of persons depending on their psychophysiological characteristics p 208 A84-25114

Changes of occupationally important qualities in operators at oil-processing plants during adaptation to work p 224 A84-25124

An analysis of JASDF aircraft accidents data from human factors aspect. II - An analysis of pilot errors and psycho-physiological factors p 224 A84-25184

The use of psychophysiological indicators to predict the successfulness of competitive activity p 224 A84-25360

Constancy and functional liability of perception p 224 A84-25372

Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385

Medical problems of air traffic control - A preliminary study p 225 A84-26386

PSYCHOTHERAPY

The use of relaxation/desensitization in treating anxiety associated with flying p 223 A84-24954

PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

Delayed effect of synthetic tetrapeptidamide on the brain motor system p 181 A84-24695

PUBLIC HEALTH

Problem of adaptation and health spa therapy -- Russian book p 202 A84-23957

Contribution of cosmic rays to radiation exposure of the population p 185 A84-25762

PULMONARY CIRCULATION

Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

Ventilation and ventilatory control in high altitude pulmonary edema and acute mountain sickness [AD-A135941] p 219 N84-20145

PUPILS

Eye spectral sensitivity and its variation with luminance level [RAE-TR-83043] p 216 N84-18892

PURSUIT TRACKING

Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 A84-24731

R

RADIATION ABSORPTION

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide [AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR [AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

RADIATION DAMAGE

Dependence of the photodamage of erythrocytes on the ultraviolet-radiation intensity p 183 A84-25147

RADIATION DOSAGE

Individual radiation doses for certain groups of personnel p 230 A84-23719

Dependence of the photodamage of erythrocytes on the ultraviolet-radiation intensity p 183 A84-25147

Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds [AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

RADIATION EFFECTS

Mathematical model of the simultaneous combined effect of ionizing radiation and hyperthermia p 169 A84-23722

Synergistic effect of gamma rays and a constant magnetic field -- on plant growth p 170 A84-23724

SUBJECT INDEX

Changes in the aggregation of erythrocytes and thrombocytes under ultraviolet radiation p 183 A84-25146

Contribution of cosmic rays to radiation exposure of the population p 185 A84-25762

The effect of X-rays on chromatin histones and acidic proteins in rabbit brains p 186 A84-26364

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983 [NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

Ultrastructural effects of radiation on cells and tissues: Concluding remarks [DE84-003454] p 199 N84-20131

RADIATION THERAPY

Contribution of cosmic rays to radiation exposure of the population p 185 A84-25762

RADIATION TOLERANCE

Radiosensitizing and damaging effects of hyperthermia on various biological systems - Radiosensitizing and damaging effect of hyperthermia on mouse leukosis La cells p 170 A84-23723

RADIO COMMUNICATION

SETI investigations at Jodrell Bank, England: September through November 1983 p 237 N84-19639

RADIO FREQUENCIES

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR [AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

SETI investigations at Jodrell Bank, England: September through November 1983 p 237 N84-19639

RADIOBIOLOGY

Individual radiation doses for certain groups of personnel p 230 A84-23719

Radiosensitizing and damaging effects of hyperthermia on various biological systems - Radiosensitizing and damaging effect of hyperthermia on mouse leukosis La cells p 170 A84-23723

The effect of X-rays on chromatin histones and acidic proteins in rabbit brains p 186 A84-26364

RAIL TRANSPORTATION

The effect of railroad work on the condition of peripheral color fields of vision in workers in locomotive brigades p 201 A84-23733

RAPID EYE MOVEMENT STATE

Rapid discrimination of visual patterns p 221 A84-23621

RATES (PER TIME)

Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 A84-24372

RATINGS

An experimental evaluation of the Sternberg task as a workload metric for helicopter Flight Handling Qualities (FHQ) research [NASA-TM-85884] p 234 N84-20176

RATS

Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of stimulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849

Appropriateness of the small-cage-reared rat as a model for the study of altered-activity effects p 190 N84-18851

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide [AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

REACTION KINETICS

Kinetic analysis of the possibility of the effect of a constant magnetic field on the rate of enzymatic reactions p 182 A84-25145

RECEPTORS (PHYSIOLOGY)

The role of tissue receptors and specific structures of medulla oblongata in the fluid distribution p 179 A84-24391

Responses and organization of receptive fields of neurons in the frog tegmentum's basal optical nucleus during visual stimulation p 180 A84-24692

Mammalian gravity receptors: Structure and metabolism p 188 N84-18840

RECOMBINATION REACTIONS

Cytoplasmic rearrangements associated with amphibian egg symmetrization p 192 N84-18867

REDUCED GRAVITY

Clinostat effects on shoot and root of *Arabidopsis* p 179 A84-24384

REDUCTION (CHEMISTRY)

Nitrite reduction in *paracoccus halodenitrificans*: Evidence for the role of a cd-type cytochrome in ammonia formation [NASA-TM-85883] p 198 N84-20125

REFLEXES

Aging and the human orienting response p 212 A84-25642

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

REINFORCEMENT (PSYCHOLOGY)

Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety [NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

RELAXATION (PHYSIOLOGY)

The use of relaxation/desensitization in treating anxiety associated with flying p 223 A84-24954

REMOTE HANDLING

Electromagnetic design of a remote manipulator arm for space applications p 232 N84-18462

REMOTE SENSING

Remote sensing training for Corps of Engineering personnel: The university training module concept [NASA-CR-175204] p 226 N84-20154

RENAL FUNCTION

Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

Haemodynamics under changed gravity p 206 A84-24395

Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 A84-25354

REPRODUCTION (BIOLOGY)

The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes p 192 N84-18868

Hyper-gravitational effects on metabolism and thermoregulation p 193 N84-18871

RESEARCH

US Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, fiscal year 1983 [AD-A136926] p 199 N84-20129

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Biological criteria for the use of new protein sources in meat products p 230 A84-23737

Pioneering in gravitational physiology p 172 A84-24327

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Remote sensing training for Corps of Engineering personnel: The university training module concept [NASA-CR-175204] p 226 N84-20154

The limits of multiple resource theory: The role of task correlation/integration in optimal display formatting [AD-A136692] p 235 N84-20182

RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY

Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females p 201 A84-23932

Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men p 201 A84-23935

Dynamics of the conjugation of ventilation and blood flow in cat lungs in the case of an elevated ambient temperature p 180 A84-24693

Voluntary control of current lung ventilation by instrumented feedback p 209 A84-25121

The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

Strength and cycle time of high-altitude ventilatory patterns in unacclimatized humans p 213 A84-26188

Breathing pattern in humans - Elevated CO₂ or low O₂ on positive airway pressure p 214 A84-26197

RESPIRATORY RATE

Rubner's constant as a criterion of specific life span p 184 A84-25638

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Weightlessness induced changes in human cardio-respiratory system p 203 A84-24329

The effect of work conditions in hothouses on the condition of the upper respiratory pathways p 211 A84-25370

RETINA

Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy [AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

RETINAL IMAGES

Modeling and simulation of vertebrate primary visual system Basic network p 229 A84-23620

Six formal properties of two-dimensional anisotropic visual filters - Structural principles and frequency/orientation selectivity p 221 A84-23623

SENSORIMOTOR PERFORMANCE

The structure of the human motion detection system p 221 A84-23624

RIDING QUALITY

Evaluation of ride quality prediction methods for helicopter interior noise and vibration environments [NASA-TP-2261] p 226 N84-20155

ROADS

Vibration exposures concerning the drivers of trucks and vehicles operated by Rodotigre p 234 N84-20173

ROBOTICS

Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

Coordinated research in robotics and integrated manufacturing [AD-A137042] p 236 N84-20191

ROBOTS

Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

Coordinated research in robotics and integrated manufacturing [AD-A137042] p 236 N84-20191

RODENTS

Rodent CNS neuron development: Timing of cell birth and death p 193 N84-18870

ROLL

Visual-vestibular interaction in roll - Psychophysics and physiology p 204 A84-24335

Accuracy of visually perceived roll angle and roll rate using an artificial horizon and peripheral displays [VTH-LR-377] p 229 N84-20171

ROOTS

Calcium elicited asymmetric auxin transport in gravity influenced root segments p 187 N84-18835

Protein and carotenoid synthesis and turnover in gravistimulated root caps p 188 N84-18837

S

SAFETY FACTORS

Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers p 222 A84-23705

SALYUT SPACE STATION

Biomedical experiments on Soviet-French flight p 186 N84-18254

Development of space botany experiments p 186 N84-18255

SAMPLES

Prochloron on synapta p 197 N84-20114

IPE 7 p 198 N84-20123

SAMPLING

Report of prochloron research, IPE-7 (Palau, February 1982) p 198 N84-20122

SCALE (RATIO)

Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 A84-24372

SCALING LAWS

Biological scaling from cells to environment - A prelude to gravitational explanations p 180 A84-24394

SCANNERS

Ultrastructural effects of radiation on cells and tissues: Concluding remarks [DE84-003454] p 199 N84-20131

SEATS

Backache in Chetak crew and suggested ergonomic improvements in aircraft seat design p 231 A84-26383

An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles p 233 N84-19896

SECRECTIONS

The effect of meat pates of different compositions on the gastric secretion function p 170 A84-23739

Presynaptic elements involved in the maintenance of the neuromuscular junction p 193 N84-18875

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man [NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

SEDIMENTS

Amylopast movement in living statocytes p 187 N84-18830

SELECTION

Effort and accuracy in choice [AD-A136881] p 227 N84-20161

Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) [AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

SENSORIMOTOR PERFORMANCE

Influence of optokinetic stimulation and immersion on eye-head coordination in man p 205 A84-24353

Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 A84-24731

An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task p 222 A84-24949

Characteristics of depth perception with regard to the relative motion of objects p 209 A84-25125

Aging and the human orienting response p 212 N84-25642

Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems [ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

Part-task training strategies in simulated carrier landing final approach training [AD-A136670] p 227 N84-20156

SENSORY DISCRIMINATION

An observer's use of acoustic and modality-nonspecific features of sounding for the differentiation of auditory signals p 221 N84-23703

Constancy and functional lability of perception p 224 N84-25372

SENSORY STIMULATION

Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex p 212 N84-25600

SHALE OIL

Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983 [AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

SHOCK (PHYSIOLOGY)

The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 N84-25134

Possibilities of the correction of circulatory disorders in traumatic shock by the combined application of vasoactive agents p 182 N84-25137

SHOULDERS

Analysis of the kinematic properties data of the shoulder complex during forced motion [AD-A135913] p 216 N84-18895

SIMULATION

Influence of stress, weightlessness, and simulated weightlessness on differentiation of preosteoblasts p 189 N84-18846

Extensions of suspension systems to measure effects of hypokinesia/hypodynamia and antiorthostasis in rats p 190 N84-18855

Rheoceptive mediators of graviperception in a water flea: Morphological implications of antennal-socket setae in daphnia magna p 195 N84-18883

SKIN (ANATOMY)

Sulfhydryl groups in burn anemia p 182 N84-25136

Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 N84-26198

SKIN RESISTANCE

Individual features of the vegetative tonus and its interrelationship with the functional condition of the central nervous system p 211 N84-25364

SLEEP

Sleep-wake responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 174 N84-24355

Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesia and treated by substance P p 179 N84-24387

Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats p 231 N84-24388

Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 N84-25107

Heat production during sleep p 214 N84-26194

SLEEP DEPRIVATION

Sleep regulation -- Russian book p 172 N84-23968

Effects of traffic noise on quality of sleep - Assessment by EEG, subjective report, or performance the next day p 222 N84-23984

Effects of spaced and repeated total sleep deprivation p 211 N84-25399

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man [NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

SOCIAL FACTORS

Social-psychological problems in the evaluation of engineering personnel in automated systems for the control of developing enterprises p 222 N84-23706

The combined effect of work factors and the stress of everyday life on morbidity with a temporary loss of work capacity p 200 N84-23711

Mathematical methods in social psychology -- Russian book p 222 N84-23962

The group - Psychology and etymology p 224 N84-25374

Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety [NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

SODIUM

The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 N84-25134

Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 N84-25354

Cellular localization of Na(+), K(+)-ATPase in the mammalian vestibular system p 194 N84-18880

Effects of dietary sodium intake on body and muscle potassium content in unacclimatized men during successive days of work in the heat p 220 N84-20153

SOIL MECHANICS

Researching the man-machine system as a function of soil-environment system p 233 N84-19894

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations p 233 N84-19895

SOLAR ACTIVITY EFFECTS

Human sensitivity to changes in solar activity p 201 N84-23743

SORPTION

Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 N84-25635

SPACE ENVIRONMENT SIMULATION

Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 N84-24333

SPACE FLIGHT

Mechanisms of graviperception and response in pea seedlings p 188 N84-18839

Cells, embryos and development in space p 191 N84-18862

SPACE FLIGHT STRESS

Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems -- Russian book on monitoring of cosmonauts by ground personnel p 202 N84-23959

International Union of Physiological Sciences, Commission on Gravitational Physiology, Annual Meeting, 5th, Moscow, USSR, July 26-29, 1983, and Symposium on Gravitational Physiology, Sydney, Australia, August 28-September 3, 1983, Proceedings p 203 N84-24326

Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 N84-24333

Cardiovascular responses to spaceflight p 205 N84-24351

A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 N84-24354

The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 N84-24364

Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect p 175 N84-24365

General principles and methods of animal experiments flown on Cosmos biosatellites p 176 N84-24370

Biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels p 178 N84-24380

Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesia and treated by substance P p 179 N84-24387

Acute physiological responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 181 N84-24959

Biological rhythms and the organization of human life in space -- Russian book p 213 N84-25924

Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors -- Russian book p 213 N84-25925

SPACE FLIGHT TRAINING

Cosmonaut training p 225 N84-18250

Beregovoy on cosmonaut training p 226 N84-18251

SPACE OBSERVATIONS (FROM EARTH)

Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems -- Russian book on monitoring of cosmonauts by ground personnel p 202 N84-23959

SPACE PERCEPTION

Characteristics of depth perception with regard to the relative motion of objects p 209 N84-25125

Constancy and functional lability of perception p 224 N84-25372

SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITERS

Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience p 233 N84-19428

The complementary roles of existing and advanced environmental, thermal control and life support technology for space stations p 233 N84-19429

SPACE SHUTTLES

Importance of gravity for plant growth and behavior p 192 N84-18864

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans p 194 N84-18879

SPACE STATIONS

The complementary roles of existing and advanced environmental, thermal control and life support technology for space stations p 233 N84-19429

Biological life support system -- for space stations p 196 N84-19430

SPACEBORNE EXPERIMENTS

A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 N84-24354

General principles and methods of animal experiments flown on Cosmos biosatellites p 176 N84-24370

Cosmonaut training p 225 N84-18250

Biomedical experiments on Soviet-French flight p 186 N84-18254

Development of space botany experiments p 186 N84-18255

Mammalian gravity receptors: Structure and metabolism p 188 N84-18840

The effects of spaceflight on the mineralization of rat incisor dentin p 189 N84-18845

Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems [ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

SPACECRAFT CABIN ATMOSPHERES

Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience p 233 N84-19428

SPACECRAFT CONTROL

Cosmonaut training p 225 N84-18250

SPACECRAFT DESIGN

Environmental control and life support (ECLS) design optimization approach p 231 N84-24637

SPACECRAFT ENVIRONMENTS

Identification of a volatile phytotoxin from algae p 194 N84-18876

Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems [ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

SPACECRAFT RECOVERY

Electromagnetic design of a remote manipulator arm for space applications p 232 N84-18462

SPACELAB

Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience p 233 N84-19428

SPACELAB PAYLOADS

Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems [ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Spatial-temporal structure of a 'quantum' of industrial activity and its physiological basis p 224 N84-25122

SPATIAL FILTERING

Spatial properties of two-dimensional anisotropic visual filters - Structural principles and frequency/orientation selectivity p 221 N84-23623

SPECIFICATIONS

USN/USAF Anti-G-Suit consolidation program [AD-A136138] p 233 N84-18908

SPLEEN

Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia p 169 N84-23720

SPLITTING

Failure of vincristine induce twinning p 193 N84-18872

Twining of amphibian embryos by centrifugation p 193 N84-18873

STANDARDIZATION

USN/USAF Anti-G-Suit consolidation program [AD-A136138] p 233 N84-18908

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

Staphylococcal enterotoxins p 170 N84-23736

STATIC LOADS

Static versus dynamic loads as an influence on bone remodelling [NASA-CR-173365] p 196 N84-18887

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903

A mathematical model for oxygen toxicity in man [AD-A137379] p 218 N84-20139

STEMS

Gravitropism in leafy dicot stems p 191 N84-18857

STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations p 233 N84-19895

STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY)

Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects p 165 N84-23323

The combined effect of work factors and the stress of everyday life on morbidity with a temporary loss of work capacity p 200 N84-23711

Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia p 169 N84-23720

The Kimbarovskii reaction (the Kimbarovskii color precipitation reaction) as a nonspecific indicator of fatigue in high-altitude workers p 200 N84-23725

Intensity of thermal and physical load in workers of hot shops in present-day metallurgical production p 200 N84-23727

Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females p 201 A84-23932

Mechanisms producing tachycardia in conscious baboons during environmental heat stress p 172 A84-23933

Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and anterostatic test p 204 A84-24347

Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

Chronic hypokinesia and 3 periods of the stress reactivity in rats p 179 A84-24385

Assessment of the functional capabilities of the human body in doing physical work p 207 A84-25105

Blood-circulation dynamics in conditions of continuous work on an expedition p 208 A84-25113

Individual features of responses of the body to combined thermal and physical load p 208 A84-25115

Features of energetic and hemodynamic provision of submaximal physical load in males of a mature age p 209 A84-25118

The effect of short-term heat adaptation on certain indicators of physical work capacity p 209 A84-25123

Prevention of stress-related damage and enhancement of the endurance of the body to physical load by means of chemical factors p 182 A84-25132

Molecular mechanisms of the hypertrophy and wear of the myocardium p 183 A84-25351

The role of coronary vascular reactivity in the regulation of myocardial blood supply p 183 A84-25357

The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

The effect of work conditions in hothouses on the condition of the upper respiratory pathways p 211 A84-25370

Features of anaerobic energy supply in physical loads in individuals of various ages p 212 A84-25637

Exercise under hypoxia - A stress test for evaluation of cases with ischaemic heart disease for rehabilitation p 215 A84-26380

Influence of stress, weightlessness, and simulated weightlessness on differentiation of preosteoblasts p 189 N84-18846

Hyper-gravitational effects on metabolism and thermoregulation p 193 N84-18871

General introduction to the study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man p 218 N84-20137

The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY)

Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 A84-23709

Substantiation of microclimate norms for industrial buildings, taking into account the category of operator-work load p 230 A84-23713

The effect of mental strain on the condition of higher nervous activity and work capacity of technicums students p 222 A84-23715

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385

Medical problems of air traffic control - A preliminary study p 225 A84-26386

STRESS CONCENTRATION

Regulation of bone mass by mechanical strain [NASA-CR-173363] p 196 N84-18888

Control of bone remodelling by applied dynamic loads [NASA-CR-173287] p 196 N84-18889

STRESSES

Mechanical regulation of plant growth and development p 191 N84-18858

Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing p 191 N84-18859

The roles of callose, elicitors and ethylene in thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism p 191 N84-18860

SUCTION

Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345

SUITS

Thermal protection performance of survival suits in ice-water p 231 A84-24957

SULFUR

Sulfhydryl groups in burn anemia p 182 A84-25136

SUNLIGHT

The effect of the natural-light regime on biorhythms in polar workers p 209 A84-25119

SURVEYS

Report of prochloron research, IPE-7 (Palau, February 1982) p 198 N84-20122

SURVIVAL

Physiological responses and survival time prediction for humans in ice-water p 206 A84-24956

Thermal protection performance of survival suits in ice-water p 231 A84-24957

SUSPENDING (HANGING)

Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

Metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 189 N84-18848

Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors p 195 N84-18884

SWIMMING

The effect of swimming in a therapeutic pool on thermoregulatory reactions p 211 A84-25363

SYMBIOSIS

Prochloron-ascidian symbioses: Photosynthetic potential and productivity p 197 N84-20117

SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

Individual features of the vegetative tonus and its interrelationship with the functional condition of the central nervous system p 211 A84-25364

SYNAPSES

Presynaptic elements involved in the maintenance of the neuromuscular junction p 193 N84-18875

SYNTHESIS (CHEMISTRY)

Protein and carotenoid synthesis and turnover in gravistimulated root caps p 188 N84-18837

Small gravitationally elicited voltage transients in pea stems p 188 N84-18838

SYNTHETIC FIBERS

Hygienic evaluation of fire-resistant polyester fiber p 231 A84-25366

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Systems problems in the development of mathematical psychology - Russian book p 225 A84-25910

The behavioral demonstrator: A requirements specification executor [AD-A136944] p 236 N84-20189

SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

SYSTEMS SIMULATION

Modeling and simulation of vertebrate primary visual system Basic network p 229 A84-23620

T

TACHYCARDIA

Mechanisms producing tachycardia in conscious baboons during environmental heat stress p 172 A84-23933

TACTILE DISCRIMINATION

A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking p 231 A84-25010

Threshold sensitivity of analyzers in adult electro-gas welders and students of vocational schools with different degrees of occupational skill p 211 A84-25368

TASK COMPLEXITY

The relationship between complex mental processes with the functional organization of the brain's workings p 222 A84-23707

Effects of locus of control and task complexity on prospective remembering p 230 A84-23800

Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 A84-24731

An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task p 222 A84-24949

A comparison of rating scale, secondary-task, physiological, and primary-task workload estimation techniques in a simulated flight task emphasizing communications load p 223 A84-24950

Effects of spaced and repeated total sleep deprivation p 211 A84-25399

TASKS

A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

TEAMS

A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION

The complementary roles of existing and advanced environmental, thermal control and life support technology for space stations p 233 N84-19429

TEMPERATURE CONTROL

The complementary roles of existing and advanced environmental, thermal control and life support technology for space stations p 233 N84-19429

TEMPERATURE EFFECTS

Mechanisms producing tachycardia in conscious baboons during environmental heat stress p 172 A84-23933

Caloric test, its modern versions, merits and shortcomings --- labyrinth therapy p 211 A84-25599

TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT

A method for the long-term precision thermometry of animal brain structures in chronic experiments p 181 A84-24698

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR [AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION

Spatial-temporal structure of a 'quantum' of industrial activity and its physiological basis p 224 A84-25122

TEMPORAL RESOLUTION

Rapid discrimination of visual patterns p 221 A84-23621

TEST PILOTS

The effect of emotional stress prior to the onset of centrifugation on acceleration tolerance in pilots p 179 A84-24389

TEXTBOOKS

Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) [AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

THALLIUM ISOTOPES

Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

THERAPY

Sleep regulation -- Russian book p 172 A84-23968

Caloric test, its modern versions, merits and shortcomings --- labyrinth therapy p 211 A84-25599

THERMAL COMFORT

Hygienic evaluation of microclimate and the thermal condition of humans during the performance of easy work in Siberian enterprises p 200 A84-23716

Intensity of thermal and physical load in workers of hot shops in present-day metallurgical production p 200 A84-23727

The effect of work conditions in hothouses on the condition of the upper respiratory pathways p 211 A84-25370

THERMAL PROTECTION

Thermal protection performance of survival suits in ice-water p 231 A84-24957

Thermoreceptors

The effect of adaptation to a hot climate on the condition of heat reception p 208 A84-25117

THERMOREGULATION

Substantiation of microclimate norms for industrial buildings, taking into account the category of operator-work load p 230 A84-23713

Hygienic evaluation of microclimate and the thermal condition of humans during the performance of easy work in Siberian enterprises p 200 A84-23716

Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 A84-23717

The role of biogenic brain monoamines in the regulation of hibernation p 171 A84-23741

Thermoregulation in cold- and noncold-acclimated rats cold exposed in hypergravic fields p 180 A84-24393

Dynamics of the conjugation of ventilation and blood flow in cat lungs in the case of an elevated ambient temperature p 180 A84-24693

Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia p 180 A84-24694

The effect of various regimes of thermal adaptation on thermogenesis in albino rats p 181 A84-24697

Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures p 207 A84-25108

The effect of swimming in a therapeutic pool on thermoregulatory reactions p 211 A84-25363

Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

Thermoregulatory responses to exercise in dehydrated dogs p 188 A84-26191

Set-point changes in hierarchically-arranged thermogenic systems p 190 N84-18853

Hyper-gravitational effects on metabolism and thermoregulation p 193 N84-18871

THORAX

Interserous forces: The pressure environment of the central circulations and nature's internal 'G suits'. II - The thoracic containers, analysis via the DSR --- Dynamic Spatial Reconstruction p 180 A84-24392

THRESHOLDS (PERCEPTION)

Temporary threshold shifts after onset and offset of moderately loud low-frequency maskers
p 202 N84-23987

The effects of acceleration forces on night vision
p 206 N84-24952

The effect of adaptation to a hot climate on the condition of heat reception
p 208 N84-25117

Threshold sensitivity of analyzers in adult electro-gas welders and students of vocational schools with different degrees of occupational skill
p 211 N84-25368

THROMBOCYTES

Changes in the aggregation of erythrocytes and thrombocytes under ultraviolet radiation
p 183 N84-25146

THYMUS GLAND

Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia
p 169 N84-23720

TIBIA

Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect
p 175 N84-24365

The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (M. nemestrina)
p 176 N84-24367

TIME

Physiological responses and survival time prediction for humans in ice-water
p 206 N84-24956

TIME DEPENDENCE

Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis
p 172 N84-24099

TIME RESPONSE

Rapid discrimination of visual patterns
p 221 N84-23621

TISSUES (BIOLOGY)

The effect of various regimes of thermal adaptation on thermogenesis in albino rats
p 181 N84-24697

Protein changes in leaf-sheath pulvini of barley (hordeum) induced by gravistimulation
p 187 N84-18832

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes
p 192 N84-18868

Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials
[AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

TOCOPHEROL

Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy
[AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

TOLERANCES (PHYSIOLOGY)

Prevention of stress-related damage and enhancement of the endurance of the body to physical load by means of chemical factors
p 182 N84-25132

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide
[AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR
[AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

A mathematical model for oxygen toxicity in man
[AD-A137379] p 218 N84-20139

TOXIC HAZARDS

Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies
p 183 N84-25371

Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983
[AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

TOXICITY

Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983
[AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

TOXICITY AND SAFETY HAZARD

Hygienic evaluation of fire-resistant polyester fiber
p 231 N84-25366

Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products
p 183 N84-25369

TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS

Identification of a volatile phytotoxin from algae
p 194 N84-18876

TRACE ELEMENTS

Balance of iron, copper, and manganese in the bodies of young athletes
p 200 N84-23714

TRACTORS

Researching the man-machine system as a function of soil-environment system
p 233 N84-19894

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations
p 233 N84-19895

An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles
p 233 N84-19896

TRAINING ANALYSIS

Complex evaluation of operator-training level
p 221 N84-23704

TRAINING DEVICES

Processes of skill performance: A foundation for the design and use of training equipment
[AD-A136879] p 227 N84-20160

Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS)
[AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems
[AD-A135823] p 229 N84-20169

TRAINING EVALUATION

A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems
[AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

TRANSFER OF TRAINING

Part-task training strategies in simulated carrier landing final approach training
[AD-A136670] p 227 N84-20156

TRANSPORT THEORY

Calcium elicited asymmetric auxin transport in gravity influenced root segments
p 187 N84-18835

TREADMILLS

Exercise under hypoxia - A stress test for evaluation of cases with ischaemic heart disease for rehabilitation
p 215 N84-26380

TREES (PLANTS)

Aromatic biosynthesis in pine tissues
p 192 N84-18866

TROPISM

Inhibition of gravitropism in oat coleoptiles by calcium chelation
p 187 N84-18831

Mechanism of shoot gravitropism
p 187 N84-18836

U

ULCERS

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man
[NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

General introduction to the study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man
p 218 N84-20137

ULNA

Static versus dynamic loads as an influence on bone remodelling
[NASA-CR-173365] p 196 N84-18887

ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

Changes in the aggregation of erythrocytes and thrombocytes under ultraviolet radiation
p 183 N84-25146

Dependence of the photodamage of erythrocytes on the ultraviolet-radiation intensity
p 183 N84-25147

UREAS

The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia
p 181 N84-24696

USER REQUIREMENTS

User centered system design
[AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

Guide to the development of a human factors engineering data retrieval system
[AD-A136918] p 236 N84-20187

Issues in interaction language specification and representation
[AD-A136943] p 236 N84-20188

The behavioral demonstrator: A requirements specification executor
[AD-A136944] p 236 N84-20189

V

VASCULAR SYSTEM

Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction
p 204 N84-24345

VASOCONSTRICTION

Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion
p 171 N84-23929

Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction
p 204 N84-24345

Features characterizing the effect of vasopressin on vascular smooth muscles in animals of various ages
p 185 N84-25644

VASOCONstrictor DRUGS

Possibilities of the correction of circulatory disorders in traumatic shock by the combined application of vasoactive agents
p 182 N84-25137

VASODILATION

Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures
p 207 N84-25108

VEGETABLES

Pea amyloplast DNA is qualitatively similar to pea chloroplast DNA
p 194 N84-18877

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans
p 194 N84-18879

Isolation and characterization of beta-glucan synthase: A potential biochemical regulator of gravistimulated differential cell wall loosening
p 195 N84-18882

VEGETATION GROWTH

Synergistic effect of gamma rays and a constant magnetic field — on plant growth
p 170 N84-23724

Graviperception in plant cells
p 174 N84-24344

Resistance of mature *Arabidopsis* plants to mechanical deformation in relation to g-force during development
p 178 N84-24383

Clinostat effects on shoot and root of *Arabidopsis*
p 179 N84-24384

An attempt to localize and identify the gravity sensing mechanism of plants
p 187 N84-18833

The role of calcium in the gravitropic response of roots
p 187 N84-18834

Mechanical regulation of plant growth and development
p 191 N84-18858

Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing
p 191 N84-18859

Biophysical mechanism of differential growth during gravitropism
p 191 N84-18861

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans
p 194 N84-18879

VELOCITY

Velocity control decision-making ability: Relationship to flying capability and experience
[AD-A136546] p 226 N84-18901

VENTILATION

The effects of high frequency positive pressure ventilation on hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction
p 220 N84-20151

VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems — Russian book on monitoring of cosmonauts by ground personnel
p 202 N84-23959

A comparison of rating scale, secondary-task, physiological, and primary-task workload estimation techniques in a simulated flight task emphasizing communications load
p 223 N84-24950

VERTEBRATES

Modeling and simulation of vertebrate primary visual system Basic network
p 229 N84-23620

VESTIBULAR NYSTAGMUS

Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G
p 204 N84-24336

VESTIBULAR TESTS

Visual-vestibular interaction in roll - Psychophysics and physiology
p 204 N84-24335

Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex
p 212 N84-25600

VESTIBULES

Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors — Russian book
p 213 N84-25925

Cellular localization of Na(+), K(+)-ATPase in the mammalian vestibular system
p 194 N84-18880

VIBRATION

An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles
p 233 N84-19896

VIBRATION DAMPING

An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles
p 233 N84-19896

VIBRATION EFFECTS

Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration
p 200 N84-23726

Importance of gravity for plant growth and behavior
p 192 N84-18864

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations
p 233 N84-19895

Vibration exposures concerning the drivers of trucks and vehicles operated by Rodotigre
p 234 N84-20173

VIBRATION ISOLATORS

An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles
p 233 N84-19896

VISCERA

Interserosal forces, the pressure environment of the central circulations and natures internal 'G suit'. I
p 172 N84-24332

VISION

N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response in humans. A topographical and functional comparison
[AD-A137030] p 218 N84-20141

Distribution of visual characteristics of Naval aviation personnel
[AD-A135930] p 219 N84-20144

VISUAL ACUITY

Distribution of visual characteristics of Naval aviation personnel
[AD-A135930] p 219 N84-20144

SUBJECT INDEX

VISUAL AIDS

User centered system design p 232 N84-18907
 [AD-A136131]

Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) p 229 N84-20168
 [AD-A135749]

VISUAL DISCRIMINATION

Rapid discrimination of visual patterns p 221 A84-23621

VISUAL FIELDS

The effect of railroad work on the condition of peripheral color fields of vision in workers in locomotive brigades p 201 A84-23733

VISUAL OBSERVATION

Characteristics of depth perception with regard to the relative motion of objects p 209 A84-25125

VISUAL PERCEPTION

Modeling and simulation of vertebrate primary visual system Basic network p 229 A84-23620

Six formal properties of two-dimensional anisotropic visual filters - Structural principles and frequency/orientation selectivity p 221 A84-23623

The structure of the human motion detection system p 221 A84-23624

The effect of railroad work on the condition of peripheral color fields of vision in workers in locomotive brigades p 201 A84-23733

A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking p 231 A84-25010

Threshold sensitivity of analyzers in adult electro-gas welders and students of vocational schools with different degrees of occupational skill p 211 A84-25368

Constancy and functional ability of perception p 224 A84-25372

Neuropsychological investigation of visual-pictorial thinking p 224 A84-25373

Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task p 217 N84-18899

N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response in humans. A topographical and functional comparison [AD-A137030] p 218 N84-20141

Accuracy of visually perceived roll angle and roll rate using an artificial horizon and peripheral displays [VTH-L-377] p 229 N84-20171

VISUAL SIGNALS

Helicopter warning signals - Comparative study of individual and group interviews p 225 A84-25400

VISUAL STIMULI

Visual-vestibular interaction in roll - Psychophysics and physiology p 204 A84-24335

Responses and organization of receptive fields of neurons in the frog tegmentum's basal optical nucleus during visual stimulation p 180 A84-24692

N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response in humans. A topographical and functional comparison [AD-A137030] p 218 N84-20141

The limits of multiple resource theory: The role of task correlation/integration in optimal display formatting [AD-A136692] p 235 N84-20182

VISUAL TASKS

The effects of acceleration forces on night vision p 206 A84-24952

VITAMINS

Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

W

WAKEFULNESS

Sleep-wake responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 174 A84-24355

WALKING

Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

WALKING MACHINES

Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

WARNING SYSTEMS

Helicopter warning signals - Comparative study of individual and group interviews p 225 A84-25400

WATER BALANCE

Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334

Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

WATER IMMERSION

Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

HAEMODYNAMICS UNDER CHANGED GRAVITY

p 206 A84-24395

Physiological responses and survival time prediction for humans in ice-water p 206 A84-24956

Thermal protection performance of survival suits in ice-water p 231 A84-24957

WATER RESOURCES

Remote sensing training for Corps of Engineering personnel: The university training module concept [NASA-CR-175204] p 226 N84-20154

WAVEGUIDES

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide [AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

WEAPON SYSTEMS

A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

WEIGHTLESSNESS

Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G p 204 A84-24336

Subcellular investigation of the influence of real and modulated weightlessness upon performance and regeneration processes in muscular tissue p 173 A84-24338

The regularities of relationships between structure and function under different functional loads (homeostasis and homeomorphosis) -- hyper- and hypo-gravity effects on rat small intestine mucosa p 173 A84-24342

Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Salut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

Antiorthostatic hypokinesia in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350

A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 A84-24354

Muscle and the physiology of locomotion -- in zero gravity p 175 A84-24363

Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D3 active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 A84-24375

Biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels p 178 A84-24380

Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

Mammalian gravity receptors: Structure and metabolism p 188 N84-18840

Amplitude distributions of the spider heartpulse in response to gravitational stimuli p 188 N84-18841

Bone loss in tail-suspended rats is restricted to the unweighted limbs p 188 N84-18843

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

Influence of stress, weightlessness, and simulated weightlessness on differentiation of preosteoblasts p 189 N84-18846

Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of stimulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

Physiological changes in fast and slow muscle with simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18850

Extensions of suspension systems to measure effects of hypokinesia/hypodynamia and antiorthostasis in rats p 190 N84-18855

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 180 N84-18856

In vitro seed to seed growth on clinostats p 192 N84-18863

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes p 192 N84-18868

Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans p 194 N84-18879

Rheoceptive mediators of graviperception in a water flea: Morphological implications of antennal-socket setae in daphnia magna p 195 N84-18883

Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors p 195 N84-18884

Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems [ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

WEIGHTLESSNESS SIMULATION

Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

WORK CAPACITY

Hormonal and metabolic responses to simulated weightlessness p 203 A84-24328

Weightlessness induced changes in human cardio-respiratory system p 203 A84-24329

The validity of an animal model for experiments related to weightlessness p 173 A84-24337

Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352

Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

Clinostat effects on shoot and root of Arabidopsis p 179 A84-24384

Haemodynamics under changed gravity p 206 A84-24395

Mechanisms of osteodystrophy in weightlessness p 182 A84-25133

Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors p 195 N84-18884

WHITE BLOOD CELLS

Influence of the long-term repeated centrifugation stress (-2Gx) on blood components in rats p 183 A84-25181

WORK CAPACITY

Circadian rhythms of body resistance and work capacity in seamen p 199 A84-23475

Certain aspects of the interrelationship between general psychology and the psychology of work p 221 A84-23702

Complex evaluation of operator-training level p 221 A84-23704

Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 A84-23709

The combined effect of work factors and the stress of everyday life on morbidity with temporary loss of work capacity p 200 A84-23711

Balance of iron, copper, and manganese in the bodies of young athletes p 200 A84-23714

The effect of mental strain on the condition of higher nervous activity and work capacity of technicum students p 222 A84-23715

Hygienic evaluation of microclimate and the thermal condition of humans during the performance of easy work in Siberian enterprises p 200 A84-23716

The Kimbarovskii reaction (the Kimbarovskii color precipitation reaction) as a nonspecific indicator of fatigue in high-altitude workers p 200 A84-23725

Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

Intensity of thermal and physical load in workers of hot shops in present-day metallurgical production p 200 A84-23727

The professional work capacity of female sewing-machine operators depending on health and functional condition p 200 A84-23731

Hypertension and the professional work capacity of bus drivers p 201 A84-23732

The physiology of work in the mountains - Problems and prospects p 207 A84-25102

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

Assessment of the functional capabilities of the human body in doing physical work p 207 A84-25105

The information content of EEG data in predicting operator work-capacity p 207 A84-25106

Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

General features of adaptation of miners of the Donets coal basin p 207 A84-25109

Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 A84-25110

Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

Physiological reactions during work in operators in conditions of disturbed homeostasis p 208 A84-25112

Blood-circulation dynamics in conditions of continuous work on an expedition p 208 A84-25113

Efficiency of the occupational activity of persons depending on their psychophysiological characteristics p 208 A84-25114

Anthropometric indices and physical work capacity p 208 A84-25116

The effect of the natural-light regime on biorhythms in polar workers p 209 A84-25119

Spatial-temporal structure of a 'quantum' of industrial activity and its physiological basis p 224 A84-25122

The effect of short-term heat adaptation on certain indicators of physical work capacity p 209 A84-25123

Changes of occupationally important qualities in operators at oil-processing plants during adaptation to work p 224 A84-25124

WORK-REST CYCLE

SUBJECT INDEX

Interrelationship of the level of physical work capacity, motor regime, and productive activity p 211 A84-25365

Threshold sensitivity of analyzers in adult electro-gas welders and students of vocational schools with different degrees of occupational skill p 211 A84-25368

Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies p 183 A84-25371

Features of anaerobic energy supply in physical loads in individuals of various ages p 212 A84-25637

Physiological, biomechanical, and medical aspects of lifting and repetitive lifting: A review [AD-A136689] p 218 N84-20140

WORK-REST CYCLE

Sleep regulation — Russian book p 172 A84-23968

Biological rhythms and the organization of human life in space — Russian book p 213 A84-25924

WORKLOADS (PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY)

Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers p 222 A84-23705

Intensity of thermal and physical load in workers of hot shops in present-day metallurgical production p 200 A84-23727

An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task p 222 A84-24949

A comparison of rating scale, secondary-task, physiological, and primary-task workload estimation techniques in a simulated flight task emphasizing communications load p 223 A84-24950

Pilot disorientation and the use of a peripheral vision display p 223 A84-24960

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

General features of adaptation of miners of the Donets coal basin p 207 A84-25109

Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

Dependence of the functional condition of workers on age and occupational factors p 211 A84-25367

User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

Operator workload measurement validation for the MARK IV DSCC monitor and control subsystem [AD-A136172] p 219 N84-20147

An experimental evaluation of the Sternberg task as a workload metric for helicopter Flight Handling Qualities (FHQ) research [NASA-TM-85884] p 234 N84-20176

X

X RAYS

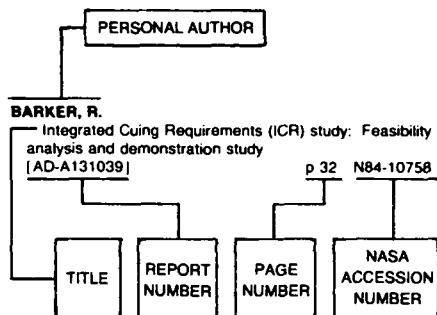
The effect of X-rays on chromatin histones and acidic proteins in rabbit brains p 186 A84-26364

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 259)

JUNE 1984

Typical Personal Author Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by personal author. The title of the document provides the user with a brief description of the subject matter. The report number helps to indicate the type of document listed (e.g., NASA report, translation, NASA contractor report). The page and accession numbers are located beneath and to the right of the title. Under any one author's name the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first.

A

ABBOTT, U. K. Avian embryonic development in hyperdynamic environments [NASA-CR-173339] p 195 N84-18885

AFANASEVA, R. F. Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 A84-23717

AIDARALIEV, A. A. The physiology of work in the mountains - Problems and prospects p 207 A84-25102

AITKEN, J. R. The use of relaxation/desensitization in treating anxiety associated with flying p 223 A84-24954

AKHMEDZHANOV, N. M. Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

AKHTAR, M. Exercise under hypoxia - A stress test for evaluation of cases with ischaemic heart disease for rehabilitation p 215 A84-26380

AKHVERDIAN, E. S. Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

ALBERTE, R. S. Prochloron-ascidian symbioses: Photosynthetic potential and productivity p 197 N84-20117
Prochloron expedition p 197 N84-20120

ALDASHEVA, A. A. Strategy of psychic adaptation in Antarctic conditions p 223 A84-25103

ALDERFER, C. P. An intergroup perspective on group dynamics [AD-A13582] p 229 N84-20167

ALENIKOVA, T. V. Responses and organization of receptive fields of neurons in the frog tegmentum's basal optical nucleus during visual stimulation p 180 A84-24692

ALEKSANDROVSKII, IU. A. Sleep regulation p 172 A84-23968

ALEKSEEV, S. V. Myocardial ischemia in rats during exposure to infrasound p 170 A84-23730

ALEKSEeva, T. A. Rubner's constant as a criterion of specific life span p 184 A84-25638

ALEKSEeva, V. A. Individual radiation doses for certain groups of personnel p 230 A84-23719

ALEXANDER, J. K. Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

ALIAKIRNSKII, B. S. Biological rhythms and the organization of human life in space p 213 A84-25924

ALMON, R. R. Glucocorticoid sensitivity, disuse, and the regulation of muscle mass p 174 A84-24356

ALURKAR, V. M. Mitral valve prolapse - An aero medical problem p 215 A84-26379

ALVAREZ, L. W. Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

ALVAREZ, W. Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

AMELL, J. The historical development and basis of human factors guidelines for automated systems in aeronautical operations [NASA-CR-166560] p 234 N84-20174

ANDREW, M. Hypoxia alters blood coagulation during acute decompression in humans p 214 A84-26193

ANNAT, G. Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

ANOKHINA, N. A. EEG variants during changes in the functional condition of the brain p 209 A84-25120

ANOSOV, A. K. Changes in the aggregation of erythrocytes and thrombocytes under ultraviolet radiation p 183 A84-25146

APRILIAN, G. V. Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

ARAKELIAN, A. G. Biological effect of noise of identical levels with different spectral characteristics p 200 A84-23729

ARMSTRONG, L. E. Effects of dietary sodium intake on body and muscle potassium content in unacclimatized men during successive days of work in the heat p 220 N84-20153

ARZUMANOV, A. A. Circadian rhythms of body resistance and work capacity in seamen p 199 A84-23475

ASARO, F. Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

ASHUROV, B. A. Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

ASIAMOLOVA, N. M. Weightlessness induced changes in human cardio-respiratory system p 203 A84-24329

ASLANOVA, I. F. The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

ATKINS, D. E. Coordinated research in robotics and integrated manufacturing [AD-A137042] p 236 N84-20191

AVERIANOV, V. S. Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

B

BABLOIAN, G. V. Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

BABOV, D. M. The effect of work conditions in hothouses on the condition of the upper respiratory pathways p 211 A84-25370

BACSO, J. Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

BADKHEN, V. V. Physiological reactions during work in operators in conditions of disturbed homeostasis p 208 A84-25112

BAGROVA, N. D. The information content of EEG data in predicting operator work-capacity p 207 A84-25106

BAISDEN, A. G. Distribution of visual characteristics of Naval aviation personnel [AD-A135930] p 219 N84-20144

BAKER, M. A. Thermoregulatory responses to exercise in dehydrated dogs p 186 A84-26191

BAKUTIS, A. A. Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

BALABANOV, V. Studies on proteinograms in dermatophytes by disc electrophoresis. Part 2: Protein bands of keratinophilic fungi [NASA-TM-77096] p 198 N84-20127

BALANDIN, V. S. Individual features of responses of the body to combined thermal and physical load p 208 A84-25115

BALLAS, J. A. The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903

BALLDIN, U. I. Physiological methods for protection against high sustained Gz acceleration p 203 A84-24330

BALUDA, V. P. The effect of nicotinic acid on hormone-level changes in burn disease p 182 A84-25135

BANDURSKI, R. S. An attempt to localize and identify the gravity sensing mechanism of plants p 187 N84-18833

BANGS, T. L. Toward an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication [AD-A135863] p 228 N84-20166

BANNON, L. User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

BARABANOVA, V. V. The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 A84-24696

BARANOVA, M. N. Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

BARANSKI, S. Subcellular investigation of the influence of real and modulated weightlessness upon performance and regeneration processes in muscular tissue p 173 A84-24338

BARBELLA, Y. R. Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

BARCA, L. Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion [DRIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

A
U
T
H
O
R

BARDIN, K. V.
An observer's use of acoustic and modality-nonspecific features of sounding for the differentiation of auditory signals p 221 A84-23703

BARMIN, V. A.
Influence of optokinetic stimulation and immersion on eye-head coordination in man p 205 A84-24353
The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

BAROSKOVA, Z.
The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

BARTONICKOVA, A.
The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 A84-24375

BASARGINA, L. A.
Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 A84-23717

BASCANDS, J. L.
Hormonal and metabolic responses to simulated weightlessness p 203 A84-24328

BAYLINK, D. J.
Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect p 175 A84-24365

BAZHIN, E. F.
Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems p 202 A84-23959

BEATTIE, J. M.
Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

BEATTIE, M. A.
Metabolic characteristics of post-exercise ketosis: The protective effects of training p 220 N84-20152

BEKUZAROV, A. K.
Individual features of responses of the body to combined thermal and physical load p 208 A84-25115

BELAKOVSKII, M. S.
Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D3 active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

BELIAEV, S. M.
Haemodynamics under changed gravity p 206 A84-24395

BELKANIIA, G. S.
Antiorthostatic hypokinesia in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350

BELL, N. H.
Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect p 175 A84-24365

BELONOOG, R. P.
Aging and the human orienting response p 212 A84-25642

BELOVA, E. V.
Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

BENNETT, K. B.
The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903
Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection [AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

BENSON, J. W.
The use of relaxation/desensitization in treating anxiety associated with flying p 223 A84-24954

BEREGOVOY, A. G.
Beregovoy on cosmonaut training p 226 N84-18251

BERENYI, D.
Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

BERESNEVA, Z. V.
The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

BERGEN, J. R.
Rapid discrimination of visual patterns p 221 A84-23621

BERSTAD, A.
The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

BES, A.
Hormonal and metabolic responses to simulated weightlessness p 203 A84-24328
Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

BEZRUKOV, V. V.
The effect of adrenaline, insulin, and estradiol dipropionate on the electrical activity and excitability of hypothalamic nuclei in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25643

BEZUSKO, A. G.
The role of coronary vascular reactivity in the regulation of myocardial blood supply p 183 A84-25357

BHATIA, M. L.
Recent advances in diagnostic techniques in cardiology p 215 A84-26376

BIKLE, D. D.
Bone loss in tail-suspended rats in restricted to the unweighted limbs p 188 N84-18843

BINDER, J. C.
Electromagnetic design of a remote manipulator arm for space applications p 232 N84-18462

BINDER, M.
Failure of vincristine induce twinning p 193 N84-18872

BISHOP, B.
Breathing pattern in humans - Elevated CO₂ or low O₂ on positive airway pressure p 214 A84-26197

BISHOP, D. G.
A comparative study of the fatty acid composition of prochloron lipids p 197 N84-20115

BLACK, S. D.
Twining of amphibian embryos by centrifugation p 193 N84-18873

BLAGOVESHCHENSKAIA, N. C.
Caloric test, its modern versions, merits and shortcomings p 211 A84-25599

BLANCHARD, R. E.
Guide to the development of a human factors engineering data retrieval system [AD-A136918] p 236 N84-20187

BLOCK, I.
Is there an orientation of the nuclei in microplasmidia of *Physarum polycephalum*? p 177 A84-24374

BLOMQVIST, C. G.
Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352
Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

BLOOR, C. M.
Effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia in pigs p 186 A84-26192

BODA, K.
The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

BODROV, V. A.
Complex evaluation of operator-training level p 221 A84-23704

BOEV, V. M.
The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

BOGATSKAIA, L. N.
Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

BOGNAR, L.
Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiorthostatic test p 204 A84-24347

BOKSHA, V. G.
Problem of adaptation and health spa therapy p 202 A84-23957

BOLES, D. B.
The limits of multiple resource theory: The role of task correlation/integration in optimal display formatting [AD-A136692] p 235 N84-20182
A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintegration tasks [AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

BOMSHTEIN, O. Z.
Individual features of the vegetative tonus and its interrelationship with the functional condition of the central nervous system p 211 A84-25364

BONDARENKO, M. F.
Heterogeneity of aortal and arterial endothelium in humans - A quantitative investigation using scanning electron microscopy p 210 A84-25358

BONDE-PETERSEN, F.
Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345
Cardiovascular responses to bicycle exercise during lower body negative pressure p 204 A84-24348

BOOTH, F. W.
Glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in muscles from immobilized limbs p 171 A84-23931

BORISENKO, N. F.
Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

BORODKIN, IU. S.
Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

BRADY, J. V.
Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety [NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

BRATUS, V. V.
The role of coronary vascular reactivity in the regulation of myocardial blood supply p 183 A84-25357

BREHM, L. P.
Microdifferential holography and the polysarcomeric unit of activation of skeletal muscle p 172 A84-24100

BRESLAV, I. S.
Voluntary control of current lung ventilation by instrumental feedback p 209 A84-25121

BRESSLER, S. L.
Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task [AD-A135545] p 217 N84-18899

BRIEGLEB, W.
Is there an orientation of the nuclei in microplasmidia of *Physarum polycephalum*? p 177 A84-24374

BROSE, H. F.
Environmental control and life support (ECLS) design optimization approach p 231 A84-24637
The complementary roles of existing and advanced environmental, thermal control and life support technology for space stations p 233 N84-19429

BROUILLET, A. O.
Biological life support system p 196 N84-19430

BROWN, A. H.
Resistance of mature *Arabidopsis* plants to mechanical deformation in relation to g-force during development p 178 A84-24383
Importance of gravity for plant growth and behavior p 192 N84-18864

BROWN, H. B., JR.
Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

BROWN, J. E.
Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

BRUSIL, P. J.
Strength and cycle time of high-altitude ventilatory patterns in unacclimatized humans p 213 A84-26188

BUCKEY, J. C.
Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

BUDANSEV, A. IU.
The role of biogenic brain monoamines in the regulation of hibernation p 171 A84-23741

BUGAEV, V. N.
The professional work capacity of female sewing-machine operators depending on health and functional condition p 200 A84-23731

BUGROVA, V. I.
Staphylococcal enterotoxins p 170 A84-23736

BUNCH, T. E.
The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (*M. nemestrina*) p 176 A84-24367

BURROWS, G. H.
Presynaptic elements involved in the maintenance of the neuromuscular junction p 193 N84-18875

BUTIN, V. N.
Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products p 183 A84-25369

BUZUNOV, V. A.
Dependence of the functional condition of workers on age and occupational factors p 211 A84-25367

BYCHKOV, A. V.
Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 A84-23709

BYE, P. T. P.
Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men p 201 A84-23935

BYKOV, B. L.
A technique for evaluating the rhythm-dependent characteristics of the mechanical activity of the myocardium p 181 A84-24699

BYSTROV, V. V.
Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard *Saliut VII*, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

C

CALDER, W. A., III
Biological scaling from cells to environment - A prelude to gravitational explanations p 180 A84-24394

CALLAN, J. E., III
The behavioral demonstrator: A requirements specification executor [AD-A136944] p 236 N84-20189

CAMPBELL, K. B.
Effects of traffic noise on quality of sleep - Assessment by EEG, subjective report, or performance the next day p 222 A84-23984

CANNON, R. H., JR.
Precise control of flexible manipulators [NASA-CR-175389] p 234 N84-20175

CAREN, L. D.
The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat p 177 A84-24377

CAREY, J. R.
Demographic considerations in gravitational biology p 176 A84-24371

CARLSTROM, A.
Psychological research in USA within the areas of anti-tank helicopter operations and man-computer interactions: Study trip to USA, May-June 1983 [FOA-C-53012-H2] p 229 N84-20172

CARR, K. E.
Ultrastructural effects of radiation on cells and tissues: Concluding remarks [DE84-003454] p 199 N84-20131

CASALI, J. G.
A comparison of rating scale, secondary-task, physiological, and primary-task workload estimation techniques in a simulated flight task emphasizing communications load p 223 A84-24950

CHAMBERS, J. A.
N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response in humans. A topographical and functional comparison [AD-A137030] p 218 N84-20141

CHANDLER, R. F.
Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

CHANDRAMOHAN, V.
Personality profile of an IAF pilot - Its usefulness in pilot selection p 225 A84-26384

Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385

CHARYEV, KH. E.
The therapeutic effect of the beta-adrenergic blocker corgard (nadolol) and its influence on hemodynamics in patients with hypertension p 210 A84-25352

CHATTERJEE, P. C.
Exercise under hypoxia - A stress test for evaluation of cases with ischaemic heart disease for rehabilitation p 215 A84-26380

CHEBOTAREV, D. F.
Features of anaerobic energy supply in physical loads in individuals of various ages p 212 A84-25637

CHELNAIA, N. A.
The effect of hypergravity on the prenatal development of mammals p 177 A84-24378

CHENG, L.
Prochloron on synapta p 197 N84-20114

Prochloron-ascidian symbioses: Photosynthetic potential and productivity p 197 N84-20117

Diurnal rhythm in the cell-division frequency of prochloron (prochlorophyta) in nature p 197 N84-20118

Chlorophyll and carotenoid pigments of prochloron (prochlorophyta) p 197 N84-20119

Report of prochloron research, IPE-7 (Palau, February 1982) p 198 N84-20122

CHENG, L. C.
Prochloron research [NASA-CR-173264] p 197 N84-20113

CHEPPONIS, M.
Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

CHERNIAKOV, I. N.
Main mechanisms for functional disturbances in the body during oxygen breathing under excess pressure p 169 A84-23474

CHERNYSHEV, V. I.
Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

CHOI, S. H.
The effect of noise and display orientation on cognitive performance [AD-A136808] p 227 N84-20158

CHOLAKOVA, A.
Biological criteria for the use of new protein sources in meat products p 230 A84-23737

CHOU, C. K.
Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide [AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR [AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

CHUDINSKAIA, T. A.
Hygienic evaluation of fire-resistant polyester fiber p 231 A84-25366

CHUGUNOVA, E. S.
Social-psychological problems in the evaluation of engineering personnel in automated systems for the control of developing enterprises p 222 A84-23706

CICIORA, J. A.
The historical development and basis of human factors guidelines for automated systems in aeronautical operations [NASA-CR-166560] p 234 N84-20174

CLEMENT, G.
A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 A84-24354

Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems [ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

CLEVONSON, S. A.
Evaluation of ride quality prediction methods for helicopter interior noise and vibration environments [NASA-TP-2261] p 226 N84-20155

CLIPPER, R. W.
Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation [AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

COATES, G.
Hypoxia alters blood coagulation during acute decompression in humans p 214 A84-26193

COHEN, G. R.
Heat production during sleep p 214 A84-26194

COLLINS, A.
Applied cognitive science [AD-A136780] p 235 N84-20185

CONWAY, E.
User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

COSGROVE, D.
Biophysical mechanism of differential growth during gravitropism p 191 N84-18861

COSTELLO, J.
Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic? p 181 A84-24736

COTE, J.
Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects p 214 A84-26196

COWLES, J. R.
Aromatic biosynthesis in pine tissues p 192 N84-18866

CRONIN, S. E.
Nitrite reduction in paracoccus halodenitrificans: Evidence for the role of a cd-type cytochrome in ammonia formation [NASA-TM-85883] p 198 N84-20125

CUTILLO, B. A.
Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task [AD-A135545] p 217 N84-18899

CYPHER, A.
User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

D

DAMARATSKAIA, E. S.
The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 A84-24375

DANEV, P.
Studies on proteinograms in dermatophytes by disc electrophoresis. Part 2: Protein bands of keratinophilic fungi [NASA-TM-77096] p 198 N84-20127

DAS, B.
Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

DAUGMAN, J. G.
Six formal properties of two-dimensional anisotropic visual filters - Structural principles and frequency/orientation selectivity p 221 A84-23623

DAVTIAN, J. S.
Reversible effects of an altered gravity field on myofibrillar proteins of skeletal muscles of various phenotypes p 175 A84-24361

DEANE, E. M.
A comparative study of the fatty acid composition of prochloron lipids p 197 N84-20115

DEMAIO, J. C.
Velocity control decision-making ability: Relationship to flying capability and experience [AD-A136546] p 226 N84-18901

DEMARTINO, G.
Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

DEMENKO, V. D.
Diagnosis of critical craniocerebral trauma in extended cruise conditions p 210 A84-25150

DEMUROV, E. A.
The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

DENISOVA, L. A.
The effect of hypergravity on the prenatal development of mammals p 177 A84-24378

The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

DESHMUKH, S. P.
Medical problems of air traffic control - A preliminary study p 225 A84-26386

DETTBARN, W. D.
Physiological changes in fast and slow muscle with simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18850

DEVINE, J. A.
Effects of extended hypoxia on night vision p 206 A84-24953

DIAMOND, P.
Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects p 214 A84-26196

DIBNER, R. D.
Hepatic hemodynamics in athletes with myocardial dystrophy p 211 A84-25361

DICHGANS, J.
Visual-vestibular interaction in roll - Psychophysics and physiology p 204 A84-24335

DIGGS, L. W.
The sickle cell trait in relation to the training and assignment of duties in the armed forces. I - Policies, observations, and studies p 206 A84-24951

DIUNDIKOVA, V. A.
Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

DMITRIEV, E. A.
Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests p 230 A84-23728

DMITRIEV, M. T.
The influence of the chemical composition of the air on the oxidizing effect of ozone in buildings p 230 A84-23712

DOBRIANSKII, V. V.
Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

DOLGOPOLOVA, G. V.
The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

DOLGOV, V. V.
Heterogeneity of aortal and arterial endothelium in humans - A quantitative investigation using scanning electron microscopy p 210 A84-25358

DONCHIN, E.
An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task p 222 A84-24949

DONOVAN, W. J.
Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

DONSKAIA, L. V.
Physiological reactions during work in operators in conditions of disturbed homeostasis p 208 A84-25112

DONTSOV, A. I.
The group - Psychology and etymology p 224 A84-25374

DOROSHEV, V. G.
Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

DOTY, S. B.
Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of stimulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

DOVEDOVA, E. L.
Delayed effect of synthetic tetrapeptidamide on the brain motor system p 181 A84-24695

DOWNS, G. S.
SETI investigations at Jodrell Bank, England: September through November 1983 p 237 N84-19639

DOYLE, J. C. Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task [AD-A135545] p 217 N84-18899

DRAKATOS, P. Researching the man-machine system as a function of soil-environment system p 233 N84-19894

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations p 233 N84-19895

DRAPER, S. User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

DROLET, L. L. Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise [AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

DROULEZ, J. Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems [ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

DRUZHININA, M. P. The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

DUBINA, T. L. Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

DUBININA, I. A. Hypertension and the professional work capacity of bus drivers p 201 A84-23732

Physiological reactions during work in operators in conditions of disturbed homeostasis p 208 A84-25112

DUBOIS, D. C. Glucocorticoid sensitivity, disuse, and the regulation of muscle mass p 174 A84-24356

DUCHATEAU, J. Isometric or dynamic training - Differential effects on mechanical properties of a human muscle p 201 A84-23927

DUDA, V. A. Archaeabacteria - A new kingdom of living organisms p 183 A84-25627

DUKE, P. J. Growth and differentiation of mammalian embryonic tissues exposed to hypergravity in vivo and in vitro p 193 N84-18869

DUKHANIN, M. A. The effect of various regimes of thermal adaptation on thermogenesis in albino rats p 181 A84-24697

DUNDORE, R. L. Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

DUNN, C. D. R. Hematopoiesis in antioorthostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 A84-24376

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 190 N84-18856

DURANDINA, A. T. Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems p 202 A84-23959

DURNOVA, G. N. Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia p 169 A84-23720

DUSHKOV, B. A. Certain psychological problems in a systems approach to the analysis of human activity p 221 A84-23701

DVORETSKII, D. P. Dynamics of the conjugation of ventilation and blood flow in cat lungs in the case of an elevated ambient temperature p 180 A84-24693

DVORNIKOV, V. E. Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 A84-25138

DZIDZIGURI, L. M. Development of cholesterol atherosclerosis in the secondary immunodeficient condition in rabbits p 186 A84-26366

E

ECKERSON, J. D. Physiological responses and survival time prediction for humans in ice-water p 206 A84-24956

EDWARDS, K. L. Calcium elicited asymmetric auxin transport in gravity influenced root segments p 187 N84-18835

EFUNI, S. N. The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

EGOROV, I. A. The effect of hypergravitation on nucleic acid metabolism in the rat liver p 177 A84-24373

EINHORN, H. J. A theory of diagnostic inference [AD-A137032] p 228 N84-20163

EITTINGTON, A. I. Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies p 183 A84-25371

ELCHANINOV, E. G. Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

ELOIAN, M. A. Reversible effects of an altered gravity field on myofibrillar proteins of skeletal muscles of various phenotypes p 175 A84-24361

EMANUEL, N. M. Antioxidants and an increase in lifetime p 183 A84-25631

EMURIAN, H. H. Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety [NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

ENGIN, A. E. Analysis of the kinematic properties data of the shoulder complex during forced motion [AD-A135913] p 216 N84-18895

ENOKA, R. M. Appropriateness of the small-cage-reared rat as a model for the study of altered-activity effects p 190 N84-18851

ERINA, E. V. The therapeutic effect of the beta-adrenergic blocker corgard (nadolol) and its influence on hemodynamics in patients with hypertension p 210 A84-25352

ERKIN, V. G. Individual radiation doses for certain groups of personnel p 230 A84-23719

ESAU, S. A. Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men p 201 A84-23935

EVANS, J. E. Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

EVANS, M. L. The role of calcium in the gravitropic response of roots p 187 N84-18834

EVODKIMOV, V. G. Anthropometric indices and physical work capacity p 208 A84-25116

EVODKIMOVA, L. D. Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

EVLAMPIEVA, M. N. Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures p 207 A84-25108

F

FADEEV, Iu. A. Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 A84-23709

FAGAN, J. M. Prevention of metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 175 A84-24359

FAINTER, R. G. GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

FALL, L. Report of Prochloron research p 198 N84-20121

FALL, R. Report of Prochloron research p 198 N84-20121

FEHER, E. Examination of effect of hypokinesia on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat p 173 A84-24339

FELDMAN, L. J. Protein and carotenoid synthesis and turnover in gravistimulated root caps p 188 N84-18837

FINCK, A. Amplitude distributions of the spider heartpulse in response to gravitational stimuli p 188 N84-18841

FLACH, J. M. A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking p 231 A84-25010

FOLDES, I. The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357

FONG, F. Identification of a volatile phytotoxin from algae p 194 N84-18876

FOX, S. W. Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, probiogenic, or biogenic? p 181 A84-24736

FREGLY, M. J. Effect of an exercise regimen on development of hypertension in rats p 171 A84-23930

FRIEDRICH, E. Studies on proteinograms in dermatophytes by disc electrophoresis. Part 2: Protein bands of keratinophilic fungi [NASA-TM-77096] p 198 N84-20127

FROLKIS, I. V. Features characterizing the effect of vasopressin on vascular smooth muscles in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25644

FROLKIS, V. V. Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

Neurotrophic mechanisms of aging p 184 A84-25641

FROLOV, V. A. Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 A84-25138

FROLOVA, V. P. Voluntary control of current lung ventilation by instrumented feedback p 209 A84-25121

FUJIWARA, H. Influence of the long-term repeated centrifugation stress (-2Gx) on blood components in rats p 183 A84-25181

FUJIWARA, O. Noise characteristics on the ground run-up test by current combat aircraft and protection program for hearing loss p 210 A84-25183

FULLER, C. A. Sleep-wake responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 174 A84-24355

Acute physiological responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 181 A84-24959

Homeostasis in primates in hyperacceleration fields p 190 N84-18852

FUNKHOUSER, E. A. Identification of a volatile phytotoxin from algae p 194 N84-18876

G

GABEL, R. A. Strength and cycle time of high-altitude ventilatory patterns in unacclimatized humans p 213 A84-26188

GAFFNEY, F. A. Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352

Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

GAGOSHIDZE, T. SH. Neuropsychological investigation of visual-pictorial thinking p 224 A84-25373

GALSTON, A. W. Mechanisms of graviperception and response in pea seedlings p 188 N84-18839

GANGLOFF, B. Helicopter warning signals - Comparative study of individual and group interviews p 225 A84-25400

GARAVELLI, J. S. Identification of a volatile phytotoxin from algae p 194 N84-18876

GASILIN, V. S. Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

GATI, T. Examination of effect of hypokinesia on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat p 173 A84-24339

GATSKO, G. G. Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

GAUQUELIN, G. Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

GAYNOR, J. J. Pea amyloplast DNA is qualitatively similar to pea chloroplast DNA p 194 N84-18877

GAZO, M. The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

GEDDE-DAHL, D. The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

GEDYMIN, M. IU. Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures p 207 A84-25108

GEISELMAN, R. E. Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge [AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

GELENCSER, F. Examination of effect of hypokinesis on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat p 173 A84-24339

GENIN, A. M. Weightlessness induced changes in human cardio-respiratory system p 203 A84-24329

GEVINS, A. S. Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task [AD-A135545] p 217 N84-18899

GEVLICH, G. I. The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

GHARIB, C. Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

GHARIB, CL. Hormonal and metabolic responses to simulated weightlessness p 203 A84-24328

GBRADZE, T. A. Alterations of hypertrophied myocardium and its blood vessels during experimental infarction p 186 A84-26365

GIKAVYI, V. I. Possibilities of the correction of circulatory disorders in traumatic shock by the combined application of vasoactive agents p 182 A84-25137

GILSON, R. D. A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking p 231 A84-25010

GLADKIKH, I. P. Balance of iron, copper, and manganese in the bodies of young athletes p 200 A84-23714

GLASBERG, M. Influence of suspension hypokinesis on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

GLINCHIKOV, V. V. Myocardial ischemia in rats during exposure to infrasound p 170 A84-23730

GLOBUS, R. Bone loss in tail-suspended rats in restricted to the unweighted limbs p 188 N84-18843

GLUSHCHENKO, A. G. Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

GOGOLITSYN, IU. L. Investigation of the neuron firing rate in the human brain p 202 A84-23955

GOLDMAN, E. I. Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests p 230 A84-23728

GOLL, C. C. Heat production during sleep p 214 A84-26194

GOLOVANOVA, G. B. Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

GOLUBEVA, L. IU. The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

GONCHARENKO, A. M. Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

GONCHAROVA, M. V. The effect of meat pates of different compositions on the gastric secretion function p 170 A84-23739

GONZALEZ, R. R. Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise [AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

GORBACHEVA, T. P. An observer's use of acoustic and modality-nonspecific features of sounding for the differentiation of auditory signals p 221 A84-23703

GORGILADZE, G. I. Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G p 204 A84-24336

GORMAN, A. J. Mechanisms producing tachycardia in conscious baboons during environmental heat stress p 172 A84-23933

GRAHAM, J. User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

GRASSE, M. Chronic hypokinesis and 3 periods of the stress reactivity in rats p 179 A84-24385

GRAY, G. W. Hypoxia alters blood coagulation during acute decompression in humans p 214 A84-26193

GREBNIAK, V. P. Assessment of the functional capabilities of the human body in doing physical work p 207 A84-25105

GRECHIKHIN, G. N. Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

GREENSPAN, S. User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

GRIGOREV, A. I. Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334

GRIGOREV, V. S. Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 A84-23709

GRIGOREVA, L. S. The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

GRIGOROV, IU. G. A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals p 184 A84-25634

GRILLS, G. S. Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes p 192 N84-18868

GRINCHENKO, E. S. The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

GROMOV, IU. M. The information content of EEG data in predicting operator work-capacity p 207 A84-25106

GROVER, R. F. Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

GUELL, A. Hormonal and metabolic responses to simulated weightlessness p 203 A84-24328

Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

GUINAN, D. M. Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females p 201 A84-23932

GULDVOG, I. The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

GULKIS, S. SETI investigations at Jodrell Bank, England: September through November 1983 p 237 N84-19639

GULKOV, V. V. Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

GUREVICH, M. I. Features characterizing the effect of vasopressin on vascular smooth muscles in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25644

GURFINKEL, V. S. A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 A84-24354

GUY, A. W. Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide [AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR [AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

GUY, S. R. GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

GYARMATI, JR. The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357

H

HACKER, W. Certain aspects of the interrelationship between general psychology and the psychology of work p 221 A84-23702

HACKMAN, J. R. A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

HACKNEY, J. D. Short-term human respiratory effects of nitrogen dioxide: Determination of quantitative dose-response profiles. Phase 1: Exposure of healthy volunteers to 4 PPM NO/sub 2 [PB84-132299] p 220 N84-20148

HAGLER, H. Influence of suspension hypokinesis on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

HAINAUT, K. Isometric or dynamic training - Differential effects on mechanical properties of a human muscle p 201 A84-23927

HAKKINEN, M. T. GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

HALL, S. M. The effects of high frequency positive pressure ventilation on hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction p 220 N84-20151

HALLIN, P. Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols; improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory [FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

HALSTEAD, T. W. NASA Space Biology Program. Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts [NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

HARRISON, M. Participation of ethylene in gravitropism p 194 N84-18878

HARTSON, H. R. Issues in interaction language specification and representation [AD-A136943] p 236 N84-20188

Dialogue management: New concepts in human-computer interface development [AD-A136945] p 236 N84-20190

HASTINGS, E. Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

HATANO, T. Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

HAYES, A. B. The role of gravity in leaf blade curvatures p 192 N84-18865

HAYWARD, J. S. Physiological responses and survival time prediction for humans in ice-water p 206 A84-24956

Thermal protection performance of survival suits in ice-water p 231 A84-24957

HECHT, K. Chronic hypokinesis and 3 periods of the stress reactivity in rats p 179 A84-24385

The influence of hypokinesis on the asymmetric distribution of noradrenaline in the neocortex, hippocampus and subrenals of rats p 179 A84-24386

Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesis and treated by substance P p 179 A84-24387

Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats p 231 A84-24388

HELLUMS, J. D. Fluid mechanical aspects of cell culture [NASA-CR-171749] p 195 N84-18886

HEMINGWAY, J. C. An experimental evaluation of the Sternberg task as a workload metric for helicopter Flight Handling Qualities (FHQ) research [NASA-TM-85884] p 234 N84-20176

HENRIKSEN, O. Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345

HENSEL, W. Graviperception in plant cells p 174 A84-24344

HERBISON, G. J. Research opportunities in muscle atrophy [NASA-CR-175422] p 217 N84-20135

HESSE, A. Temporary threshold shifts after onset and offset of moderately loud low-frequency maskers p 202 A84-23987

HIDEG, J.

HIDEG, J.
Examination of effect of hypokinesis on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat p 173 A84-24399

Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiorthostatic test p 204 A84-24347

The effect of hypokinesis and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats p 175 A84-24362

Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

HILSE, H.
The influence of hypokinesis on the asymmetric distribution of noradrenaline in the neocortex, hippocampus and subrenals of rats p 179 A84-24386

HIRD, E. E.
Operator workload measurement validation for the MARK IV DSCC monitor and control subsystem p 233 N84-19634

HIRSCH, J. A.
Breathing pattern in humans - Elevated CO₂ or low O₂ on positive airway pressure p 214 A84-26197

HO, B.-L.
A study of maximal oxygen consumption in Chinese males p 207 A84-24958

HOCHSTEIN, L. I.
Nitrite reduction in paracoccus halodenitificans: Evidence for the role of a cd-type cytochrome in ammonia formation [NASA-TM-85883] p 198 N84-20125

HOFFMAN, E. A.
Interserosal forces, the pressure environment of the central circulations and natures internal 'G suit'. I p 172 A84-24332

Interserosal forces: The pressure environment of the central circulations and nature's internal 'G suits'. II - The thoracic containers, analysis via the DSR p 180 A84-24392

HOGARTH, R. M.
A theory of diagnostic inference [AD-A137032] p 228 N84-20163

HOLLENBAUGH, D. D.
Evaluation of ride quality prediction methods for helicopter interior noise and vibration environments [NASA-TP-2261] p 226 N84-20155

HOMICK, J. L.
Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

HOOKS, J. T.
Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems [AD-A135823] p 229 N84-20169

HOROWITZ, J. M.
Thermoregulation in cold- and noncold-acclimated rats cold exposed in hypergravic fields p 180 A84-24393

Set-point changes in hierarchically-arranged thermogenic systems p 190 N84-18853

HOROWITZ, R.
Model reference adaptive control of mechanical manipulators p 237 N84-20194

HOROWITZ, B. A.
Thermoregulation in cold- and noncold-acclimated rats cold exposed in hypergravic fields p 180 A84-24393

HOSHIZAKI, T.
Clinostat effects on shoot and root of *Arabidopsis* p 179 A84-24384

In vitro seed to seed growth on clinostats p 192 N84-18863

HOSMAN, R. J. A. W.
Accuracy of visually perceived roll angle and roll rate using an artificial horizon and peripheral displays [VTH-LR-377] p 229 N84-20171

HOWARD, J. H. JR.
The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903

Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection [AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

HUANG, S. Y.
Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

HUTCHINGSON, R. D.
Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

HYMAN, W. A.
Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

IAICHNIKOV, I. K.

Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

A method for the long-term precision thermometry of animal brain structures in chronic experiments p 181 A84-24698

IAKIMENKO, M. A.

The effect of adaptation to a hot climate on the condition of heat reception p 208 A84-25117

The effect of swimming in a therapeutic pool on thermoregulatory reactions p 211 A84-25363

IAKOVLEV, E. F.

Hepatic hemodynamics in athletes with myocardial dystrophy p 211 A84-25361

IAKOVLEVA, I. IA.

Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G p 204 A84-24336

IANENKO, M. V.

Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products p 183 A84-25369

IAROSHENKO, IU. T.

Features of energetic and hemodynamic provision of submaximal physical load in males of a mature age p 209 A84-25118

Features of anaerobic energy supply in physical loads in individuals of various ages p 212 A84-25637

IAROVAIA, R. M.

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

IAVICH, M. P.

Molecular mechanisms of the hypertrophy and wear of the myocardium p 183 A84-25351

ILGEN, D. R.

Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice [AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

ILICHKIN, V. S.

Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products p 183 A84-25369

ILIN, E. I.

General principles and methods of animal experiments flown on Cosmos biosatellites p 176 A84-24370

ILINA-KAKUEVA, E. I.

The effect of long-term hypokinesis on growth and skeletal muscle in rats p 169 A84-23721

ILIUSHKO, N. A.

The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

ILVES, A. S.

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

INBAR, G. F.

Strength and cycle time of high-altitude ventilatory patterns in unacclimatized humans p 213 A84-26188

INGRAM, M.

Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic? p 181 A84-24736

ISAKOV, I. I.

Arterial hypertension (A clinical and experimental analysis) p 213 A84-25918

IUVROVSKIKH, V. G.

Efficiency of the occupational activity of persons depending on their psychophysiological characteristics p 208 A84-25114

IVAKHNO, A. P.

Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

IVANOVA, L. N.

Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

IWAMOTO, H.

An analysis of JASDF aircraft accidents data from human factors aspect. II - An analysis of pilot errors and psycho-physiological factors p 224 A84-25184

IYER, E. M.

Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385

IZAKOV, V. IA.

A technique for evaluating the rhythm-dependent characteristics of the mechanical activity of the myocardium p 181 A84-24699

J

JAFFE, M. J.

Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing p 191 N84-18859

The roles of callose, elicitors and ethylene in thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism p 191 N84-18860

JAGACINSKI, R. J.

A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking p 231 A84-25010

JAHNS, G. C.

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans p 194 N84-18879

JANDRAIN, B.

Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

JASPER, S. R.

Prevention of metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesis in leg muscles of rats p 175 A84-24359

JOHANSEN, M. B.

End-Cretaceous brachiopod extinctions in the chalk of Denmark p 185 A84-25791

JOHNSON, A.

Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

JOHNSON, D. H.

Issues in interaction language specification and representation [AD-A136943] p 236 N84-20188

Dialogue management: New concepts in human-computer interface development [AD-A136945] p 236 N84-20190

JOHNSON, E. J.

Effort and accuracy in choice [AD-A136881] p 227 N84-20161

JOHNSON, J. M.

Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

JOHNSON, N.

The historical development and basis of human factors guidelines for automated systems in aeronautical operations [NASA-CR-166560] p 234 N84-20174

JOHNSON, P. C.

Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 A84-24333

Hematopoiesis in antiorthostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 A84-24376

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 190 N84-18856

JOHNSON, R. B.

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide [AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

JORDE, R.

The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

JULESZ, B.

Rapid discrimination of visual patterns p 221 A84-23621

JURAND, A.

Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation p 178 A84-24381

JURANI, M.

The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

K

KACHANOVSKII, K. N.

The effect of short-term heat adaptation on certain indicators of physical work capacity p 209 A84-25123

KAGAN, V. E.

The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

KAKIMOTO, Y.

An analysis of JASDF aircraft accidents data from human factors aspect. II - An analysis of pilot errors and psycho-physiological factors p 224 A84-25184

KAKULIA, M. E.

The effect of X-rays on chromatin histones and acidic proteins in rabbit brains p 186 A84-26364

KAKURIN, L. I.

Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Salut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

KALMAR, S.

Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiorthostatic test p 204 A84-24347

KALUPINA, I. A.
Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

KAMEI, E.
Influence of the long-term repeated centrifugation stress (2Gx) on blood components in rats p 183 A84-25181

KANDASAMY, S. B.
Hyperthermic effects of centrally injected (D-ALA2, N-ME-PHE4, MET-(0)5-OL)-enkephalin (FK 33-824) in rabbits and guinea-pigs p 181 A84-24729

KANDROR, I. S.
Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures p 207 A84-25108

KAPLANSKII, A. S.
Changes in the structure of lymphoid organs of rats under long-term hypokinesia p 169 A84-23720

Antiorthostatic hypokinesia in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350

Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D3 active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

KAPUR, R. R.
"Pilot error" accident: A case report - Need for inflight physiological monitoring p 225 A84-26381

KAPUSTIN, K. G.
Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

KARABAN, I. N.
Aging and the human orienting response p 212 A84-25642

KARCHER, T. H.
Microdifferential holography and the polysarcromeric unit of activation of skeletal muscle p 172 A84-24100

KARNAUKH, N. G.
Intensity of thermal and physical load in workers of hot shops in present-day metallurgical production p 200 A84-23727

KASTHURI, A. S.
Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

KASYMOV, O. T.
The Kimbarovskii reaction (the Kimbarovskii color precipitation reaction) as a nonspecific indicator of fatigue in high-altitude workers p 200 A84-23725

KATKOVA, L. S.
Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects p 169 A84-23323

KATOH, Z.
An analysis of JASDF aircraft accidents data from human factors aspect. II - An analysis of pilot errors and psycho-physiological factors p 224 A84-25184

KAUFFMAN, E. G.
Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

KAUFMAN, L.
Neuromagnetic investigation of workload and attention [AD-A136172] p 219 N84-20147

KAUFMAN, P. B.
Protein changes in leaf-sheath pulvini of barley (hordeum) induced by gravistimulation p 187 N84-18832

KAWABATA, N.
The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet p 231 A84-25182

KAZANCHIAN, P. O.
Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

KAZARIAN, L. E.
Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials [AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

KEEFE, J. R.
Rodent CNS neuron development: Timing of cell birth and death p 193 N84-18870

KEIL, L. C.
Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

KENRICK, J. R.
A comparative study of the fatty acid composition of prochloraz lipids p 197 N84-20115

KERR, T. P.
Cellular localization of Na(+), K(+)-ATPase in the mammalian vestibular system p 194 N84-18880

KESZTHELYI, L.
Fast components of the electric response signal of bacteriorhodopsin protein p 185 A84-25760

KETKIN, A. T.
Anthropometric indices and physical work capacity p 208 A84-25116

KHOMSKAI, E. D.
Neuropsychological investigation of visual-pictorial thinking p 224 A84-25373

KHRENKOVA, V. V.
Responses and organization of receptive fields of neurons in the frog tegmentum's basal optical nucleus during visual stimulation p 180 A84-24692

KHUKHLAEV, V. K.
Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

KIDD, J. S.
A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

KILDUFF, P. W.
Missile component repair while wearing NBC protective clothing [AD-A137315] p 235 N84-20180

KIRENSKAI, A. V.
The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

KIS-VARGA, M.
Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

KISPAAEV, T. A.
Threshold sensitivity of analyzers in adult electro-gas welders and students of vocational schools with different degrees of occupational skill p 211 A84-25368

KISS, GY. G.
Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiorthostatic test p 204 A84-24347

KITCHELL, B. B.
Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

KIVLEN, C. M.
Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

KLASSINA, S. IA.
Spatial-temporal structure of a 'quantum' of industrial activity and its physiological basis p 224 A84-25122

KLAYMAN, J.
Learning in a probabilistic environment: A new approach, and some preliminary findings [AD-A137031] p 228 N84-20162

KLIGMAN, D.
Bioassay, isolation and studies on the mechanism of action of neurite extension factor p 195 N84-18881

KLING, T. R.
Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds [AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

KLUG, G.
Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

KNAPIK, J.
Physiological, biomechanical, and medical aspects of lifting and repetitive lifting: A review [AD-A136689] p 218 N84-20140

KNARIAN, V. A.
Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

KOBREK, J. L.
Effects of extended hypoxia on night vision p 206 A84-24953

KOCHETYGOV, N. I.
The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 A84-25134

KOECHLING, J.
Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

KOENDERINK, J. J.
The structure of the human motion detection system p 221 A84-23624

KOHL, R. L.
Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

KOLINICHENKO, T. B.
Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems p 202 A84-23959

KOLOMETZEWIA, I.
Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesia and treated by substance P p 179 A84-24387

KOMAROV, V. P.
Mathematical model of the simultaneous combined effect of ionizing radiation and hyperthermia p 169 A84-23722

KONOPLIA, E. F.
Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

KONOPLIANNIKOV, A. G.
Radiosensitizing and damaging effects of hyperthermia on various biological systems - Radiosensitizing and damaging effect of hyperthermia on mouse leukosis La cells p 170 A84-23723

KONOVALENKO, O. A.
The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

KORALINA, E. P.
Changes of occupationally important qualities in operators at oil-processing plants during adaptation to work p 224 A84-25124

KORDIUM, E. L.
Biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels p 178 A84-24380

KORKUSHKO, O. V.
Features of energetic and hemodynamic provision of submaximal physical load in males of a mature age p 209 A84-25118

Features of anaerobic energy supply in physical loads in individuals of various ages p 212 A84-25637

KORNEVA, T. V.
Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems p 202 A84-23959

KORNILOVA, L. N.
Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G p 204 A84-24336

KOROBOV, R. N.
The information content of EEG data in predicting operator work-capacity p 207 A84-25106

KOTOVSKAI, A. R.
Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Saliut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

KOVACS, P.
Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

KOVTUN, A. I.
Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

KOZELSKAI, A. V.
The effect of nicotinic acid on hormone-level changes in burn disease p 182 A84-25135

KOZLOVSKAI, I. B.
Influence of optokinetic stimulation and immersion on eye-head coordination in man p 205 A84-24353

The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

KOZLOVSKII, V. A.
Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 A84-25110

KOZYREVA, T. V.
The effect of adaptation to a hot climate on the condition of heat reception p 208 A84-25117

KRAMER, A. A.
Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

KRAMER, A. F.
An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task p 222 A84-24949

KREIDICH, IU. V.
Influence of optokinetic stimulation and immersion on eye-head coordination in man p 205 A84-24353

KRIBS, H. D.
Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) [AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

KRIKORIAN, A. D.
Cells, embryos and development in space p 191 N84-18862

KRIUKOVSKIKH, O. N.
Responses and organization of receptive fields of neurons in the frog tegmentum's basal optical nucleus during visual stimulation p 180 A84-24692

KRIVOSHCHEKOV, S. G.
Blood-circulation dynamics in conditions of continuous work on an expedition p 208 A84-25113

KRONAUER, R. E.
Strength and cycle time of high-altitude ventilatory patterns in unacclimatized humans p 213 A84-26188

KROPOTOV, IU. D.
Investigation of the neuron firing rate in the human brain p 202 A84-23955

KROTOVSKAYA, A. R.
Biomedical experiments on Soviet-French flight p 186 N84-18254

KRUSHINSKII, L. V.
The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

KRYLOV, Iu. V.
Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors p 213 A84-25925

KRZENTOWSKI, G.
Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

KUDRIN, I. D.
The combined effect of environmental factors on the acid-base balance of the blood p 199 A84-23473

KUHN, C.
Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

KUKUSHKIN, Iu. A.
Complex evaluation of operator-training level p 221 A84-23704

KULAEV, B. S.
The role of tissue receptors and specific structures of medulla oblongata in the fluid distribution p 179 A84-24391

KULKARNI, J. S.
Mitral valve prolapse - An aero medical problem p 215 A84-26379

KUMAR, V.
Personality profile of an IAF pilot - Its usefulness in pilot selection p 225 A84-26384

KUSHNEREVA, O. V.
Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems p 202 A84-23959

KUZIN, A. M.
Synergistic effect of gamma rays and a constant magnetic field p 170 A84-23724

KUZMANOFF, K. M.
Isolation and characterization of beta-glucan synthase: A potential biochemical regulator of gravistimulated differential cell wall loosening p 195 N84-18882

KUZMIN, A. S.
Complex evaluation of operator-training level p 221 A84-23704

KUZNETSOV, A. N.
Kinetic analysis of the possibility of the effect of a constant magnetic field on the rate of enzymatic reactions p 182 A84-25145

KUZNETSOV, V. S.
Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors p 213 A84-25925

KUZNETSOVA, Z. M.
Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 A84-25110

L

LABRIE, A.
Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects p 214 A84-26196

LACROIX, M.
Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

LAHIRI, S.
Presynaptic neurotransmitter and chemosensory responses to natural stimuli p 172 A84-23934

LAMOSOVA, D.
The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

LANGE, R. D.
Hematopoiesis in antiothostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 A84-24376

LANGE, V. N.
The speed of forgetting p 224 A84-25375

LANTSOV, L. S.
Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products p 183 A84-25369

LANYON, L. E.
Static versus dynamic loads as an influence on bone remodelling p 196 N84-18887

[NASA-CR-173365] p 196 N84-18887

Regulation of bone mass by mechanical strain p 196 N84-18888

[NASA-CR-173363] p 196 N84-18888

Control of bone remodelling by applied dynamic loads p 196 N84-18889

[NASA-CR-173287] p 196 N84-18889

LAPAEV, E. V.
Function of auditory and vestibular analyzers under the effect of space flight factors p 213 A84-25925

LAPIKOV, G. M.
Individual features of responses of the body to combined thermal and physical load p 208 A84-25115

LAPINA, I. A.
Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

LAROCHELLE, F. T.
Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

LARSSON, L. E.
Report on study trip to France, 28 June-9 July 1983 [FOA-C-59007-H1] p 237 N84-20193

LASHCHUK, A. A.
Substantiation of microclimate norms for industrial buildings, taking into account the category of operator-work load p 230 A84-23713

LAUTENBACH, P.
Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience p 233 N84-19428

LAVRINENKO, V. A.
Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

LAYROVA, E. A.
The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

LAYCOCK, J.
Eye spectral sensitivity and its variation with luminance level p 216 N84-18892

LEACH, C.
Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 A84-24368

LEACH, C. S.
Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 A84-24333

LEATHERWOOD, J. D.
Evaluation of ride quality prediction methods for helicopter interior noise and vibration environments [NASA-TP-2261] p 226 N84-20155

LEBEDEV, O. V.
Individual radiation doses for certain groups of personnel p 230 A84-23719

LEBEDEVA, I. E.
Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

LEBLANC, J.
Hormonal factors in reduced postprandial heat production of exercise-trained subjects p 214 A84-26196

LECONET, T.
Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

LEEDS, E. M.
Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

LEFEBVRE, P. J.
Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

LEHMAN, S. L.
Perturbation analysis applied to eye, head, and arm movement models p 230 A84-23625

LEHOCZKY, L.
Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiothostatic test p 204 A84-24347

LEISEIFER, H. P.
Biological life support system p 196 N84-19430

LEKSNIN, A. G.
Cold vasodilation in persons subjected to the chronic effect of low positive temperatures p 207 A84-25108

LEMAY, M.
Operator workload measurement validation for the MARK IV DSCC monitor and control subsystem p 233 N84-19634

LEONARD, S. D.
The historical development and basis of human factors guidelines for automated systems in aeronautical operations [NASA-CR-166560] p 234 N84-20174

LEONOV, V. A.
Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

LEOPOLD, A. C.
Amyloplast movement in living statocytes p 167 N84-18830

LESSARD, C.
Science of integration [AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

LESTIENNE, F.
A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 A84-24354

LEVY, C. M.
Effects of spaced and repeated total sleep deprivation p 211 A84-25399

LEWIN, R. A.
Prochloron research [NASA-CR-173264] p 197 N84-20113

Prochloron on synapta p 197 N84-20114

Prochloron p 197 N84-20116

Prochloron symbioses: Photosynthetic potential and productivity p 197 N84-20117

Diurnal rhythm in the cell-division frequency of prochloron (prochlorophyta) in nature p 197 N84-20118

Chlorophyll and carotenoid pigments of prochloron (prochlorophyta) p 197 N84-20119

Report of prochloron research, IPE-7 (Palau, February 1982) p 198 N84-20122

LEWYCKYJ, J. Z.
USN/USAF Anti-G-Suit consolidation program [AD-A136138] p 233 N84-18908

Development of a pressurized anti-exposure barrier system [AD-A137130] p 234 N84-20178

LIAKISHEV, A. A.
Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

LIBOFF, A. R.
Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis p 172 A84-24099

LICHARDUS, B. L.
Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334

LICHACHEVA, O. A.
Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

LINDQUIST, T. E.
GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

LINFORS, G.
Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols; improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory [FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

LINN, W. S.
Short-term human respiratory effects of nitrogen dioxide: Determination of quantitative dose-response profiles. Phase 1: Exposure of healthy volunteers to 4 PPM NO/sub 2/ [PB84-132299] p 220 N84-20148

LIPSHTS, M. I.
A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 A84-24354

LIST, U. H.
Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays [AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

LITVINNOVA, Iu. A.
Characteristics of the work capacity and state of health of young workers exposed to industrial noise and vibration p 200 A84-23726

LIUSOV, V. A.
Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 A84-25354

LOBACHIK, V. I.
Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334

LOFBERG, M. S.
Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

LOKHOV, M. I.
The conditioned reflex and motivation p 170 A84-23735

LORDKIPANIDZE, A. T.
Dependence of the photodamage of erythrocytes on the ultraviolet-radiation intensity p 183 A84-25147

LORDKIPANIDZE, T. M.
Alterations of hypertrophied myocardium and its blood vessels during experimental infarction p 186 A84-26365

LUPANDIN, Iu. V.
Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia p 180 A84-24694

LURIA, S. M.
Cold weather goggles. 6: Effectiveness of yellow filters [AD-A136241] p 232 N84-18904

Standards for protective goggles for use in the cold [AD-A137288] p 234 N84-20179

LUYCKX, A. S.
Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

M

MACEWEN, J. D.
Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983 [AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

MACKLEM, P. T. Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men p 201 A84-23935

MAGDICH, L. V. The bonding of aldosterone by kidney cell receptors in adult and senescent rats p 185 A84-25647

MAHER, J. T. Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

MAKEEV, V. B. Human sensitivity to changes in solar activity p 201 A84-23743

MAKEEVA, V. F. The effect of hypergravitation on nucleic acid metabolism in the rat liver p 177 A84-24373

MAKOVOV, R. K. The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

MALACINSKI, G. M. Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation p 178 A84-24381

Cytoplasmic rearrangements associated with amphibian egg symmetrization p 192 N84-18867

MALAKHOV, N. S. Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants p 223 A84-25104

MALATSIDZE, M. A. The effect of X-rays on chromatin histones and acidic proteins in rabbit brains p 186 A84-26364

MALCOLM, R. Pilot disorientation and the use of a peripheral vision display p 223 A84-24960

MALIK, A. B. Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

MALMSTROM, F. V. Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 A84-24731

MALTSEV, V. N. Current ideas on the significance of normal microflora of the body in normal and pathological conditions p 171 A84-23742

MAMATAKHUNOV, A. I. The regularities of relationships between structure and function under different functional loads (homeostasis and homeomorphosis) p 173 A84-24342

MAMBETALIEV, B. S. The Kimbarovskii reaction (the Kimbarovskii color precipitation reaction) as a nonspecific indicator of fatigue in high-altitude workers p 200 A84-23725

MAMYRBAEV, A. A. The effect of the deficiency of food protein and group B vitamins on the content of calcium-binding protein in the mucosa of the small intestine p 170 A84-23738

MANI, K. V. S. Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

MANKOVSKII, N. B. Aging and the human orienting response p 212 A84-25642

MANTON, J. Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23928

MARESH, C. M. Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 torr p 202 A84-23936

MARIANOVICH, A. T. Individual features of responses of the body to combined thermal and physical load p 208 A84-25115

MARK, L. J. Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) [AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

MARKO, A. R. The effects of acceleration forces on night vision p 206 A84-24952

MARMOLIN, H. Psychological research in USA within the areas of anti-tank helicopter operations and man-computer interactions: Study trip to USA, May-June 1983 [FOA-C-53012-H2] p 229 N84-20172

MARTELLO, N. V. Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983 [NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

MASHIN, IU. D. Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 A84-23709

MASHINSKIY, A. Development of space botany experiments p 186 N84-18255

MASLENTSEVA, S. B. Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 A84-25110

MASSINAS, A. Researching the man-machine system as a function of soil-environment system p 233 N84-19894

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations p 233 N84-19895

MATSUI, N. Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

MATTA, J. Diurnal rhythm in the cell-division frequency of prochloron (prochlorophyta) in nature p 197 N84-20118

MATVEEV, L. P. The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

MATVEEVA, A. I. Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

MAVARELISHVILI, V. SH. The effect of X-rays on chromatin histones and acidic proteins in rabbit brains p 186 A84-26364

MAYNARD, J. F. GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

MAZHUL, L. M. Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

MCCULLOUGH, R. E. Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

MCCULLOUGH, R. G. Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

MCLEOD, A. A. Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

MCMURRAY, R. G. Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females p 201 A84-23932

MCMURRY, W. S. Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems [AD-A135823] p 229 N84-20169

MEDOVAR, B. IA. A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals p 184 A84-25634

MEERSON, F. Z. Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects p 169 A84-23233

Prevention of stress-related damage and enhancement of the endurance of the body to physical load by means of chemical factors p 182 A84-25132

Molecular mechanisms of the hypertrophy and wear of the myocardium p 183 A84-25351

The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

MEISTER, D. Guide to the development of a human factors engineering data retrieval system [AD-A136918] p 236 N84-20187

MEIZEROV, E. S. The effect of hypergravity on the prenatal development of mammals p 177 A84-24378

MELIDI, N. N. Osmo- and volumoregulation in rats with hereditarily changed hormonal balance p 179 A84-24390

METREVELI, L. A. Alterations of hypertrophied myocardium and its blood vessels during experimental infarction p 186 A84-26365

MEYERHOFF, J. L. Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety [NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

MEYERS, D. G. Rheoceptive mediators of graviperception in a water flea: Morphological implications of antennal-socket setae in *daphnia magna* p 195 N84-18883

MICHEL, H. V. Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789

MICHURINA, T. V. The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 A84-24375

MIGALINA, L. A. Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

MIHAILOWSKY, N. Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334

MINKIN, R. B. The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 A84-24696

MINNEAR, F. L. Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

MIRAKIAN, A. I. Constancy and functional lability of perception p 224 A84-25372

MISULIS, K. E. Physiological changes in fast and slow muscle with simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18850

MITCHELL, C. A. Mechanical regulation of plant growth and development p 191 N84-18858

MKRATCHIAN, G. A. Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

MOGILEVSKII, V. M. Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 A84-25138

MOHLER, S. R. Medication and flying: A pilot's guide p 212 A84-25775

MONACO, W. A. Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy [AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

Distribution of visual characteristics of Naval aviation personnel [AD-A135930] p 219 N84-20144

MONSON, C. B. Thermoregulation in cold- and noncold-acclimated rats cold exposed in hypergravic fields p 180 A84-24393

MONTY, M. L. User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

MOORE, C. F. Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice [AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

MOORE, L. G. Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

MORAVEK, M. Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems p 202 A84-23959

MOREY-HOLTON, E. Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect p 175 A84-24365

MOREY-HOLTON, E. R. Structural development and gravity p 188 N84-18842

Bone loss in tail-suspended rats in restricted to the unweighted limbs p 188 N84-18843

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

MOSHKIN, M. P. The effect of the natural-light regime on biorhythms in polar workers p 209 A84-25119

MOSORA, F. Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

MOUGEY, E. H. Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety [NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

MUKHIN, E. A. Possibilities of the correction of circulatory disorders in traumatic shock by the combined application of vasoactive agents p 182 A84-25137

MURAVEVA, L. I. The role of biogenic brain monoamines in the regulation of hibernation p 171 A84-23741

MURINA, M. A. Changes in the aggregation of erythrocytes and thrombocytes under ultraviolet radiation p 183 A84-25146

MURPHY, K. N. Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

MURTHY, S. S.

MURTHY, S. S.
Dynamically stable legged locomotion
[AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

MUSACCIA, X. J.
The validity of an animal model for experiments related to weightlessness p 173 A84-24337

Extensions of suspension systems to measure effects of hypokinesia/hypodynamia and antiorthostasis in rats p 190 N84-18855

N

NAKABAYASHI, T.
An analysis of JASDF aircraft accidents data from human factors aspect. II - An analysis of pilot errors and psycho-physiological factors p 224 A84-25184

NALETTE, T. A.
Preprototype SAWD subsystem
[NASA-CR-171760] p 234 N84-20177

NASOLODIN, V. V.
Balance of iron, copper, and manganese in the bodies of young athletes p 200 A84-23714

NASONOVA, T. A.
Current ideas on the significance of normal microflora of the body in normal and pathological conditions p 171 A84-23742

NATOCHIN, IU. V.
The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

NAUMOVA, O. P.
Circulating immune complexes in experimental hypertension and in hypertension combined with the administration of cholesterol in animals of various ages p 185 A84-25648

NECHITAYLO, G.
Development of space botany experiments p 186 N84-18255

NEFF, A. W.
Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation p 178 A84-24381

NEKRASOV, V. P.
The use of psychophysiological indicators to predict the successfulness of competitive activity p 224 A84-25360

NEPOMUCENO, L. X.
Vibration exposures concerning the drivers of trucks and vehicles operated by Rodotige p 234 N84-20173

NESTERENKO, G. A.
The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

NESTOROV, N.
Biological criteria for the use of new protein sources in meat products p 230 A84-23737

NEUHAUS, B.
Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR
[AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

NEUMANN, P. H.
Effect of alveolar hypoxia on regional pulmonary perfusion p 171 A84-23929

NICHOLSON, W. F.
Glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in muscles from immobilized limbs p 171 A84-23931

NICOGOSSIAN, A.
Cardiovascular responses to spaceflight p 205 A84-24351

NICOGOSSIAN, A. E.
Muscle and the physiology of locomotion p 175 A84-24363

NIFONTOVA, L. N.
Interrelationship of the level of physical work capacity, motor regime, and productive activity p 211 A84-25365

NIKIFOROV, Iu. B.
The use of psychophysiological indicators to predict the successfulness of competitive activity p 224 A84-25360

NIKITIN, V. N.
The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

NIKLI, I.
Contribution of cosmic rays to radiation exposure of the population p 185 A84-25762

NIKLOWITZ, W. J.
The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (M. nemestrina) p 176 A84-24367

NIKOLAEV, V. G.
Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

NIKOLAYEV, A. G.
Cosmonaut training p 225 N84-18250

NILOPETS, M. N.
Evaluation of the psychic states of athletes p 224 A84-25359

NIXON, J. V.

Cardiovascular responses to head-down tilt in young and middle-aged men p 205 A84-24352

Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

NIZKII, S. E.

Synergistic effect of gamma rays and a constant magnetic field p 170 A84-23724

NOBLE, B. J.

Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 torr p 202 A84-23936

NORMAN, D. A.

User centered system design
[AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

NORMATOV, A. T.

Voluntary control of current lung ventilation by instrumented feedback p 209 A84-25121

NOVIKOV, V. S.

Circadian rhythms of body resistance and work capacity in seamen p 199 A84-23475

Influence of physical training on nonspecific adaptation mechanisms p 209 A84-25148

O

OBRODOVICH, H. M.

Hypoxia alters blood coagulation during acute decompression in humans p 214 A84-26193

OEHME, P.

The influence of hypokinesia on the asymmetric distribution of noradrenaline in the neocortex, hippocampus and subrenals of rats p 179 A84-24386

Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesia and treated by substance P p 179 A84-24387

OGANESIAN, S. S.

Reversible effects of an altered gravity field on myofibrillar proteins of skeletal muscles of various phenotypes p 175 A84-24361

OGAWA, W.

The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet p 231 A84-25182

OGUZTORELLI, M. N.

Modeling and simulation of vertebrate primary visual system Basic network p 229 A84-23620

OKAZAKI, S.

Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

OKTEDALEN, O.

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man
[NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

General introduction to the study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man p 218 N84-20137

The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

OLOFF, C. M.

Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials
[AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

OMALLEY, C.

User centered system design
[AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

OPSTAD, P. K.

The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

ORLOV, A. V.

The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 A84-24696

ORLOV, S. N.

Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 A84-25354

ORMOS, P.

Fast components of the electric response signal of bacteriorhodopsin protein p 185 A84-25760

OSAMA, S. M.

A study of pre-excitation syndrome in healthy aircrew p 215 A84-26377

OSHCHEPKOV, V. I.

The combined effect of work factors and the stress of everyday life on morbidity with a temporary loss of work capacity p 200 A84-23711

OSTER, G.

Muscle sounds p 169 A84-23697

OSWALD, I.

Heat production during sleep p 214 A84-26194

OTTOLE, A. J.

Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection
[AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

OYAMA, J.

The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat p 177 A84-24377

Hyper-gravitational effects on metabolism and thermoregulation p 193 N84-18871

OYASATO, A.

Effects of locus of control and task complexity on prospective remembering p 230 A84-23800

P

PACE, N.

Thermoneutral zone and scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals p 173 A84-24341

Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 A84-24372

Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854

PADALINO, M.

Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

PAERL, H. W.

Chlorophyll and carotenoid pigments of prochloron (prochlorophyta) p 197 N84-20119

PALVOLGYI, J.

Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method p 212 A84-25761

PANDOLF, K. B.

Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise
[AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

PANIUSHKIN, V. P.

Evaluation of the psychic states of athletes p 224 A84-25359

PANYSHEVA, T. IU.

The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 A84-25134

PAPENFUSS, W.

Heart rate response during +Gz overload on the human centrifuge and during maximum bicycle ergometer load p 203 A84-24331

PAPIN, J. P.

Helicopter warning signals - Comparative study of individual and group interviews p 225 A84-25400

PAPOVIAN, S. S.

Mathematical methods in social psychology p 222 A84-23962

PARAMONOV, G. I.

Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

PARASURAMAN, R.

Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection
[AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

PARDY, R. L.

Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men p 201 A84-23935

PARFENOV, G. P.

Evolutionary and physiological adaptation to gravity p 174 A84-24343

PARK, M. K.

Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

PARONIN, ZH. A.

Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

PASSANI, F.

Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion
[DRIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

PATAT, F.

Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Saliut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

PAVLUKHIN, L. V.

Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 A84-23717

PAYNE, J. W.

Effort and accuracy in choice
[AD-A136881] p 227 N84-20161

PEQUIGNOT, J. M.

Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

PETIN, V. G.

Mathematical model of the simultaneous combined effect of ionizing radiation and hyperthermia p 169 A84-23722

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

PETITJEAN, L.
Electromagnetic design of a remote manipulator arm for space applications p 232 N84-18462

PETROV, G. N.
Analysis of the results of a toxicological study of polyurethane-foam combustion products p 183 A84-25369

PETUKHOV, B. N.
Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work p 208 A84-25111

PEYRIN, L.
Plasma levels of norepinephrine, epinephrine and dopamine during a 4-day head-down tilt with and without exercise p 205 A84-24360

PICKARD, B. G.
Small gravitationally elicited voltage transients in pea stems p 188 N84-18838
Participation of ethylene in gravitropism p 194 N84-18878

PIRNAY, F.
Availability of glucose given orally during exercise p 201 A84-23928

PITTS, G. C.
Distribution of fluids in the body of the centrifuged rat p 176 A84-24369
Rat body size, composition and growth at hypo- and hypergravity [NASA-CR-175393] p 198 N84-20126

PIVARNIK, J. M.
Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

PLESKACHEVA, M. G.
The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

PLOTNIKOVA, N. M.
Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

POKORSKI, M.
Presynaptic neurotransmitter and chemosensory responses to natural stimuli p 172 A84-23934

POKROVSKAIA, R. V.
Vitamins and periodic fasting as possible factors in the experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25633

POKROVSKII, A. V.
Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension p 210 A84-25353

POLOSOVA, T. A.
Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

POOL, S. L.
Cardiovascular responses to spaceflight p 205 A84-24351
Muscle and the physiology of locomotion p 175 A84-24363

POPOV, B. A.
Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems p 202 A84-23959

POPOV, K. E.
A study of mechanisms of posture maintenance in the weightless state p 205 A84-24354

POPOVA, I. I.
Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

POPPET, M.
Chronic hypokinesis and 3 periods of the stress reactivity in rats p 179 A84-24385
The influence of hypokinesis on the asymmetric distribution of noradrenaline in the neocortex, hippocampus and subrenals of rats p 179 A84-24386
Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesis and treated by substance P p 179 A84-24387
Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats p 231 A84-24388

POSTNOV, I. IU.
Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 A84-25354

POTTER, E. H., III
Self-monitoring. Cognitive processes and performance [AD-A137043] p 228 N84-20164

POTIER, J. M.
Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Saliut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

POURCELOT, L.
Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Saliut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

POZSGAI, A.
Examination of effect of hypokinesis on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat p 173 A84-24339

Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiothostatic test p 204 A84-24347

The effect of hypokinesis and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats p 175 A84-24362

PRASHAR, S. K.
A study of pre-excitation syndrome in healthy aircrew p 215 A84-26377

PRASOLOVA, M. M.
The effect of various regimes of thermal adaptation on thermogenesis in albino rats p 181 A84-24697

PREVIC, F. H.
N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response in humans. A topographical and functional comparison [AD-A137030] p 218 N84-20141

PRIBRAM, K. H.
Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

PRICE, B. J.
Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic? p 181 A84-24736

PRICE, H. E.
A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

PRILIPKO, L. L.
The effect of an antioxidant on the endurance of persons trained and untrained with regard to physical exercise p 211 A84-25362

PROPP, D. W.
Mechanisms producing tachycardia in conscious baboons during environmental heat stress p 172 A84-23933

PROTSENKO, IU. L.
A technique for evaluating the rhythm-dependent characteristics of the mechanical activity of the myocardium p 181 A84-24699

PUKHLIK, S. M.
The effect of work conditions in hothouses on the condition of the upper respiratory pathways p 211 A84-25370

R

RAHILMANN, D. F.
Thermoneutral zone and scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals p 173 A84-24341

RAI, K.
High sustained positive G - Future problems and solutions p 215 A84-26382

RAIBERT, M. H.
Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

RAJ, M.
Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

RAK, L. M.
Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

RAKHEJA, S.
An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles p 233 N84-19896

RAMACHANDRAN, N.
Personality profile of an IAF pilot - Its usefulness in pilot selection p 225 A84-26384
Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385
Medical problems of air traffic control - A preliminary study p 225 A84-26386

RAMBAUT, P. C.
Cardiovascular responses to spaceflight p 205 A84-24351
Muscle and the physiology of locomotion p 175 A84-24363

RANDLE, R. J.
Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 A84-24731

RAO, P. L. N.
Personality profile of an IAF pilot - Its usefulness in pilot selection p 225 A84-26384
Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385

RAPCSAK, M.
The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357
Effect of physostigmine on immobilized rat tonic and tetanic skeletal muscles p 175 A84-24358
The effect of hypokinesis and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats p 175 A84-24362

RAPOPORT, K. A.
Hygienic evaluation of fire-resistant polyester fiber p 231 A84-25366

RATINO, D. A.
The effects of acceleration forces on night vision p 206 A84-24952

RAYLE, D. L.
Mechanism of shoot gravitropism p 187 N84-18836

REBERT, C. S.
Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

REED, L. E.
Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 A84-24731

REEVES, J. T.
Hypoxia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189
Ventilation and ventilatory control in high altitude pulmonary edema and acute mountain sickness [AD-A135941] p 219 N84-20145

REMES, P.
Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiothostatic test p 204 A84-24347

REMIZOVA, M. I.
The effect of sodium succinate on the restoration of mitochondrial functional activity in the case of experimental burn shock p 182 A84-25134

REPIN, G. N.
Hygienic evaluation of microclimate and the thermal condition of humans during the performance of easy work in Siberian enterprises p 200 A84-23716
Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 A84-23717

REPIN, V. S.
Heterogeneity of aortal and arterial endothelium in humans - A quantitative investigation using scanning electron microscopy p 210 A84-25358

REPPERGER, D. W.
Smart Stick controllers p 231 A84-25511

RESHETIUK, A. L.
General features of adaptation of miners of the Donets coal basin p 207 A84-25109

REVELETTE, W. R.
Effect of inspiratory muscle fatigue on perception of added loads in humans p 220 N84-20150

REVSKOI, IU. K.
Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex p 212 A84-25600

RIAZHISKII, G. G.
Differences in the rate of Na/Li countertransport in erythrocyte membranes in patients with essential and renal hypertension p 210 A84-25354

RITMAN, E. L.
Interserosal forces: The pressure environment of the central circulations and nature's internal 'G suits'. II - The thoracic containers, analysis via the DSR p 180 A84-24392

ROBERTS, W. E.
Influence of stress, weightlessness, and simulated weightlessness on differentiation of preosteoblasts p 189 N84-18846

ROBERTSON, K. L.
Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 torr p 202 A84-23936

ROBINETTE, K. M.
Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

RODRIGUEZ, R.
Cold weather goggles. 6: Effectiveness of yellow filters [AD-A136241] p 232 N84-18904

RODRIQUEZ, B. Y.
Operator workload measurement validation for the MARK IV DSCC monitor and control subsystem p 233 N84-19634

ROITENBURD, S. R.
Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

ROMANOV, V. V.
On the principles underlying the choice and evaluation of physiological indicators of the functional condition of the organism p 199 A84-23472

ROOT, R. W.
User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

ROSENBERG, G. D.
The effects of spaceflight on the mineralization of rat incisor dentin p 189 N84-18845

ROSHCHUPKIN, D. I.
Changes in the aggregation of erythrocytes and thrombocytes under ultraviolet radiation p 183 A84-25146

Dependence of the photodamage of erythrocytes on the ultraviolet-radiation intensity p 183 A84-25147

ROSS, M.
Mammalian gravity receptors: Structure and metabolism p 188 N84-18840

ROTBENBERG, R. V.
Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers p 222 A84-23705

ROTOKOVSKA, D.
The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 A84-24375

ROUX, S. J.
Inhibition of gravitropism in oat coleoptiles by calcium chelation p 187 N84-18831

ROZANOV, V. E.
Sulfhydryl groups in burn anemia p 182 A84-25136

RUBIN, C. T.
Static versus dynamic loads as an influence on bone remodelling [NASA-CR-173365] p 196 N84-18887

Regulation of bone mass by mechanical strain [NASA-CR-173363] p 196 N84-18888

Control of bone remodelling by applied dynamic loads [NASA-CR-173287] p 196 N84-18889

RUDNEVA, R. I.
The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

RUMIANTSEV, S. N.
Constitutional immunity and its molecular-ecological bases p 186 A84-25920

RUSHKEVICH, IU. E.
Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

Morphofunctional changes in the heart of adult and senescent rabbits when the hypothalamus is stimulated over several days p 185 A84-25646

RUSIN, V. IA.
Balance of iron, copper, and manganese in the bodies of young athletes p 200 A84-23714

RUTKEVICH, S. M.
A technique for evaluating the rhythm-dependent characteristics of the mechanical activity of the myocardium p 181 A84-24699

RYZHIKOV, G. V.
Spatial-temporal structure of a 'quantum' of industrial activity and its physiological basis p 224 A84-25122

S

SABATH, R. J., III
The effect of aerobic capacity on VO₂ max values measured during leg ergometry and combined arm and leg ergometry p 220 N84-20149

SACK, F.
Amyloplast movement in living statocytes p 187 N84-18830

SAFRONOVA, A. M.
Biological criteria for the use of new protein sources in meat products p 230 A84-23737

SALISBURY, F. B.
Gravitropism in leafy dicot stems p 191 N84-18857

SAMET, M. G.
Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge [AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

SAMOILENKO, L. E.
Application of myocardial scintigraphy with TI-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

SAMPSON, J. B.
Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude p 213 A84-26189

SANDSTROEM, G.
Effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia in pigs p 186 A84-26192

SANDSTROEM, G.
Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols: Improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory [FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

SANKAR, S.
An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles p 233 N84-19896

SAPOV, I. V.
Influence of physical training on nonspecific adaptation mechanisms p 209 A84-25148

SAPOZHNIKOV, V. A.
Methods for evaluating heart rhythm as an indicator of the functional state of a pilot in flight p 210 A84-25149

SARASON, I. G.
Self-monitoring. Cognitive processes and performance [AD-A137043] p 228 N84-20164

SAVASTENKO, A. E.
Functional characteristics of the left ventricle in rabbits under experimental arterial hypertension, developing on the background of chronic alcohol intoxication p 182 A84-25138

SAVIK, Z. F.
The effect of long-term hypokinesia on growth and skeletal muscle in rats p 169 A84-23721

SAVILOV, A. A.
Results of echocardiographic examination during 7 days flight onboard Salut VII, June 1982 p 204 A84-24346

SAVINA, E. A.
Antiorthostatic hypokinesia in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350

SAWKA, M. N.
Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise [AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

SAWYER, C. R.
A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

SCHAFFER, D. L.
N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response in humans. A topographical and functional comparison [AD-A137030] p 218 N84-20141

SCHLEGEI, T.
Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats p 231 A84-24388

SCIBETTA, S. M.
The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat p 177 A84-24377

SEDOV, F. A.
Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

SEED, T. M.
Ultrastructural effects of radiation on cells and tissues: Concluding remarks [DE84-003454] p 199 N84-20131

SEIP, R. L.
Adrenocortical responses to maximal exercise in moderate-altitude natives at 447 torr p 202 A84-23936

SELEZNEV, S. A.
Possibilities of the correction of circulatory disorders in traumatic shock by the combined application of vasoactive agents p 182 A84-25137

SEMIOKHINA, A. F.
The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task p 221 A84-23322

SERGEEV, I. N.
Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D₃ active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

SEROVA, L. V.
The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice p 177 A84-24375

The effect of hypergravity on the prenatal development of mammals p 177 A84-24378

The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

SEVERS, W. B.
Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

SHABANOV, P. D.
Interhemisphere interrelationships of brain structures in the case of various functional states of the central nervous system p 180 A84-24691

SHABELNIKOV, V. G.
Weightlessness induced changes in human cardio-respiratory system p 203 A84-24329

SHAGINIAN, V. A.
Features of the uptake of neurotransmitter amino acids in brain preparations of albino rats with aging p 184 A84-25640

SHAKHMATOVA, E. I.
The effect of hypergravity on fluid-electrolyte metabolism in rat fetuses p 178 A84-24379

SHAKHNAROVICH, V. M.
Electrosleep as a method for the prophylaxis of nervous-psychic overstrain and the restoration of mental work capacity in operators p 223 A84-25107

SHAKUNTHALA, D. T.
Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations p 225 A84-26385

SHAND, D. G.
Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

SHAPIRO, C. M.
Heat production during sleep p 214 A84-26194

SHAPOSHNIKOV, V. M.
Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

SHARNOFF, M.
Microdifferential holography and the polysarcomeric unit of activation of skeletal muscle p 172 A84-24100

SHASHINA, T. A.
Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies p 183 A84-25371

SHATERNIKOV, V. A.
Biological criteria for the use of new protein sources in meat products p 230 A84-23737

SHCHERBITSKAIA, E. V.
Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

SHEPHERD, A. P.
Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

SHEPS, D. S.
Effects of naloxone on maximal stress testing in females p 201 A84-23932

SHESTAKOV, V. A.
Individual features of the vegetative tonus and its interrelationship with the functional condition of the central nervous system p 211 A84-25364

SHEVCHUK, V. G.
Cholinergic regulation of the cardiovascular system in old age p 185 A84-25645

SHIMIZU, K.
The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet p 231 A84-25182

SHLEIFMAN, F. M.
Substantiation of microclimate norms for industrial buildings, taking into account the category of operator-work load p 230 A84-23713

Criteria for evaluating the thermal condition of humans when substantiating standard requirements on industrial microclimate p 200 A84-23717

SHLIAKHTER, K. I.
The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 A84-24696

SHMELEVA, A. M.
Voluntary control of current lung ventilation by instrumental feedback p 209 A84-25121

SHTEIN, L. V.
Radiosensitizing and damaging effects of hyperthermia on various biological systems - Radiosensitizing and damaging effect of hyperthermia on mouse leukosis La cells p 170 A84-23723

SHUBENKIN, N. G.
Hygienic evaluation of fire-resistant polyester fiber p 231 A84-25366

SHULZHENKO, E. B.
Haemodynamics under changed gravity p 206 A84-24395

SHUSTOVA, L. A.
The relationship between complex mental processes with the functional organization of the brain's workings p 222 A84-23707

SHVETS-TENETA-GURII, T. B.
The bioelectrochemical activity of the brain at the surface of metal electrodes p 170 A84-23734

SHVETS, V. N.
Antiorthostatic hypokinesia in monkeys (experimental morphological study) p 174 A84-24350

Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D₃ active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

SIDIAKIN, V. G.
Human sensitivity to changes in solar activity p 201 A84-23743

SIDO, Z.
Changes in information processing ability (IPA), EEG, EOG using passive orthostatic and antiorthostatic test p 204 A84-24347

SIEVERS, A.
Graviperception in plant cells p 174 A84-24344

SILVER, C. J.
Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

SILVER, P.
Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

SIMMONS, D. J.
Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

THOMAS, G. B.

The effects of spaceflight on the mineralization of rat incisor dentin p 189 N84-18845

SIMMONS, L. W.
A mathematical model for oxygen toxicity in man [AD-A137379] p 218 N84-20139

SIMONOV, P. V.
A response to Professor B. I. Dodonov (A further consideration of a need-informational approach to the study of emotions) p 222 A84-23708

SIMONOV, T. G.
The effect of swimming in a therapeutic pool on thermoregulatory reactions p 211 A84-25363

SIMPSON, A. C.
Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS) [AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

SINEOK, L. L.
A comparative analysis of the effect of various quantities of food proteins and free amino acids on the life span of animals p 184 A84-25634

SINGH, M. M.
Mitral valve prolapse - An aero medical problem p 215 A84-26379

SINGH, R.
Backache in Chetak crew and suggested ergonomic improvements in aircraft seat design p 231 A84-26383

SINGH, S.
Mitral valve prolapse - An aero medical problem p 215 A84-26379

SIROTA, M. G.
The nature and characteristics of a gravitational ataxia p 205 A84-24364

SKAGEN, K.
Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345

SKALKIN, R. V.
Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 A84-23709

SKOOG, A. I.
The complementary roles of existing and advanced environmental, thermal control and life support technology for space stations p 233 N84-19429
Biological life support system p 196 N84-19430

SLONIM, A. D.
Main findings and prospects relating to the ecological physiology of humans p 207 A84-25101

SMIRNOVA, T. A.
The effect of calcitonin and parathyroid hormone on the myocardium during adaptation of the heart to nitrogenemia p 181 A84-24696

SMIT, J.
Terminal Cretaceous extinctions in the Hell Creek area, Montana - Compatible with catastrophic extinction p 185 A84-25792

SMITH, A. H.
The role of chronic acceleration in gravitational physiology p 173 A84-24340
Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 A84-24372
Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854
Avian embryonic development in hyperdynamic environments [NASA-CR-173339] p 195 N84-18885

SMITH, E. E.
Applied cognitive science [AD-A136780] p 235 N84-20185

SMITH, K. C.
Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials [AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

SNOW, C. C.
Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135318] p 217 N84-18898

SOBICK, V.
Is there an orientation of the nuclei in microplasmidia of *Physemus polyccephalus*? p 177 A84-24374

SOBKOV, V. E.
Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

SOFFEN, G. A.
Pioneering in gravitational physiology p 172 A84-24327

SOFIEVA, I. E.
Adrenocortical activity in patients with hypertension in response to emotional stress p 210 A84-25355

SOLONIN, IU. G.
Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans p 207 A84-25110

SOLOVEV, A. V.
Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex p 212 A84-25600

SOMOGYIOVA, E.
The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail p 178 A84-24382

SONG, I.
Protein changes in leaf-sheath pulvini of barley (hordeum) induced by gravistimulation p 187 N84-18832

SOKRINA, L. V.
Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia p 180 A84-24694

SOSNOVA, T. L.
The effect of railroad work on the condition of peripheral color fields of vision in workers in locomotive brigades p 201 A84-23733

SPEARS, W. D.
Processes of skill performance: A foundation for the design and use of training equipment [AD-A136879] p 227 N84-20160

SPECTOR, M.
Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect p 175 A84-24365

SPENCER, C. A.
N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response in humans. A topographical and functional comparison [AD-A137030] p 218 N84-20141

SPIRICHEV, V. B.
Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D3 active metabolites p 176 A84-24366

SPIZHOVYI, V. N.
Application of myocardial scintigraphy with Tl-201 for the differential diagnosis of ischemic heart disease and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies in women p 210 A84-25356

STARK, L. W.
Perturbation analysis applied to eye, head, and arm movement models p 230 A84-23625

STAROSEL'SKAIA, A. N.
The effect of nicotinic acid on hormone-level changes in burn disease p 182 A84-25135

STAVITSKAIA, L. I.
The endocrine state during an experimental prolongation of life p 184 A84-25632

STEFFEN, J. M.
The validity of an animal model for experiments related to weightlessness p 173 A84-24337
Extensions of suspension systems to measure effects of hypokinesia/hypodynamia and antiorthostasis in rats p 190 N84-18855

Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors p 195 N84-18884

STENTZ, A. J.
Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

STEPHENS, G. C.
Prochloron expedition p 198 N84-20124

STOLIAROVA, N. A.
The combined effect of environmental factors on the acid-base balance of the blood p 199 A84-23473

STROEMBLAD, B. C. R.
Report on study trip to France, 28 June-9 July 1983 [FOA-C-59007-H1] p 237 N84-20193

STRONG, D. M.
Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis p 172 A84-24099

STUART, D. G.
Appropriateness of the small-cage-reared rat as a model for the study of altered-activity effects p 190 N84-18851

STUPINA, A. S.
Enterosorption as a method of prolonging the life of old animals p 184 A84-25635

SUDAKOV, K. V.
Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation p 199 N84-23709

SUKHACHEVA, A. B.
Rheostat tests of diesel locomotives and the hygienic evaluation of these tests p 230 A84-23728

SUKHANOV, IU. V.
Regulation of man's hydration status during gravity-induced blood redistribution p 204 A84-24334

SUKHIKH, G. T.
Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects p 169 A84-23323

SUKI, W. N.
Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 A84-24333

SUNDARAM, P. M.
Problems in aero-medical evaluation - Sick sinus syndrome p 215 A84-26378

SURLYK, F.
Impact theory of mass extinctions and the invertebrate fossil record p 185 A84-25789
End-Cretaceous brachiopod extinctions in the chalk of Denmark p 185 A84-25791

SUZUKI, M.
Skin and muscle vascular resistance during tilt and neck suction p 204 A84-24345
Cardiovascular responses to bicycle exercise during lower body negative pressure p 204 A84-24348

SVIDERSKAIA, N. E.
The relationship between complex mental processes with the functional organization of the brain's workings p 222 A84-23707

SWIDER, J. E.
Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience p 233 N84-19428

SYREN, R. M.
Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic? p 181 A84-24736

SYSOEV, IU. A.
The effect of meat pates of different compositions on the gastric secretion function p 170 A84-23739

SYTNIK, K. M.
Biological effects of weightlessness at cellular and subcellular levels p 178 A84-24380

SZILAGYI, T.
The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357

SZOOR, A.
The effect of immobilization on the rat's bone p 174 A84-24357
Effect of physostigmine on immobilized rat tonic and tetanic skeletal muscles p 175 A84-24358
The effect of hypokinesia and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats p 175 A84-24362

SZTANYIK, L. B.
Contribution of cosmic rays to radiation exposure of the population p 185 A84-25762

T

TAGAMI, K.
The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet p 231 A84-25182

TAKEUCHI, Y.
Noise characteristics on the ground run-up test by current combat aircraft and protection program for hearing loss p 210 A84-25183

TALBOT, J. M.
Research opportunities in muscle atrophy [NASA-CR-175422] p 217 N84-20135

TAMURA, Y.
Hormonal disturbances of fluid-electrolyte metabolism under altitude exposure in man p 206 A84-24955

TANNEHILL, R. S.
Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task [AD-A135545] p 217 N84-18899

TARASOV, I. K.
Vestibular dysfunction in cosmonauts during adaptation to zero-G and readaptation to 1 G p 204 A84-24336

TASHLIEV, V. A.
Dynamics of the conjugation of ventilation and blood flow in cat lungs in the case of an elevated ambient temperature p 180 A84-24693

TATAUROV, IU. A.
Blood-circulation dynamics in conditions of continuous work on an expedition p 208 A84-25113

TAYLOR, W. F.
Laser-Doppler measurement of skin blood flow - Comparison with plethysmography p 215 A84-26198

TAZHIBAEV, SH. S.
The effect of the deficiency of food protein and group B vitamins on the content of calcium-binding protein in the mucosa of the small intestine p 170 A84-23738

TEMPLETON, G. H.
Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926
Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849

TEMURIANTS, N. A.
Human sensitivity to changes in solar activity p 201 A84-23743

TEVZADZE, T. R.
Development of cholesterol atherosclerosis in the secondary immunodeficient condition in rabbits p 186 A84-26366

THOMAS, G. B.
Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation [AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

THOMPSON, F. J.
Ventral afferent elicited skeletal muscle pumping - A new orthostatic venopressor mechanism
p 174 A84-24349

TIGRANIAN, R. A.
Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method
p 212 A84-25761

TIKHONOV, A. IA.
The effect of swimming in a therapeutic pool on thermoregulatory reactions
p 211 A84-25363

TIKUNOV, B. A.
Reversible effects of an altered gravity field on myofibrillar proteins of skeletal muscles of various phenotypes
p 175 A84-24361

TIPTON, D. A.
The effects of acceleration forces on night vision
p 206 A84-24952

TISCHLER, M. E.
Prevention of metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats
p 175 A84-24359

Metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats
p 189 N84-18848

TISHKIN, O. G.
Human sensitivity to changes in solar activity
p 201 A84-23743

TOKAR, A. V.
Mechanisms for the increase in arterial pressure in old age
p 212 A84-25639

TOMITA, F.
The impact performance evaluation of JASDF new light weight helmet
p 231 A84-25182

TORGUNAKOV, A. P.
Changes in the renal-aldosterone system associated with unilateral portalization of adrenal and renal blood in patients with arterial hypertension
p 210 A84-25353

TOTH, E.
Examination of effect of hypokinesis on state of gastrointestinal tract in rat
p 173 A84-24339

The effect of hypokinesis and hypoxia on the contractile properties of muscles with different functions in rats
p 175 A84-24362

TREZONA, P. W.
Eye spectral sensitivity and its variation with luminance level
[RAE-TR-83043] p 216 N84-18892

TRUDEAU, T. L.
US Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, fiscal year 1983
[AD-A136926] p 199 N84-20129

TSAPIN, V. IU.
The effect of hyperbaric oxygenation on the behavior of animals which are performing an extrapolation task
p 221 A84-23322

TURNER, R. T.
Arrested bone formation during space flight results in a hypomineralized skeletal defect
p 175 A84-24365

U

UDAROVA, N. S.
Correlation of objective and subjective indicators in the evaluation of the functional conditions of humans in conditions of work
p 208 A84-25111

UGOLEV, A. M.
The regularities of relationships between structure and function under different functional loads (homeostasis and homeomorphosis)
p 173 A84-24342

Aging and the human digestive system
p 212 A84-25636

ULIKHANIAN, G. S.
Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers
p 222 A84-23705

USENKO, V. R.
Myocardial ischemia in rats during exposure to infrasound
p 170 A84-23730

USHAKOV, A. S.
Specific regulation of calcium-phosphorus metabolism during hypokinesia and weightlessness by vitamin D3 active metabolites
p 176 A84-24366

USHAKOVA, T. N.
The relationship between complex mental processes with the functional organization of the brain's workings
p 222 A84-23707

USKOV, F. N.
Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems
p 202 A84-23959

USTIANTSEV, S. L.
Functional condition during work activity, work capacity, and health in humans
p 207 A84-25110

UTSUKI, N.
Noise characteristics on the ground run-up test by current combat aircraft and protection program for hearing loss
p 210 A84-25183

V

VACEK, A.
The effects of weightlessness and increased gravity on hemopoietic stem cells of rats and mice
p 177 A84-24375

VAETH, R.
Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience
p 233 N84-19428

VAGIN, IU. E.
Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation
p 199 A84-23709

VAKULENKO, A. D.
The effect of nicotinic acid on hormone-level changes in burn disease
p 182 A84-25135

VALENKEVICH, L. N.
Aging and the human digestive system
p 212 A84-25636

VALSINER, IA. A.
Remote observation and diagnostic evaluation: Contact and communication in medical-control problems
p 202 A84-23959

VAN DER KAARS, S.
Terminal Cretaceous extinctions in the Hell Creek area, Montana - Compatible with catastrophic extinction
p 185 A84-25792

VAN DOORN, A. J.
The structure of the human motion detection system
p 221 A84-23624

VANAG, V. K.
Kinetic analysis of the possibility of the effect of a constant magnetic field on the rate of enzymatic reactions
p 182 A84-25145

VANDERVAART, J. C.
Accuracy of visually perceived roll angle and roll rate using an artificial horizon and peripheral displays
[VTH-LR-377] p 229 N84-20171

VANKO, L. V.
Prevention of the depression of natural-killer activity and the contractile function of the myocardium during long-term stress by means of preliminary adaptation of the organism to short-term stress effects
p 169 A84-23323

VARLAMOVA, N. G.
Anthropometric indices and physical work capacity
p 208 A84-25116

VARO, G.
Fast components of the electric response signal of bacteriorhodopsin protein
p 185 A84-25760

VARTANIAN, G. A.
The conditioned reflex and motivation
p 170 A84-23735

VASILEVSKAIA, L. S.
Electrical activity of subcortical structures and the cerebral cortex during fasting
p 171 A84-23740

VASUDEVAN, J.
Mitral valve prolapse - An aero medical problem
p 215 A84-26379

VATCHENKO, L. G.
The effect of mental strain on the condition of higher nervous activity and work capacity of technicum students
p 222 A84-23715

VEIN, A. M.
Sleep regulation
p 172 A84-23968

VELICHKINA, S. V.
Systems analysis of human industrial activity as a basis for hygienic evaluation
p 199 A84-23709

VENDA, V. F.
Psychological safety factors relating to the driving of automobiles and problems of communication between drivers
p 222 A84-23705

VERKHratskii, N. S.
The bonding of aldosterone by kidney cell receptors in adult and senescent rats
p 185 A84-25647

VERNAT, E. H.
Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983
[AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

VESELOVSKAIA, K. A.
Validation of a method for establishing the danger limits of the effect of chemical substances during emergencies
p 183 A84-25371

VESPER, J.
Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats
p 231 A84-24388

VIKTOROV, N. A.
Social-psychological problems in the evaluation of engineering personnel in automated systems for the control of developing enterprises
p 222 A84-23706

VINOGRADOV, O. V.

Functional condition of operators and its systems-engineering determinants
p 223 A84-25104

VITING, T. A.
Investigation of change of mineral metabolism of cosmonauts by X-ray fluorescence method
p 212 A84-25761

VLASOV, N. A.
Sleep regulation
p 172 A84-23968

VLASOVA, L. P.
Thermoregulatory activity of the motoneuronal pool in rats adapted to cold and hypoxia
p 180 A84-24694

VOLOZHIN, A. I.
Mechanisms of osteodystrophy in weightlessness
p 182 A84-25133

VOLZ, R. A.
Coordinated research in robotics and integrated manufacturing
[AD-A137042] p 236 N84-20191

VOROB'YEV, Y. I.
Biomedical experiments on Soviet-French flight
p 186 N84-18254

VYBOH, P.
The effect of a 90-day hypodynamy on the neurohumoral system, egg laying and metabolism of proteins in Japanese quail
p 178 A84-24382

VYMATNINA, Z. K.
The effect of various regimes of thermal adaptation on thermogenesis in albino rats
p 181 A84-24697

VYSOTSKII, V. G.
Biological criteria for the use of new protein sources in meat products
p 230 A84-23737

W

WACHTEL, E.
Sleep changes in rats induced by prolonged hypokinesia and treated by substance P
p 179 A84-24387

Automatic sleep stage analyzer to determine the physiological sleep profile in man, monkey and in rats
p 231 A84-24388

WADHAWAN, J. M.
Personality profile of an IAF pilot - Its usefulness in pilot selection
p 225 A84-25384

Isolation stress-individual susceptibility in terms of psychophysiological manifestations
p 225 A84-26385

WAGGENER, T. B.
Strength and cycle time of high-altitude ventilatory patterns in unacclimatized humans
p 213 A84-26188

WAKAHARA, M.
Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation
p 178 A84-24381

WALLEY, K. R.
Ventilatory muscles during exercise in air and oxygen in normal men
p 201 A84-23935

WATSON, P. A.
Glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in muscles from immobilized limbs
p 171 A84-23931

WAUGH, J. D.
Missile component repair while wearing NBC protective clothing
[AD-A137315] p 235 N84-20180

WEBB, W. B.
Effects of spaced and repeated total sleep deprivation
p 211 A84-25399

WEIL, J. V.
Hypocapnia and sustained hypoxia blunt ventilation on arrival at high altitude
p 213 A84-26189

WELD, D. S.
Explaining complex engineered devices
[AD-A136780] p 236 N84-20186

WEST, J. B.
Human physiology at extreme altitudes on Mount Everest
p 202 A84-24098

WHITE, F. C.
Effects of exercise on collateral development in myocardial ischemia in pigs
p 186 A84-26192

WICHMAN, H.
Effects of locus of control and task complexity on prospective remembering
p 230 A84-23800

WICKENS, C. D.
An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task
p 222 A84-24949

The limits of multiple resource theory: The role of task correlation/integration in optimal display formatting
[AD-A136692] p 235 N84-20182

A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintegration tasks
[AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

WICKENS, T. D.
Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge
[AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

WIERWILLE, W. W.
A comparison of rating scale, secondary-task, physiological, and primary-task workload estimation techniques in a simulated flight task emphasizing communications load p 223 A84-24950

WIGHTMAN, D. C.
Part-task training strategies in simulated carrier landing final approach training [AD-A136670] p 227 N84-20156

WILKERSON, J. E.
Effects of endurance exercise on metabolic water production and plasma volume p 213 A84-26190

WILKINSON, R. T.
Effects of traffic noise on quality of sleep - Assessment by EEG, subjective report, or performance the next day p 222 A84-23984

WILLIAMS, B. A.
Hyperthermic effects of centrally injected (D-ALA2, N-ME-PHE4, MET-(0)-5-OL)-enkephalin (FK 33-824) in rabbits and guinea-pigs p 181 A84-24729

WILLIAMS, R. S.
Hemodynamic and metabolic responses to exercise after adrenoceptor blockade in humans p 214 A84-26195

WILLIAMS, T., JR.
Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis p 172 A84-24099

WILLIAMS, S. J.
Neuromagnetic investigation of workload and attention [AD-A136172] p 219 N84-20147

WINTER, F.
Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model) p 189 N84-18844

WIRTH, D.
Heart rate response during +Gz overload on the human centrifuge and during maximum bicycle ergometer load p 203 A84-24331

WISTAR, R., JR.
Time-varying magnetic fields - Effect on DNA synthesis p 172 A84-24099

WITT, C. E.
Effects of extended hypoxia on night vision p 206 A84-24953

WOJTKOWIAK, M.
The effect of emotional stress prior to the onset of centrifugation on acceleration tolerance in pilots p 179 A84-24389

WOLEGEMUTH, D. J.
Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes p 192 N84-18868

WONG, J.
Cold weather goggles. 6: Effectiveness of yellow filters [AD-A136241] p 232 N84-18904

WOOD, E. H.
Interserosal forces, the pressure environment of the central circulations and natures internal 'G suit'. I p 172 A84-24332
Interserosal forces: The pressure environment of the central circulations and nature's internal 'G suits'. II - The thoracic containers, analysis via the DSR p 180 A84-24392

WURPEL, J. N. D.
Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin p 181 A84-24730

Y

YATES, B. J.
Venen afferent elicited skeletal muscle pumping - A new orthostatic venopressor mechanism p 174 A84-24349

YOUNG, D. R.
The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (M. nemestrina) p 176 A84-24367

YOUNG, J. W.
Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female [AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

Z

ZAICHIK, A. SH.
Influence of vestibular-analyzer hyperstimulation on the adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body and the adrenal cortex p 212 A84-25600

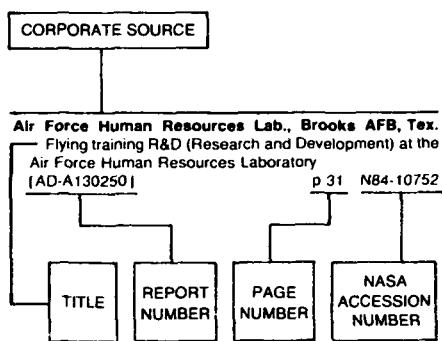
ZAIKINA, O. E.
Heterogeneity of aortal and arterial endothelium in humans - A quantitative investigation using scanning electron microscopy p 210 A84-25358

CORPORATE SOURCE INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 259)

JUNE 1984

Typical Corporate Source Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by corporate source. The title of the document is used to provide a brief description of the subject matter. The page number and the accession number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

A

Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.
Cryomicrotome applications: Techniques for the study of skeletal materials [AD-A137010] p 199 N84-20130

Air Force Human Resources Lab., Brooks AFB, Tex.
Velocity control decision-making ability: Relationship to flying capability and experience [AD-A136546] p 226 N84-18901

Nonlinear prediction of head movements for helmet-mounted displays [AD-A136590] p 237 N84-20192

Air Force Human Resources Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.
Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 N84-24731

Air Force Inst. of Tech., Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.
Airborne penetration of radioactive clouds [AD-A135848] p 216 N84-18894

Toward an interpersonal paradigm for superior-subordinate communication [AD-A135863] p 228 N84-20166

Argonne National Lab., Ill.
Ultrastructural effects of radiation on cells and tissues: Concluding remarks [DE84-003454] p 199 N84-20131

Arizona Univ., Tucson.
Prevention of metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 175 N84-24359

Metabolic alterations caused by suspension hypokinesia in leg muscles of rats p 189 N84-18848

Appropriateness of the small-cage-reared rat as a model for the study of altered-activity effects p 190 N84-18851

Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Lab., Fort Detrick, Md.
US Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory, fiscal year 1983 [AD-A136926] p 199 N84-20129

Army Research Inst. of Environmental Medicine, Natick, Mass.
Physiological, biomechanical, and medical aspects of lifting and repetitive lifting: A review [AD-A136689] p 218 N84-20140

Heat exchange during upper and lower body exercise [AD-A136015] p 219 N84-20146

B

Ball State Univ., Muncie, Ind.
Effects of dietary sodium intake on body and muscle potassium content in unacclimated men during successive days of work in the heat p 220 N84-20153

Baylor Coll. of Medicine, Houston, Tex.
Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism p 203 N84-24333

Regulation of hematopoiesis in the suspended rat as a model for space flight p 190 N84-18856

Baylor Univ., Houston, Tex.
Hematopoiesis in antiothostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 N84-24376

BioTechnology, Inc., Falls Church, Va.
A review of major issues relating to human-machine integration in the development of military systems [AD-A136739] p 235 N84-20184

Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
Applied cognitive science [AD-A136780] p 235 N84-20185

Explaining complex engineered devices [AD-A136790] p 236 N84-20186

C

California Univ., Berkeley.
Thermoneutral zone and scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals p 173 N84-24341

Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 N84-24372

Protein and carotenoid synthesis and turnover in gravistimulated root caps p 188 N84-18837

Gravity, body mass and composition, and metabolic rate p 190 N84-18854

Twining of amphibian embryos by centrifugation p 193 N84-18873

Model reference adaptive control of mechanical manipulators p 237 N84-20194

California Univ., Davis.
Scaling of metabolic rate on body mass in small mammals at 2.0 g p 176 N84-24372

Thermoregulation in cold- and noncold-acclimated rats cold exposed in hypergravid fields p 180 N84-24393

Set-point changes in hierarchically-arranged thermogenic systems p 190 N84-18853

Avian embryonic development in hyperdynamic environments [NASA-CR-173339] p 195 N84-18885

California Univ., Irvine.
Prochloron expedition p 198 N84-20124

California Univ., Irvine, Dayton, Ohio.
Toxic Hazards Research Unit report, 1983 [AD-A136170] p 216 N84-18896

California Univ., Riverside.
Sleep-wake responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 174 N84-24355

Acute physiological responses of squirrel monkeys exposed to hyperdynamic environments p 181 N84-24959

Homeostasis in primates in hyperacceleration fields p 190 N84-18852

California Univ., San Diego, La Jolla.
User centered system design [AD-A136131] p 232 N84-18907

Carnegie-Mellon Univ., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dynamically stable legged locomotion [AD-A136644] p 232 N84-18905

Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rodent CNS neuron development: Timing of cell birth and death p 193 N84-18870

Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C.
The effect of structured contextual tones on psychophysical frequency discrimination [AD-A135433] p 226 N84-18903

Pattern-directed attention in uncertain frequency detection [AD-A135905] p 218 N84-20142

Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, Toulouse (France).
Electromagnetic design of a remote manipulator arm for space applications p 232 N84-18462

Chicago Univ., Ill.
Prochloron expedition p 197 N84-20120

Learning in a probabilistic environment: A new approach, and some preliminary findings [AD-A137031] p 228 N84-20162

A theory of diagnostic inference [AD-A137032] p 228 N84-20163

City Univ., London (England).
Eye spectral sensitivity and its variation with luminance level [RAE-TR-83043] p 216 N84-18892

Colorado Univ., Boulder.
Report of Prochloron research p 198 N84-20121

Colorado Univ., Denver.
Ventilation and ventilatory control in high altitude pulmonary edema and acute mountain sickness [AD-A135941] p 219 N84-20145

Columbia Univ., New York.
Morphological and histochemical studies of bone and cartilage during periods of simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18847

Effects of simulated weightlessness on mammalian development. Part 1: Development of clinostat for mammalian tissue culture and use in studies on meiotic maturation of mouse oocytes p 192 N84-18868

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Sydney (Australia).
A comparative study of the fatty acid composition of prochloron lipids p 197 N84-20115

Concordia Univ., Montreal (Quebec).
An optimum seat-suspension for off-road vehicles p 233 N84-19896

Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
Amyloplast movement in living statocytes p 187 N84-18830

D

Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N.H.
Failure of vincristine induce twining p 193 N84-18872

Defence Research Information Centre, Orpington (England).
Ergo-ophthalmological aspects of the VDU: Visual strain and the blue light lesion [DRIC-T-6921] p 216 N84-18893

Dornier-Werke G.m.b.H., Friedrichshafen (West Germany).
Spacelab/Orbiter atmosphere revitalization subsystem commonality and flight experience p 233 N84-19428

The complementary roles of existing and advanced environmental, thermal control and life support technology for space stations p 233 N84-19429

Biological life support system p 196 N84-19430

Duke Univ., Durham, N.C.
Effort and accuracy in choice [AD-A136881] p 227 N84-20161

E

EEG Systems Lab., San Francisco, Calif.
Single trial brain electrical patterns of an auditory and visual perceptuomotor task [AD-A135545] p 217 N84-18899

S
O
U
R
C
E

European Space Agency, Paris (France).

European Space Agency, Paris (France).

Microgravity as an additional tool for research in human physiology with emphasis on sensorimotor systems
[ESA-BR-15] p 217 N84-18900

F

Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C.

Anthropometric and mass distribution characteristics of the adult female
[AD-A135316] p 217 N84-18898

Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, Bethesda, Md.

Research opportunities in muscle atrophy
[NASA-CR-175422] p 217 N84-20135

H

Hamilton Standard, Windsor Locks, Conn.

Prototype SAWD subsystem
[NASA-CR-171760] p 234 N84-20177

Hershey (Milton S.) Medical Center, Hershey, Pa.

Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin
p 181 A84-24730

Houston Univ., Tex.

Aromatic biosynthesis in pine tissues
p 192 N84-18866

Interactions of light and gravity on growth, orientation, and lignin biosynthesis in mung beans
p 194 N84-18879

Human Engineering Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Missile component repair while wearing NBC protective clothing
[AD-A137315] p 235 N84-20180

I

Illinois Univ., Champaign.

An analysis of the processing requirements of a complex perceptual-motor task
p 222 A84-24949

Illinois Univ., Urbana.

The limits of multiple resource theory: The role of task correlation/integration in optimal display formatting
[AD-A136692] p 235 N84-20182

A comparison of homogeneous and heterogeneous display formats in information integration and nonintegration tasks
[AD-A136693] p 235 N84-20183

Indiana Univ., Bloomington.

Response of amphibian egg cytoplasm to novel gravity orientation and centrifugation
p 178 A84-24381

Cytoplasmic rearrangements associated with amphibian egg symmetrization
p 192 N84-18867

Instructional Science and Development, Inc., San Diego, Calif.

Automated Instructional Media Selection (AIMS)
[AD-A135749] p 229 N84-20168

J

Jet Propulsion Lab., California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

Clinostat effects on shoot and root of *Arabidopsis*
p 179 A84-24384

In vitro seed to seed growth on clinostats
p 192 N84-18863

Operator workload measurement validation for the MARK IV DSCC monitor and control subsystem
p 233 N84-19634

SETI investigations at Jodrell Bank, England: September through November 1983
p 237 N84-19639

Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.

Positive and negative reinforcement effects on behavior in a three-person microsociety
[NASA-CR-173164] p 226 N84-18902

Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.

Cosmonaut training
p 225 N84-18250

Beregovoy on cosmonaut training
p 226 N84-18251

Biomedical experiments on Soviet-French flight
p 186 N84-18254

Development of space botany experiments
p 186 N84-18255

K

Kenyon Coll., Gambier, Ohio.

Calcium elicited asymmetric auxin transport in gravity influenced root segments
p 187 N84-18835

L

Laboratorio de Acustica e Sonica, Sao Paulo (Brazil).

Vibration exposures concerning the drivers of trucks and vehicles operated by Rodotigre
p 234 N84-20173

Louisiana State Univ., New Orleans.

The effects of high frequency positive pressure ventilation on hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction
p 220 N84-20151

Louisville Univ., Ky.

The validity of an animal model for experiments related to weightlessness
p 173 A84-24337

Extensions of suspension systems to measure effects of hypokinesia/hypodynamia and antiorthostasis in rats
p 190 N84-18855

Effects of suspension on tissue levels of glucocorticoid receptors
p 195 N84-18884

Loyola Univ., Chicago, Ill.

The role of gravity in leaf blade curvatures
p 192 N84-18865

M

MacQuarie Univ., North Ryde (Australia).

A comparative study of the fatty acid composition of prochloron lipids
p 197 N84-20115

Maryland Univ., College Park.

Remote sensing training for Corps of Engineering personnel: The university training module concept
[NASA-CR-175204] p 226 N84-20154

Mathematics, Inc., San Diego, Calif.

Pilot behavior models for LSO (Landing Signal Officer) training systems
[AD-A158283] p 229 N84-20169

Miami Univ., Coral Gables, Fla.

Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic?
p 181 A84-24736

Effect of inspiratory muscle fatigue on perception of added loads in humans
p 220 N84-20150

Miami Univ., Fla.

Ancient microspheres - Abiogenic, protobiogenic, or biogenic?
p 181 A84-24736

Michigan State Univ., East Lansing.

An attempt to localize and identify the gravity sensing mechanism of plants
p 187 N84-18833

Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice
[AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor.

Protein changes in leaf-sheath pulvini of barley (hordeum) induced by gravistimulation
p 187 N84-18832

Mammalian gravity receptors: Structure and metabolism
p 188 N84-18840

Cellular localization of Na(+), K(+)-ATPase in the mammalian vestibular system
p 194 N84-18880

Coordinated research in robotics and integrated manufacturing
[AD-A137042] p 236 N84-20191

Millsaps Coll., Jackson, Miss.

Rheoceptive mediators of graviperception in a water flea: Morphological implications of antennal-socket setae in *daphnia magna*
p 195 N84-18883

N

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

Pioneering in gravitational physiology

p 172 A84-24327

Cardiovascular responses to spaceflight
p 205 A84-24351

Muscle and the physiology of locomotion
p 175 A84-24363

NASA Space Biology Program: Eighth annual symposium's program and abstracts
[NASA-CP-2299] p 187 N84-18829

Studies on proteinograms in dermatophytes by disc electrophoresis. Part 2: Protein bands of keratinophilic fungi
[NASA-TM-77096] p 198 N84-20127

Aeronautical Engineering: 1983 cumulative index
[NASA-SP-7037(170)] p 217 N84-20133

Aerospace Medicine and Biology: A continuing bibliography with indexes (supplement 255)
[NASA-SP-7011(255)] p 217 N84-20134

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (*M. nemestrina*)
p 176 A84-24367

The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat
p 177 A84-24377

CORPORATE SOURCE

Hyperthermic effects of centrally injected (D-ALA2, N-ME-PHE4, MET-(05-OL)-enkephalin (FK 33-824) in rabbits and guinea-pigs
p 181 A84-24729

Vasopressin release induced by water deprivation - Effects of centrally administered saralasin
p 181 A84-24730

Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task
p 222 A84-24731

Structural development and gravity
p 188 N84-18842

Bone loss in tail-suspended rats in restricted to the unweighted limbs
p 188 N84-18843

Simulating certain aspects of hypogravity: Effects on the mandibular incisors of suspended rats (PULEH model)
p 189 N84-18844

Hyper-gravitational effects on metabolism and thermoregulation
p 193 N84-18871

Nitrite reduction in paracoccus halodenitrificans: Evidence for the role of a cd-type cytochrome in ammonia formation
[NASA-TM-85883] p 198 N84-20125

Biomedical Research Division significant accomplishments for FY 1983
[NASA-TM-85929] p 198 N84-20128

An experimental evaluation of the Sternberg task as a workload metric for helicopter Flight Handling Qualities (FHQ) research
[NASA-TM-85884] p 234 N84-20176

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

Current concepts of space flight induced changes in hormonal control of fluid and electrolyte metabolism
p 203 A84-24333

Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH
p 206 A84-24368

Hematopoiesis in antiorthostatic, hypokinetic rats
p 177 A84-24376

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

Evaluation of ride quality prediction methods for helicopter interior noise and vibration environments
[NASA-TP-2261] p 226 N84-20155

National Inst. of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.

Presynaptic elements involved in the maintenance of the neuromuscular junction
p 193 N84-18875

Biosassay, isolation and studies on the mechanism of action of neurite extension factor
p 195 N84-18881

Naval Aerospace Medical Research Lab., Pensacola, Fla.

Ultrastructural evaluation of the retina in retinopathy of prematurity and correlations with vitamin E therapy
[AD-A135929] p 219 N84-20143

Distribution of visual characteristics of Naval aviation personnel
[AD-A135930] p 219 N84-20144

Performance consistency on a perceptual-motor task as a correlate of achievement motivation
[AD-A135933] p 229 N84-20170

Naval Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa.

USN/USAF Anti-G-Suit consolidation program
[AD-A136138] p 233 N84-18908

Development of a pressurized anti-exposure barrier system
[AD-A137130] p 234 N84-20178

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.

A mathematical model for oxygen toxicity in man
[AD-A137379] p 218 N84-20139

The effect of noise and display orientation on cognitive performance
[AD-A136808] p 227 N84-20158

Naval Submarine Medical Center, Groton, Conn.

Standards for protective goggles for use in the cold
[AD-137288] p 234 N84-20179

Naval Submarine Medical Research Lab., Groton, Conn.

Cold weather goggles. 6: Effectiveness of yellow filters
[AD-A136241] p 232 N84-18904

Naval Training Equipment Center, Orlando, Fla.

Part-task training strategies in simulated carrier landing final approach training
[AD-A136670] p 227 N84-20156

Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego, Calif.

Guide to the development of a human factors engineering data retrieval system
[AD-A136918] p 236 N84-20187

Nelson and Johnson Engineering, Inc., Boulder, Colo.

The historical development and basis of human factors guidelines for automated systems in aeronautical operations
[NASA-CR-166560] p 234 N84-20174

New York Univ., New York.

Neuromagnetic investigation of workload and attention
[AD-A136172] p 219 N84-20147

CORPORATE SOURCE

Northrop Services, Inc., Houston, Tex.

Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 N84-24368
Hematopoiesis in antiothostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 N84-24376

Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, Kjeller.

A study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man [NDRE/PUBL-83/1001] p 217 N84-20136

General introduction to the study on the gastrointestinal hormones and the gastric acid secretion during physical stress in man p 218 N84-20137

The effect of physical stress on gastric secretion and pancreatic polypeptide levels in man p 218 N84-20138

O

Ohio State Univ., Columbus.

A comparison of visual and kinesthetic-tactile displays for compensatory tracking p 231 N84-25010

The role of calcium in the gravitropic response of roots p 187 N84-18834

Analysis of the kinematic properties data of the shoulder complex during forced motion [AD-A135913] p 216 N84-18895

P

Patras Univ. (Greece).

Researching the man-machine system as a function of soil-environment system p 233 N84-19894

A stochastic model for the Man-Machine-Soil-Environment System (MMSES) and the influence of vibrations p 233 N84-19895

Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park.

Biophysical mechanism of differential growth during gravitropism p 191 N84-18861

Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia.

Resistance of mature *Arabidopsis* plants to mechanical deformation in relation to g-force during development p 178 N84-24363

Importance of gravity for plant growth and behavior p 192 N84-18864

Perceptronics, Inc., Woodland Hills, Calif.

Mental representation of circuit diagrams: Individual differences in procedural knowledge [AD-A136876] p 227 N84-20159

Professional Staff Association of the Rancho Los Amigos Hospital, Inc., Downey, Calif.

Short-term human respiratory effects of nitrogen dioxide: Determination of quantitative dose-response profiles. Phase 1: Exposure of healthy volunteers to 4 PPM NO/sub 2 [PB84-132299] p 220 N84-20148

Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.

Mechanical regulation of plant growth and development p 191 N84-18858

Performance feedback effects under varying conditions of goals, feedback type, and choice [AD-A136703] p 227 N84-20157

R

Research Inst. of National Defence, Stockholm (Sweden).

Psychological research in USA within the areas of anti-tank helicopter operations and man-computer interactions: Study trip to USA, May-June 1983 [FOA-C-53012-H2] p 229 N84-20172

Report on study trip to France, 28 June-9 July 1983 [FOA-C-59007-H1] p 237 N84-20193

Research Inst. of National Defence, Umea (Sweden).

Effectiveness of a device for detection of bacteriological aerosols; improvements in standardization and sensitivity in the laboratory [FOA-C-40175-B2] p 199 N84-20132

Rice Univ., Houston, Tex.

Fluid mechanical aspects of cell culture [NASA-CR-171749] p 195 N84-18886

Rockefeller Univ., New York.

Pea amyloplast DNA is qualitatively similar to pea chloroplast DNA p 194 N84-18877

S

San Diego State Univ., Calif.

Mechanism of shoot gravitropism p 187 N84-18836

San Francisco Univ., Calif.

The effects of immobilization on cortical bone in monkeys (*M. nemestrina*) p 176 A84-24367

Santa Clara Univ., Calif.

The effects of hypergravity on the rate of antibody formation in the rat p 177 A84-24377

Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.

Prochloron research [NASA-CR-173264] p 197 N84-20113

Prochloron on synapta p 197 N84-20114

Prochloron p 197 N84-20116

Prochloron-ascidian symbioses: Photosynthetic potential and productivity p 197 N84-20117

Diurnal rhythm in the cell-division frequency of prochloron (prochlorophyta) in nature p 197 N84-20118

Chlorophyll and carotenoid pigments of prochloron (prochlorophyta) p 197 N84-20119

Report of prochloron research, IPE-7 (Palau, February 1982) p 198 N84-20122

IPE 7 p 198 N84-20123

Seville Training Systems Corp., Pensacola, Fla.

Processes of skill performance: A foundation for the design and use of training equipment [AD-A136878] p 227 N84-20160

South Dakota State Univ., Brookings.

Metabolic characteristics of post-exercise ketosis: The protective effects of training p 220 N84-20152

SRI International Corp., Menlo Park, Calif.

Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

Stanford Univ., Calif.

Isolation and characterization of beta-glucan synthase: A potential biochemical regulator of gravistimulated differential cell wall loosening p 195 N84-18882

Neurophysiological bases of event-related potentials [AD-A135263] p 216 N84-18897

Precise control of flexible manipulators [NASA-CR-175389] p 234 N84-20175

State Univ. of New York, Buffalo.

Glucocorticoid sensitivity, disuse, and the regulation of muscle mass p 174 A84-24356

State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook.

Cells, embryos and development in space p 191 N84-18862

T

Technische Hogeschool, Delft (Netherlands).

Accuracy of visually perceived roll angle and roll rate using an artificial horizon and peripheral displays [VTH-LR-377] p 229 N84-20171

Technology, Inc., Houston, Tex.

Motion sickness susceptibility related to ACTH, ADH and TSH p 206 N84-24368

Technology, Inc., San Antonio, Tex.

N1 and P1 components of the visual evoked response in humans: A topographical and functional comparison [AD-A137030] p 218 N84-20141

Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.

Amplitude distributions of the spider heartpulse in response to gravitational stimuli p 188 N84-18841

Tennessee Univ., Knoxville.

Hematopoiesis in antiothostatic, hypokinetic rats p 177 A84-24376

Texas A&M Univ., College Station.

Identification of a volatile phytotoxin from algae p 194 N84-18876

Science of integration

[AD-A135590] p 232 N84-18906

Texas Univ., Austin.

Inhibition of gravitropism in oat coleoptiles by calcium chelation p 187 N84-18831

Texas Univ., Dallas.

Influence of suspension hypokinesia on rat soleus muscle p 171 A84-23926

Texas Univ., Houston.

Glucose uptake and glycogen synthesis in muscles from immobilized limbs p 171 A84-23931

Texas Univ. Health Science Center, Dallas.

Biochemical and histochemical adaptations of skeletal muscle to rat suspension p 189 N84-18849

Cardiac chamber volumes by echocardiography using a new mathematical method: A promising technique for zero-G use p 193 N84-18874

Texas Univ. Health Science Center, Houston.

Growth and differentiation of mammalian embryonic tissues exposed to hypergravity *in vivo* and *in vitro* p 193 N84-18869

Tufts Univ., Boston, Mass.

Static versus dynamic loads as an influence on bone remodelling [NASA-CR-173365] p 196 N84-18887

Regulation of bone mass by mechanical strain [NASA-CR-173363] p 196 N84-18888

Tufts Univ., Medford, Mass.

Control of bone remodelling by applied dynamic loads [NASA-CR-173287] p 196 N84-18889

Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

U

University of Northern Colorado, Greeley.

The effect of aerobic capacity on VO2 max values measured during leg ergometry and combined arm and leg ergometry p 220 N84-20149

University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Restriction of pursuit eye movement range during a concurrent auditory task p 222 A84-24731

University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.

Influence of stress, weightlessness, and simulated weightlessness on differentiation of preosteoblasts p 189 N84-18846

Utah State Univ., Logan.

Gravitropism in leafy dicot stems p 191 N84-18857

V

Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.

Physiological changes in fast and slow muscle with simulated weightlessness p 189 N84-18859

Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg.

A comparison of rating scale, secondary-task, physiological, and primary-task workload estimation techniques in a simulated flight task emphasizing communications load p 223 A84-24950

GENIE: A computer-based task for experiments in human-computer interaction [AD-A137473] p 235 N84-20181

Issues in interaction language specification and representation [AD-A136943] p 236 N84-20188

The behavioral demonstrator: A requirements specification executor [AD-A136944] p 236 N84-20189

Dialogue management: New concepts in human-computer interface development [AD-A136945] p 236 N84-20190

Virginia Univ., Charlottesville.

Distribution of fluids in the body of the centrifuged rat p 176 A84-24369

Rat body size, composition and growth at hypo- and hypergravity [NASA-CR-175393] p 198 N84-20126

W

Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, N.C.

Measurement of thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism by non-intrusive computerized video image processing p 191 N84-18859

The roles of callose, elicitors and ethylene in thigmomorphogenesis and gravitropism p 191 N84-18860

Washington Univ., Seattle.

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 3: SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) in rats exposed in 2450-MHz circularly polarized waveguide [AD-A135376] p 196 N84-18890

Effects of long-term low-level radiofrequency radiation exposure on rats. Volume 2: Average SAR and SAR distribution in man exposed to 450-MHz RFR [AD-A135455] p 196 N84-18891

Self-monitoring. Cognitive processes and performance [AD-A137043] p 228 N84-20164

Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo.

Small gravitationally elicited voltage transients in pea stems p 188 N84-18838

The effects of spaceflight on the mineralization of rat incisor dentin p 189 N84-18845

Participation of ethylene in gravitropism p 194 N84-18878

Y

Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

Mechanisms of graviperception and response in pea seedlings p 188 N84-18839

A normative model of work team effectiveness [AD-A136398] p 228 N84-20165

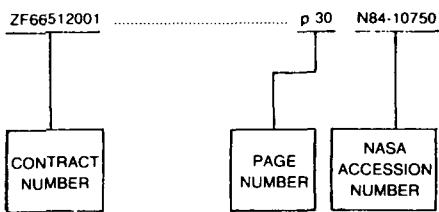
An intergroup perspective on group dynamics [AD-A135582] p 229 N84-20167

CONTRACT NUMBER INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 259)

JUNE 1984

Typical Contract Number Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphanumerically by contract number. Under each contract number, the accession numbers denoting documents that have been produced as a result of research done under that contract are arranged in ascending order with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first. The accession number denotes the number by which the citation is identified in the abstract section. Preceding the accession number is the page number on which the citation may be found.

AF PROJ. 2306 p 236 N84-20191
 AF PROJ. 2313 p 216 N84-18897
 p 217 N84-18899
 p 226 N84-18901
 p 219 N84-20147
 AF PROJ. 2743 p 237 N84-20192
 AF PROJ. 6302 p 216 N84-18896
 AF PROJ. 7231 p 216 N84-18895
 p 199 N84-20130
 AF PROJ. 7757 p 196 N84-18890
 p 196 N84-18891
 p 218 N84-20141
 AF PROJ. 7930 p 232 N84-18906
 ARPA ORDER 4148 p 232 N84-18905
 DA PROJ. M00-95 p 234 N84-20179
 DA PROJ. 1L2-62209-AH-76 p 226 N84-20155
 DA PROJ. 201-62722-A-791 p 235 N84-20184
 DA PROJ. 3A1-61101-A-91-C p 199 N84-20129
 DA PROJ. 3E1-61102-BS-04 p 199 N84-20129
 DA PROJ. 3E1-62777-A-845 p 218 N84-20140
 DA PROJ. 3E1-62777-A-879 p 219 N84-20145
 p 219 N84-20146
 p 213 A84-26189
 DAMD-81-C-1057 p 211 A84-25399
 DAMD17-80-C-0058 p 219 N84-20145
 DAMD17-81-C-1057 p 233 N84-19428
 ERNO-CC-DS-000-100 p 217 N84-18900
 ESA-82/17 p 217 N84-18900
 ESA-82/18 p 217 N84-18900
 F33615-78-D-0629 p 232 N84-18906
 F33615-80-C-0512 p 216 N84-18896
 F33615-80-C-0610 p 218 N84-20141
 F33615-80-C-0612 p 196 N84-18890
 p 196 N84-18891
 p 196 N84-18891
 F33615-81-C-0500 p 216 N84-18895
 F41609-75-C-003 p 214 A84-26197
 F49620-79-C-0233 p 222 A84-24949
 F49620-81-K-0016 p 221 A84-23623
 F49620-82-C-0089 p 236 N84-20191
 F49620-82-K-0006 p 217 N84-18899
 F49620-82-K-0014 p 219 N84-20147
 F49620-82-K-0016 p 216 N84-18897
 F57-526 p 236 N84-20187
 JPL-955610 p 222 A84-24949
 MDA903-81-C-0541 p 235 N84-20184
 MDA903-82-K-0153 p 232 N84-18905
 MRC-MA-7486 p 214 A84-26193
 M00-95 p 232 N84-18904
 NAGW-131 p 192 N84-18865
 NAGW-140 p 171 A84-23926
 p 189 N84-18849
 NAGW-181 p 197 N84-20113

NAGW-227 p 175 A84-24359
 NAGW-230 p 187 N84-18836
 NAGW-236 p 188 N84-18843
 NAGW-238 p 189 N84-18847
 NAGW-239 p 188 N84-18837
 NAGW-242 p 188 N84-18841
 NAGW-277 p 189 N84-18848
 NAGW-297 p 187 N84-18834
 NAGW-301 p 189 N84-18844
 p 189 N84-18845
 NAGW-308 p 177 A84-24376
 NAGW-309 p 190 N84-18856
 p 174 A84-24355
 p 190 N84-18852
 NAGW-338 p 190 N84-18851
 NAGW-346 p 192 N84-18868
 NAGW-34 p 187 N84-18832
 NAGW-356 p 189 N84-18846
 NAGW-368 p 187 N84-18835
 NAGW-3 p 187 N84-18830
 NAGW-420 p 188 N84-18838
 NAGW-438 p 193 N84-18869
 NAGW-469 p 189 N84-18850
 NAGW-480 p 191 N84-18861
 NAGW-60 p 178 A84-24381
 p 192 N84-18867
 NAGW-70 p 173 A84-24337
 p 194 N84-18876
 NAGW-83 p 193 N84-18870
 NAGW-96 p 191 N84-18859
 p 191 N84-18860
 p 187 N84-18833
 NAGW-97 p 234 N84-20175
 NAG1-322 p 223 A84-24950
 NAG9-25 p 196 N84-18887
 p 196 N84-18888
 p 196 N84-18889
 NASW-3542 p 198 N84-20127
 NASW-3728 p 217 N84-20135
 NAS2-10536 p 181 A84-24959
 NAS2-10801 p 177 A84-24376
 NAS2-11523 p 234 N84-20174
 NAS2-11586 p 177 A84-24376
 NAS2-22432 p 178 A84-24383
 NAS5-26650 p 226 N84-20154
 NAS7-918 p 179 A84-24384
 p 192 N84-18863
 NAS9-13624 p 234 N84-20177
 NAS9-14525 p 177 A84-24376
 NAS9-16433 p 195 N84-18886
 NAS9-16478 p 171 A84-23931
 NCC-2-102 p 194 N84-18876
 NCC2-127 p 181 A84-24730
 NGR-10-007-008 p 181 A84-24736
 NGR-21-001-111 p 226 N84-18902
 NGR-39-010-104 p 178 A84-24383
 NGR-39-010-149 p 192 N84-18864
 NGR-39-030-010 p 192 N84-18864
 NGR-47-005-213 p 176 A84-24369
 NIH-AM-19393 p 171 A84-23931
 NIH-HL-04664 p 180 A84-24392
 NIH-HL-08899 p 172 A84-23934
 NIH-HL-14526-11 p 171 A84-23930
 NIH-HL-14985 p 213 A84-26189
 NIH-HL-17355 p 171 A84-23929
 NIH-HL-17882 p 186 A84-26192
 NIH-HL-19737 p 172 A84-23934
 NIH-HL-20663 p 215 A84-26198
 NIH-HL-21451 p 172 A84-23933
 NIH-HL-25146 p 214 A84-26195
 NIH-HL-27016 p 171 A84-23929
 NIH-HL-27504 p 172 A84-23933
 NIH-HL-29886 p 180 A84-24392
 NIH-P01-HL-14414 p 214 A84-26197
 NIH-RR-00007 p 180 A84-24392
 NIH-R01-HL-25619 p 174 A84-24349
 NIH-2-R01-HL-1635-02 p 213 A84-26188
 NIH-5-R23-HD-15732-02 p 213 A84-26188
 NR PROJ. F58-524 p 219 N84-20144
 NR PROJ. F58-528 p 229 N84-20170
 NR PROJ. R00-4209 p 218 N84-20142
 NR PROJ. R70-910 p 226 N84-18902
 NR PROJ. 170-910 p 226 N84-18902
 NR PROJ. 198-158 p 235 N84-20182

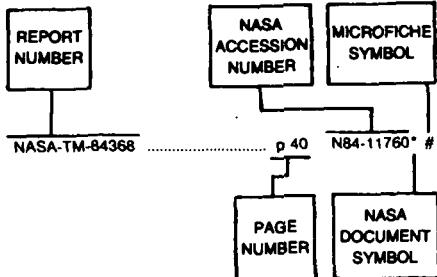
C
O
N
T
R
A
C
T

REPORT NUMBER INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 259)

JUNE 1984

Typical Report Number Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphanumerically by report number. The page number indicates the page on which the citation is located. The accession number denotes the number by which the citation is identified. An asterisk (*) indicates that the item is a NASA report. A pound sign (#) indicates that the item is available on microfiche.

A-9562 p 198 N84-20125 * #
A-9634 p 234 N84-20176 * #
A-9681 p 198 N84-20128 * #

AD-A135262 p 226 N84-18902 * #
AD-A135263 p 216 N84-18897 #
AD-A135316 p 217 N84-18898 #
AD-A135376 p 196 N84-18890 #
AD-A135433 p 226 N84-18903 #
AD-A135455 p 196 N84-18891 #
AD-A135545 p 217 N84-18899 #
AD-A135582 p 229 N84-20167 #
AD-A135590 p 232 N84-18906 #
AD-A135749 p 229 N84-20168 #
AD-A135823 p 229 N84-20169 #
AD-A135848 p 216 N84-18894 #
AD-A135863 p 228 N84-20166 #
AD-A135905 p 218 N84-20142 #
AD-A135913 p 216 N84-18895 #
AD-A135929 p 219 N84-20143 #
AD-A135930 p 219 N84-20144 #
AD-A135933 p 229 N84-20170 #
AD-A135941 p 219 N84-20145 #
AD-A136015 p 219 N84-20146 #
AD-A136131 p 232 N84-18907 #
AD-A136138 p 233 N84-18908 #
AD-A136170 p 216 N84-18896 #
AD-A136172 p 219 N84-20147 #
AD-A136241 p 232 N84-18904 #
AD-A136398 p 228 N84-20165 #
AD-A136546 p 226 N84-18901 #
AD-A136590 p 237 N84-20192 #
AD-A136644 p 232 N84-18905 #
AD-A136670 p 227 N84-20156 #
AD-A136689 p 218 N84-20140 #
AD-A136692 p 235 N84-20182 #
AD-A136693 p 235 N84-20183 #
AD-A136703 p 227 N84-20157 #
AD-A136739 p 235 N84-20184 #
AD-A136780 p 235 N84-20185 #
AD-A136790 p 236 N84-20186 #
AD-A136808 p 227 N84-20158 #
AD-A136876 p 227 N84-20159 #
AD-A136879 p 227 N84-20160 #
AD-A136881 p 227 N84-20161 #
AD-A136918 p 236 N84-20187 #
AD-A136926 p 199 N84-20129 #
AD-A136943 p 236 N84-20188 #
AD-A136944 p 236 N84-20189 #
AD-A136945 p 236 N84-20190 #
AD-A137010 p 199 N84-20130 #
AD-A137030 p 218 N84-20141 #
AD-A137031 p 228 N84-20162 #
AD-A137032 p 228 N84-20163 #
AD-A137042 p 236 N84-20191 #

AD-A137043 p 228 N84-20164 #	AD-A137130 p 234 N84-20178 #	AD-A137288 p 234 N84-20179 #	AD-A137315 p 235 N84-20180 #	AD-A137379 p 218 N84-20139 #	AD-A137473 p 235 N84-20181 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 237 N84-20193 #
L-15661 p 226 N84-20155 * #	NADC-83055-60 p 234 N84-20178 #	NADC-83076-60 p 233 N84-18908 #	NAMRL-1294 p 219 N84-20143 #	NAMRL-1299 p 229 N84-20170 #	NAMRL-1301 p 219 N84-20144 #	NAS 1.15:77096 p 198 N84-20127 * #
AD-E000556 p 228 N84-20165 #	AD-E001638 p 236 N84-20188 #	AD-E001638 p 236 N84-20189 #	AD-E001638 p 236 N84-20190 #	AD-E301284 p 227 N84-20158 #	AD-E500606 p 235 N84-20180 #	NAS 1.15:85883 p 198 N84-20125 * #
AFAMRL-TR-83-067 p 216 N84-18895 #	AFAMRL-TR-83-074 p 199 N84-20130 #	AFAMRL-TR-83-64 p 216 N84-18896 #	AFHRL-TP-83-32 p 226 N84-18901 #	AFHRL-TP-83-45 p 237 N84-20192 #	AFIT/CI/NR-83-77D p 228 N84-20166 #	NAS 1.15:85884 p 234 N84-20176 * #
AFIT/GNE/PH/83M-7 p 216 N84-18894 #	AFOSR-83-0901TR p 219 N84-20147 #	AFOSR-83-0902TR p 216 N84-18897 #	AFOSR-83-1014TR p 217 N84-18899 #	AFOSR-83-1340TR p 236 N84-20191 #	AFR-1 p 216 N84-18897 #	NAS 1.15:85929 p 198 N84-20128 * #
AFR-1 p 236 N84-20191 #	ARI-RN-83-51 p 235 N84-20184 #	ATR-20 p 216 N84-18896 #	AVSCOM-TR-84-D-2 p 226 N84-20155 * #	BBN-5489 p 236 N84-20186 #	BBN-5499 p 235 N84-20185 #	NAS 1.21:7011(255) p 217 N84-20134 #
BBN-5499 p 235 N84-20185 #	BR88788 p 216 N84-18892 #	BR89834 p 216 N84-18893 #	CMU-RI-TR-83-20 p 232 N84-18905 #	CMU-RI-TR-83-20 p 232 N84-18905 #	CO-ONR-009 p 228 N84-20164 #	NAS 1.21:73164 p 226 N84-18902 * #
CO-ONR-009 p 228 N84-20164 #	CONF-820409-6 p 199 N84-20131 #	CONF-820409-6 p 199 N84-20131 #	CONF-820409-6 p 199 N84-20131 #	CRC-APRAC-CAPM-48-83 p 220 N84-20148 #	DE84-003454 p 199 N84-20131 #	NAS 1.21:73264 p 197 N84-20113 #
CSIE-83-10 p 235 N84-20181 #	CSIE-83-13 p 236 N84-20190 #	CSIE-83-14 p 236 N84-20189 #	CSIE-83-15 p 236 N84-20188 #	DE84-003454 p 199 N84-20131 #	DRIC-T-6921 p 216 N84-18893 #	NASA-CR-166560 p 234 N84-20174 * #
CSIE-83-15 p 236 N84-20188 #	EBT-3 p 187 N84-18829 * #	EPL-83-5/ONR-83-5 p 235 N84-20182 #	EPL-83-6/ONR-83-6 p 235 N84-20183 #	EBT-3 p 187 N84-18829 * #	EPL-83-5/ONR-83-5 p 235 N84-20182 #	NASA-CR-171749 p 195 N84-18886 #
EPL-83-6/ONR-83-6 p 235 N84-20183 #	ESA-BR-15 p 217 N84-18900 #	FOA-C-40175-B2 p 199 N84-20132 #	FOA-C-53012-H2 p 229 N84-20172 #	FOA-C-53012-H2 p 229 N84-20172 #	FOA-C-59007-H1 p 237 N84-20193 #	NASA-CR-171760 p 234 N84-20177 #
FOA-C-53012-H2 p 229 N84-20172 #	FOA-C-59007-H1 p 237 N84-20193 #	FOA-C-59007-H1 p 237 N84-20193 #	FOA-C-59007-H1 p 237 N84-20193 #	FOA-C-59007-H1 p 237 N84-20193 #	FOA-C-59007-H1 p 237 N84-20193 #	NASA-CR-173164 p 226 N84-18902 * #
FOA-C-59007-H1 p 237 N84-20193 #	HEL-TM-1-84 p 235 N84-20180 #	ICS-8305 p 232 N84-18907 #	ISSN-0085-4301 p 217 N84-20136 #	ISSN-0085-4301 p 217 N84-20136 #	ISSN-0250-1589 p 217 N84-18900 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0250-1589 p 217 N84-18900 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	NAS 1.21:73287 p 196 N84-18889 #
ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 229 N84-20172 #	ISSN-0347-7665 p 22		

SAM-TR-83-18 p 196 N84-18891 #
SAM-TR-83-19 p 196 N84-18890 #
SAM-TR-83-32 p 232 N84-18906 #
SAM-TR-83-44 p 218 N84-20141 #

SEVILLE-TR-82-06 p 227 N84-20160 #

SOM-TR-2 p 228 N84-20165 #

SOM-WP-57 p 229 N84-20167 #

SR-19 p 196 N84-18891 #

SVHSER-8921 p 234 N84-20177 * #

TR-ONR-7 p 236 N84-20186 #
TR-ONR-9 p 226 N84-18902 * #

TR-118B-6183 p 218 N84-20141 #
TR-2-ONR p 235 N84-20185 #
TR-7 p 228 N84-20162 #
TR-83-21-ONR p 226 N84-18903 #
TR-83-22-ONR p 218 N84-20142 #
TR-83-6 p 227 N84-20157 #
TR-8 p 228 N84-20163 #

USARIEM-M-6/84 p 219 N84-20146 #
USARIEM-T-7/83 p 218 N84-20140 #

VTH-LR-377 p 229 N84-20171 #

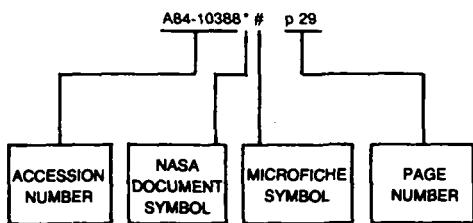
84-1 p 227 N84-20161 #

ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX

AEROSPACE MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 259)

JUNE 1984

Typical Accession Number Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphanumerically by accession number. The page number listed to the right indicates the page on which the citation is located. An asterisk (*) indicates that the item is a NASA report. A pound sign (#) indicates that the item is available on microfiche.

A84-23322 # p 221	A84-23926 * # p 171	A84-25121 # p 209	A84-26188 # p 213
A84-23323 # p 169	A84-23927 # p 201	A84-25122 # p 224	A84-26189 # p 213
A84-23472 # p 199	A84-23928 # p 201	A84-25123 # p 209	A84-26190 # p 213
A84-23473 # p 199	A84-23929 # p 171	A84-25124 # p 224	A84-26191 # p 186
A84-23474 # p 169	A84-23930 # p 171	A84-25125 # p 209	A84-26192 # p 186
A84-23475 # p 199	A84-23931 * # p 171	A84-25126 # p 176	A84-26193 # p 214
A84-23620 # p 229	A84-23932 # p 201	A84-25127 # p 176	A84-26194 # p 214
A84-23621 # p 221	A84-23933 # p 172	A84-25128 # p 176	A84-26195 # p 214
A84-23623 # p 221	A84-23934 # p 172	A84-25129 # p 177	A84-26196 # p 214
A84-23624 # p 221	A84-23935 # p 201	A84-25130 # p 177	A84-26197 # p 214
A84-23625 # p 230	A84-23936 # p 202	A84-25131 # p 177	A84-26198 # p 215
A84-23697 # p 169	A84-23937 # p 202	A84-25132 # p 177	A84-26364 # p 186
A84-23701 # p 221	A84-23938 # p 202	A84-25133 # p 177	A84-26365 # p 186
A84-23702 # p 221	A84-23939 # p 202	A84-25134 # p 182	A84-26366 # p 186
A84-23703 # p 221	A84-23940 # p 179	A84-25135 # p 182	A84-26376 # p 215
A84-23704 # p 221	A84-23941 # p 179	A84-25136 # p 182	A84-26377 # p 215
A84-23705 # p 222	A84-23942 # p 180	A84-25137 # p 182	A84-26378 # p 215
A84-23706 # p 222	A84-23943 # p 180	A84-25138 # p 182	A84-26379 # p 215
A84-23707 # p 222	A84-23944 # p 180	A84-25139 # p 183	A84-26380 # p 215
A84-23708 # p 222	A84-23945 # p 180	A84-25140 # p 183	A84-26381 # p 225
A84-23709 # p 199	A84-23946 # p 178	A84-25141 # p 231	A84-26382 # p 215
A84-23710 # p 200	A84-23947 # p 178	A84-25142 # p 210	A84-26383 # p 231
A84-23711 # p 200	A84-23948 # p 178	A84-25143 # p 224	A84-26384 # p 225
A84-23712 # p 230	A84-23949 # p 172	A84-25144 # p 183	A84-26385 # p 225
A84-23713 # p 230	A84-23950 # p 202	A84-25145 # p 183	A84-26386 # p 225
A84-23714 # p 200	A84-23951 # p 202	A84-25146 # p 210	N84-18250 # p 225
A84-23715 # p 222	A84-23952 # p 202	A84-25147 # p 210	N84-18251 # p 226
A84-23716 # p 200	A84-23953 # p 172	A84-25148 # p 209	N84-18254 # p 186
A84-23717 # p 200	A84-23954 # p 172	A84-25149 # p 210	N84-18255 # p 186
A84-23718 # p 230	A84-23955 # p 201	A84-25150 # p 179	N84-18255 # p 186
A84-23719 # p 230	A84-23956 # p 202	A84-25151 # p 179	N84-18462 # p 232
A84-23720 # p 169	A84-23957 # p 202	A84-25152 # p 179	N84-18829 # p 187
A84-23721 # p 169	A84-23958 # p 202	A84-25153 # p 180	N84-18830 # p 187
A84-23722 # p 169	A84-23959 # p 202	A84-25154 # p 180	N84-18831 # p 187
A84-23723 # p 170	A84-23960 # p 222	A84-25155 # p 180	N84-18832 # p 187
A84-23724 # p 170	A84-23961 # p 180	A84-25156 # p 180	N84-18833 # p 187
A84-23725 # p 200	A84-23962 # p 180	A84-25157 # p 180	N84-18834 # p 187
A84-23726 # p 200	A84-23963 # p 172	A84-25158 # p 180	N84-18835 # p 187
A84-23727 # p 200	A84-23964 # p 172	A84-25159 # p 180	N84-18836 # p 187
A84-23728 # p 230	A84-23965 # p 172	A84-25160 # p 180	N84-18837 # p 188
A84-23729 # p 200	A84-23966 # p 172	A84-25161 # p 180	N84-18838 # p 188
A84-23730 # p 170	A84-23967 # p 181	A84-25162 # p 181	N84-18839 # p 188
A84-23731 # p 200	A84-23968 # p 172	A84-25163 # p 181	N84-18840 # p 188
A84-23732 # p 200	A84-23969 # p 181	A84-25164 # p 181	N84-18841 # p 188
A84-23733 # p 200	A84-23970 # p 181	A84-25165 # p 181	N84-18842 # p 188
A84-23734 # p 200	A84-23971 # p 181	A84-25166 # p 181	N84-18843 # p 188
A84-23735 # p 170	A84-23972 * # p 172	A84-25167 # p 181	N84-18844 # p 189
A84-23736 # p 170	A84-23973 * # p 181	A84-25168 # p 181	N84-18845 # p 189
A84-23737 # p 230	A84-23974 * # p 181	A84-25169 # p 181	N84-18846 # p 189
A84-23738 # p 170	A84-23975 * # p 172	A84-25170 # p 181	N84-18847 # p 189
A84-23739 # p 170	A84-23976 * # p 172	A84-25171 # p 181	N84-18848 # p 189
A84-23740 # p 171	A84-23977 * # p 172	A84-25172 # p 181	N84-18849 # p 189
A84-23741 # p 171	A84-23978 * # p 172	A84-25173 # p 181	N84-18850 # p 189
A84-23742 # p 171	A84-23979 * # p 172	A84-25174 # p 181	N84-18851 # p 190
A84-23743 # p 201	A84-23980 * # p 175	A84-25175 # p 181	N84-18852 # p 190
A84-23744 # p 201	A84-23981 * # p 175	A84-25176 # p 181	N84-18853 # p 190
A84-23745 # p 201	A84-23982 * # p 175	A84-25177 # p 181	N84-18854 # p 190
A84-23746 # p 201	A84-23983 * # p 175	A84-25178 # p 181	N84-18855 # p 190
A84-23747 # p 201	A84-23984 * # p 175	A84-25179 # p 181	N84-18856 # p 190
A84-23748 # p 201	A84-23985 * # p 175	A84-25180 # p 181	N84-18857 # p 191
A84-23749 # p 201	A84-23986 * # p 175	A84-25181 # p 181	N84-18858 # p 191
A84-23750 # p 201	A84-23987 * # p 175	A84-25182 # p 181	N84-18859 # p 191
A84-23751 # p 201	A84-23988 * # p 175	A84-25183 # p 181	N84-18860 # p 191
A84-23752 # p 201	A84-23989 * # p 175	A84-25184 # p 181	N84-18861 # p 191
A84-23753 # p 201	A84-23990 * # p 175	A84-25185 # p 181	N84-18862 # p 191
A84-23754 # p 201	A84-23991 * # p 175	A84-25186 # p 181	N84-18863 # p 192
A84-23755 # p 201	A84-23992 * # p 175	A84-25187 # p 181	N84-18864 # p 192
A84-23756 # p 201	A84-23993 * # p 175	A84-25188 # p 181	N84-18865 # p 192
A84-23757 # p 201	A84-23994 * # p 175	A84-25189 # p 181	N84-18866 # p 192
A84-23758 # p 201	A84-23995 * # p 175	A84-25190 # p 181	N84-18867 # p 192
A84-23759 # p 201	A84-23996 * # p 175	A84-25191 # p 181	N84-18868 # p 192
A84-23760 # p 201	A84-23997 * # p 175	A84-25192 # p 181	N84-18869 # p 193
A84-23761 # p 201	A84-23998 * # p 175	A84-25193 # p 181	N84-18870 # p 193
A84-23762 # p 201	A84-23999 * # p 175	A84-25194 # p 181	N84-18871 # p 193
A84-23763 # p 201	A84-24000 * # p 175	A84-25195 # p 181	N84-18872 # p 193
A84-23764 # p 201	A84-24001 * # p 175	A84-25196 # p 181	N84-18873 # p 193
A84-23765 # p 201	A84-24002 * # p 175	A84-25197 # p 181	N84-18874 # p 193
A84-23766 # p 201	A84-24003 * # p 175	A84-25198 # p 181	N84-18875 # p 193
A84-23767 # p 201	A84-24004 * # p 175	A84-25199 # p 181	N84-18876 # p 194
A84-23768 # p 201	A84-24005 * # p 175	A84-25200 # p 181	N84-18877 # p 194
A84-23769 # p 201	A84-24006 * # p 175	A84-25201 # p 181	N84-18878 # p 194
A84-23770 # p 201	A84-24007 * # p 175	A84-25202 # p 181	N84-18879 # p 194
A84-23771 # p 201	A84-24008 * # p 175	A84-25203 # p 181	N84-18880 * # p 194

A
C
C
E
S
S
I
O
N

N84-18881

N84-18881 * #	p 195	N84-20173 #	p 234
N84-18882 * #	p 195	N84-20174 * #	p 234
N84-18883 * #	p 195	N84-20175 * #	p 234
N84-18884 * #	p 195	N84-20176 * #	p 234
N84-18885 * #	p 195	N84-20177 * #	p 234
N84-18886 * #	p 195	N84-20178 #	p 234
N84-18887 * #	p 196	N84-20179 #	p 234
N84-18888 * #	p 196	N84-20180 #	p 235
N84-18889 * #	p 196	N84-20181 #	p 235
N84-18890 * #	p 196	N84-20182 #	p 235
N84-18891 * #	p 196	N84-20183 #	p 235
N84-18892 * #	p 216	N84-20184 #	p 235
N84-18893 * #	p 216	N84-20185 #	p 235
N84-18894 * #	p 216	N84-20186 #	p 236
N84-18895 * #	p 216	N84-20187 #	p 236
N84-18896 * #	p 216	N84-20188 #	p 236
N84-18897 * #	p 216	N84-20189 #	p 236
N84-18898 * #	p 217	N84-20190 #	p 236
N84-18899 * #	p 217	N84-20191 #	p 236
N84-18900 * #	p 217	N84-20192 #	p 237
N84-18901 * #	p 226	N84-20193 #	p 237
N84-18902 * #	p 226	N84-20194 #	p 237
N84-18903 * #	p 226		
N84-18904 * #	p 232		
N84-18905 * #	p 232		
N84-18906 * #	p 232		
N84-18907 * #	p 232		
N84-18908 * #	p 233		
N84-19428 * #	p 233		
N84-19429 * #	p 233		
N84-19430 * #	p 196		
N84-19634 * #	p 233		
N84-19639 * #	p 237		
N84-19894 * #	p 233		
N84-19895 * #	p 233		
N84-19896 * #	p 233		
N84-20113 * #	p 197		
N84-20114 * #	p 197		
N84-20115 * #	p 197		
N84-20116 * #	p 197		
N84-20117 * #	p 197		
N84-20118 * #	p 197		
N84-20119 * #	p 197		
N84-20120 * #	p 197		
N84-20121 * #	p 198		
N84-20122 * #	p 198		
N84-20123 * #	p 198		
N84-20124 * #	p 198		
N84-20125 * #	p 198		
N84-20126 * #	p 198		
N84-20127 * #	p 198		
N84-20128 * #	p 198		
N84-20129 * #	p 199		
N84-20130 * #	p 199		
N84-20131 * #	p 199		
N84-20132 * #	p 199		
N84-20133 * #	p 217		
N84-20134 * #	p 217		
N84-20135 * #	p 217		
N84-20136 * #	p 217		
N84-20137 * #	p 218		
N84-20138 * #	p 218		
N84-20139 * #	p 218		
N84-20140 * #	p 218		
N84-20141 * #	p 218		
N84-20142 * #	p 218		
N84-20143 * #	p 219		
N84-20144 * #	p 219		
N84-20145 * #	p 219		
N84-20146 * #	p 219		
N84-20147 * #	p 219		
N84-20148 * #	p 220		
N84-20149 * #	p 220		
N84-20150 * #	p 220		
N84-20151 * #	p 220		
N84-20152 * #	p 220		
N84-20153 * #	p 220		
N84-20154 * #	p 226		
N84-20155 * #	p 226		
N84-20156 * #	p 227		
N84-20157 * #	p 227		
N84-20158 * #	p 227		
N84-20159 * #	p 227		
N84-20160 * #	p 227		
N84-20161 * #	p 227		
N84-20162 * #	p 228		
N84-20163 * #	p 228		
N84-20164 * #	p 228		
N84-20165 * #	p 228		
N84-20166 * #	p 228		
N84-20167 * #	p 229		
N84-20168 * #	p 229		
N84-20169 * #	p 229		
N84-20170 * #	p 229		
N84-20171 * #	p 229		
N84-20172 * #	p 229		

1. Report No. NASA SP-7011 (259)	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle Aerospace Medicine and Biology A Continuing Bibliography (Supplement 259)		5. Report Date June 1984	
7. Author(s)		6. Performing Organization Code	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, D.C. 20546		8. Performing Organization Report No.	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address		10. Work Unit No.	
15. Supplementary Notes		11. Contract or Grant No.	
16. Abstract This bibliography lists 476 reports, articles and other documents introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system in May 1984.		13. Type of Report and Period Covered	
17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s)) Aerospace Medicine Bibliographies Biblogical Effects		18. Distribution Statement Unclassified - Unlimited	
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified	20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified	21. No. of Pages 132	22. Price* \$7.00 HC

PUBLIC COLLECTIONS OF NASA DOCUMENTS

DOMESTIC

NASA distributes its technical documents and bibliographic tools to eleven special libraries located in the organizations listed below. Each library is prepared to furnish the public such services as reference assistance, interlibrary loans, photocopy service, and assistance in obtaining copies of NASA documents for retention.

CALIFORNIA

University of California, Berkeley

COLORADO

University of Colorado, Boulder

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Library of Congress

GEORGIA

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta

ILLINOIS

The John Crerar Library, Chicago

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

MISSOURI

Linda Hall Library, Kansas City

NEW YORK

Columbia University, New York

OKLAHOMA

University of Oklahoma, Bizzell Library

PENNSYLVANIA

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

WASHINGTON

University of Washington, Seattle

NASA publications (those indicated by an '*' following the accession number) are also received by the following public and free libraries:

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles Public Library

San Diego Public Library

COLORADO

Denver Public Library

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Public Library

MARYLAND

Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Public Library

MICHIGAN

Detroit Public Library

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center

NEW JERSEY

Trenton Public Library

NEW YORK

Brooklyn Public Library

Buffalo and Erie County Public Library

Rochester Public Library

New York Public Library

OHIO

Akron Public Library

Cincinnati and Hamilton County Public Library

Cleveland Public Library

Dayton Public Library

Toledo and Lucas County Public Library

TEXAS

Dallas Public Library

Fort Worth Public Library

WASHINGTON

Seattle Public Library

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Public Library

An extensive collection of NASA and NASA-sponsored documents and aerospace publications available to the public for reference purposes is maintained by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Technical Information Service, 555 West 57th Street, 12th Floor, New York, New York 10019.

EUROPEAN

An extensive collection of NASA and NASA-sponsored publications is maintained by the British Library Lending Division, Boston Spa, Wetherby, Yorkshire, England. By virtue of arrangements other than with NASA, the British Library Lending Division also has available many of the non-NASA publications cited in *STAR*. European requesters may purchase facsimile copy of microfiche of NASA and NASA-sponsored documents, those identified by both the symbols '#' and '*', from: ESA - Information Retrieval Service, European Space Agency, 8-10 rue Mario-Nikis, 75738 Paris CEDEX 15, France.

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

THIRD-CLASS BULK RATE

Postage and Fees Paid
National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
NASA-451



9 1 SP-7011, 840619 S90569ASR850609
NASA
SCIEN & TECH. INFO. FACILITY
ATTN: ACCESSIONING DEPT
P O BOX 8757 BWI ARPRT
BALTIMORE MD 21240

NASA

POSTMASTER: If Undeliverable (Section 158
Postal Manual) Do Not Return
